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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT ON THE PROVISION
MADE BY
PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES
AND
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
IN
ENGLAND AND WALES.

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This report summarises the provision made in each sanitary district of England and Wales with the direct object of promoting the health and physical welfare of expectant and nursing mothers, and of infants and children under school age. Most of the work is aided by the Local Government Board's grant.

2. Direct work for maternity and child welfare includes the home visiting of expectant and nursing mothers and of infants and young children by trained health visitors; the provision of midwifery and of nursing and medical assistance at child birth where necessary; the establishment of centres where hygienic and medical advice may be obtained by expectant and nursing mothers for themselves or for their children; arrangements for the medical treatment of women and children found at the centres to need treatment and, where necessary, the provision of hospital beds.

3. Apart from these services, maternal and infant health are much affected by the general activities of local authorities in the domain of public health. The provision of pure water supply, of efficient drainage and scavenging, of parks and open spaces, the substitution of good dwellings for slums, effective control over the milk supply and other similar measures must vastly improve the physical welfare of the sections of the population most exposed and most susceptible to the effects of insanitary environment, of whom the chief are child-bearing women and infants. Moreover, social and industrial conditions, and especially the extent and nature of the employment of married women, exercise an important influence on maternal and infant welfare. The appended summary does not attempt to describe the sanitary and industrial conditions of each district. Some information on these points was given on the second and third reports of the Board's Medical Officer on Infant Mortality (1912-13 and 1913-14).

The Work of Local Authorities.

4. It has for some years been recognised that work which is specially directed to reducing the mortality and improving the health of expectant and nursing mothers and young children should form part of the public health work of local authorities. Even before the passing of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, local authorities had begun to appoint health visitors to give advice as to infant care and management and to inquire into the sanitary condition of houses in which births had occurred, and by March, 1914, about 600 of these officers were employed by them. In that year the Local Government Board were authorised to make a grant in aid of the expenditure of local authorities and voluntary agencies in respect of institutions or other provision for maternity and child welfare. This grant, which has been continued and increased, has given a great impetus to the work, the supreme importance of which has been emphasised by the great loss of life occasioned by the war.

5. At the present time all the 29 Metropolitan Boroughs except Camberwell, all the 82 Country Boroughs except Gateshead, 51 of the 61 County

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Councils outside London, and 360 County Districts have some provision for health visiting. The local sanitary authorities in the great majority of cases have themselves appointed a staff of health visitors; in a few instances they co-operate with a voluntary agency in their district which has such a staff. Most of these authorities have also established maternity and child welfare centres or have made use of centres established by voluntary effort. Some of them have helped to supply for the poorer women in their districts the services of a midwife and of a doctor when necessary. Some have made provision for the treatment of disease and ailments of pregnancy and infancy, both at clinics and in hospitals.

6. Of the 51 County Councils which have established schemes 25 use only whole-time officers as health visitors. The remainder rely for the most part on the district nurses of the nursing associations in the county, whom they employ, by arrangement with the associations, to visit births in the districts in which they work as midwives. In some counties whole-time officers have been appointed to undertake the visiting in areas where there is no nursing association, and to superintend the work of the district nurses as health visitors. In others the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the county nursing association take the place of the whole-time health visitors. The difference is that these latter officers are appointed by the county nursing association and that they supervise also the nursing work of the district nurses.

7. Of the 51 County Councils which have arranged for health visiting, 41 cover the whole county except the districts with separate schemes. In the other nine counties the County Council has as yet provided for only a portion of their area. These counties are: Bucks; Lancashire; Northumberland; Nottinghamshire; Soke of Peterborough; Suffolk, East; Suffolk, West; Yorks, East Riding; Yorks, North Riding; Carmarthen. Some of these are considering the question of extending their scheme to the remaining districts in the county which have not made their own arrangements.

8. The county councils which have not yet adopted schemes are: Berkshire; Cornwall; Essex; Hereford; Lincolnshire, parts of Holland; Middlesex; Isle of Wight; Surrey; Glamorganshire; Radnor. Of these Surrey and Glamorganshire, which both contain a number of populous districts, have stimulated the local authorities to adopt separate schemes, and Surrey have allowed them to appoint as health visitors their school and tuberculosis nurses.

9. The Board have stated that, while every County Council should adopt a comprehensive scheme of health visiting, the larger county districts may properly carry out separate schemes. By larger county districts they mean boroughs and urban districts which have sufficient maternity and child welfare work to engage the whole time of a health visitor, that is, at least 400-500 births a year. Rural districts, even if they have this number of births, are generally best served by a county scheme. There are 224 non-county boroughs and urban districts in which the average annual number of births is over 400, and nearly all of these are carrying out separate schemes, or are included in county schemes. The only important county district in which as yet no arrangements for health visiting have been made is the borough of Heywood in Lancashire. In Peterborough a little visiting is done in connection with a voluntary centre, but there is need for a municipal scheme.

10. There are also 195 boroughs and urban districts with less than an average of 400 births and rural districts which are at present working separate schemes, but some of these areas are about to be included in

county schemes. Seventy-two are in counties which have not yet adopted a county scheme; most of the others are in counties in which the county scheme is at present only a partial one or has only recently been adopted. In about 25 cases in the counties of Derby, Surrey, and the West Riding the council of the county district employs as health visitor the school and tuberculosis nurse of the county council, and the arrangement differs from a county scheme in which these three offices are combined only that in the capacity of health visitor the officer is appointed and paid by the council of the county district, instead of by the County Council. In the case of 21 districts a combination has been formed for the purpose of appointing a whole-time health visitor for two or more districts.

The Work of Voluntary Societies.

11. The number of voluntary societies engaged in maternity and child welfare work of which the Board have particulars, and which are mentioned in the summary, is 321. This includes hospitals and other institutions which are also engaged in other work, but which conduct a maternity and child welfare centre, but excludes bodies such as nursing associations and maternity charities, which provide midwifery and nursing, but no centre. The work of all the voluntary societies referred to springs from one or more centres. None of them engages in home visiting alone. In many cases they employ salaried officers with the usual qualifications of a health visitor, but these officers generally act as superintendents of centres, and visit only the homes of women attending the centres. In a few cases, however, salaried health visitors of voluntary societies visit all the births in a particular district by arrangement with the local authority, who send them the notifications of births. The work of local authorities, on the other hand, is founded on the Notification of Births Act and springs from home visiting; the provision of a municipal centre is always associated with the employment of a municipal health visitor.

12. The co-operation between a local authority which is carrying out a scheme and the voluntary agencies working in its district must be as close as possible if the full value of the voluntary effort is to be obtained. Occasionally the Board become aware of cases in which voluntary societies, working independently of the local authority, advise at their centres mothers who are also attending other centres in the district, and visit the homes of infants attending their centres who are also being visited by the health visitors of the local authority. Where the work is properly co-ordinated, the local authority, through its medical officer of health, assigns to each voluntary society working in its district a definite sphere of activity, generally a particular ward or area of the district, and in many cases lends premises and the services of their medical officer of health and health visitor. Often the medical officer of health and members of the council are on the committee of the voluntary society. The appointment by the local authority under Section 2 of the Notification of Births Act, 1915, of a committee for dealing with maternity and child welfare which includes representatives of the voluntary agencies in the district is a valuable aid to co-operation.

Notification of Births.

13. The early notification of births is essential to successful health visiting of infants. Formerly the medical officer of health only became aware of the births which occurred in his district on receiving lists from

the registrar, sometimes two months after the birth occurred, since registration is only required within six weeks of birth. Notification of birth direct to the medical officer of health within 36 hours was required in some districts by local Act before 1907. In that year a general adoptive Act was passed embodying this provision, and in 1915 this Act, which had been adopted for about three-quarters of the population of England and Wales, was made compulsory throughout the country from 1st September, 1915.

14. Under the Act of 1907 notifications of births were sent to the county medical officer where the County Council had adopted the Act and to the medical officer of the local sanitary authority where the local sanitary authority had adopted the Act. By the Act of 1915, where the Act of 1907 had not been adopted, notifications were required to be sent to the district medical officer of health, who was required to send duplicates to the county medical officer. The Board are empowered to make an order transferring the duty of receiving notifications from the county to the district medical officer and *vice versa*. The summary shows to what authority the notifications are sent and the year in which the Act came into force in each district.

15. The extent to which the requirement of notifying births is complied with is indicated by the figures in the summary, which show for most of the larger districts the number of births notified in 1915 or 1916 and the percentage of these births to the registered births. In some districts notification is very complete, and more births appear to be notified than registered. This may be due to the inclusion of still-births or births which have occurred in institutions and which have subsequently been allotted to another district, or to the difference in the time allowed for registration and notification respectively. In many districts, however, it is apparent that a number of births escape notification, and the Board have urged the local authority in these cases to call the attention of doctors and midwives to their duty in this respect. The importance of securing complete notification is that the births which are unnotified are in many cases those most likely to need visiting. An investigation of unnotified births has also led to the detection of uncertified midwifery practice and unsatisfactory housing conditions. The Registrar-General requires registrars of births and deaths to send at frequent intervals lists of registered births which have not been notified to the medical officers of health to whom the births are notified, and from these lists the medical officers of health can obtain particulars of unnotified births.

Health Visiting.

16. Infant welfare work begins after birth with the visit of the health visitor, which, as will be seen from the summary, is made in some districts immediately after notification and in others at about the tenth day, when the attendance of the doctor or midwife has ceased. The medical officer of health should be the judge of the cases in which the midwife can be relied upon to give suitable advice, and which it is not therefore necessary that the health visitor should visit immediately after notification. One of the rules of the Central Midwives Board states: "The midwife should endeavour to promote breast-feeding and should, where breast-feeding cannot apparently be continued, urge medical advice. Many public health authorities now provide health visitors, maternity centres, or baby welcomes for the assistance of mother and child. It is desirable that the midwife, when she ceases attendance, should advise the patient to avail herself of such help." The health visitor is better qualified than the

midwife to detect insanitary conditions, especially when she has the knowledge implied by a sanitary inspector's certificate.

17. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum may require a very early visit on the part of the health visitor. It is the midwife's duty, under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, to advise that medical aid should be summoned immediately in every case of inflammation of the eyes, and to notify the local supervising authority that she has done so, and if the case turns out to be ophthalmia neonatorum she must, unless it has been notified by a doctor called in on her advice, notify the local sanitary authority also. On receiving this notification the medical officer of health usually instructs the health visitor to visit the case and see that all proper precautions are taken. This may result in some duplication where the supervising authority is not the sanitary authority, since a case may be visited by the inspector of midwives and by the health visitor, as well as by the midwife and the doctor. This duplication is avoided where the supervising authority is the authority carrying out the scheme of child welfare. Health visitors pay special visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in most districts, probably many more than the summary indicates. The Board's grant is available not only for the work of health visitors in connection with ophthalmia neonatorum, but also for the nursing of cases requiring it, an important provision where loss of sight is threatened.

18. Health visitors also, as a rule, visit children under five suffering from certain other infectious diseases. In the summer months in some districts they pay house-to-house visits to houses with young children to warn their parents against the dangers of epidemic diarrhœa, see that any cases of this disease are properly looked after, and inquire into deaths from the disease with a view to securing the removal of its causes. Similar visits are paid in outbreaks of whooping cough and measles. In view of the heavy mortality and disablement from the latter disease, especially in children under five, the Board in 1915 made an Order requiring all cases of measles to be notified to the medical officer of the local sanitary authority, and empowering the authority to supply nurses and doctors for cases in need of this assistance. In many districts now all notified cases of the disease are visited by health visitors, who advise the mother as to the best way of dealing with it, and where medical help is required urge her to call in a doctor. The health visitors report to the medical officer of health on the cases they visit, and on these reports the medical officer decides whether a nurse is required. The local sanitary authority often arranges for the provision of a nurse by a local nursing association. As a result of eight months' experience of the working of this system in St. Pancras in 1916, it was found that a nurse was required for 16 per cent. of the 1,453 cases which were visited, and that the cost of nursing was £70, including £13 for necessaries—chiefly milk—which the parents were unable to obtain. The number of deaths from measles in St. Pancras in 1916 was less than in any previous year for at least 20 years, and the medical officer finds that the results of the experiment were entirely in its favour. The Metropolitan Asylums Board and some local authorities outside London have been able to provide hospital accommodation for some cases of measles with valuable results. The Board's grant is available in aid of visiting and nursing cases of measles.

19. In a memorandum by their Medical Officer issued in November, 1915, the Board suggested a standard of 500 births for each health visitor as the provision which a local authority undertaking a maternity and

child welfare scheme should aim at. The number will vary according to the amount of travelling involved, the character of the population and the proportion of births which require visiting, and the extent to which the work is organised. Health visiting is now being extended to the visiting of expectant mothers and to the continuance of infant visits up to school age, and these extensions are in the Board's opinion extremely desirable. The health visitor should also attend at the centre to assist with the infant consultation and should undertake the visiting of cases of the infectious diseases referred to above. As a result of their further experience the Board consider that where the work of the health visitor is fully developed the number of births which can properly be assigned to one whole-time officer must, as a rule, be put at less than 500. There is a tendency to assign to health visitors many other duties relating to health which involve paying home visits, such as assisting in the inspection of midwives, tuberculosis and mental deficiency visiting, and also to combine the office of health visitor with that of school nurse. All this is administratively convenient and prevents duplication of inspection, but must encroach on the time which a health visitor can give to the duties for which she is primarily responsible, and these additional duties must be taken into account in fixing the staff of health visitors necessary.

20. The number of births in England and Wales in recent years has averaged 880,000, though in 1915 it dropped to 814,000 and in 1916 to 785,454. On the standard of 500 births to each officer it will be seen that 1,600-1,800 health visitors would be required. The actual number necessary is probably at least 2,000. The number of health visitors appointed by local authorities rose from 600 in March, 1914, to 812 at the end of 1915. The summary, which shows the number at the end of February, 1917, gives the following figures:—

Appointed by	Whole. Time.	Part Time.	Total.
County Councils	75	355	430
County Borough Councils ...	318	158	476
Metropolitan Borough Councils	48	26	74
The Councils of County districts	162	303	465
	603	842	1,445

21. The number of salaried health visitors appointed by voluntary societies at the end of 1916 was, according to the Board's information, 44 whole-time and 92 part-time, including the officers who act chiefly as superintendents of centres and whose home visiting is often limited to the children who attend the centres.

22. The number of district nurses employed by county councils, as described in paragraph 6, to carry out health visiting in their districts is about 800 at the present time. They work almost entirely in rural districts. The arrangement has the advantage of utilising existing officers who are already known to the women whom they visit, and who have one of the recognised qualifications of a health visitor—the certificate of the Central Midwives Board—and some nursing training in addition. It also provides additional remuneration and occupation for a class of women who are often underpaid and sometimes not fully employed, and should tend to the improvement of the class and to the retention of

the women in their districts, in which there are at present frequent changes. The employment of district nurses as health visitors in urban districts is not generally satisfactory, as more time is taken up by nursing where the population is dense.

23. The work which is done by unpaid visitors generally takes the form of assistance at a centre, but in certain districts they actually take part in the visiting of infants. They are usually untrained, and their attendance is generally intermittent, and as they often give only a small part of their time to the work they have to be employed in such numbers as to make their proper supervision difficult. They form valuable auxiliaries, however, when working in co-operation with a trained health visitor.

24. Assuming that the part-time health visitors shown in the table above give half their time on the average to that office, we have now the equivalent of 1,024 whole-time health visitors appointed by local authorities, besides the paid visitors of voluntary societies, district nurses, and voluntary workers engaged in home visiting. The time given by the latter classes to the work is difficult to measure; in the aggregate it would not amount to that of many whole-time officers. The total staff engaged in this work at present may perhaps be taken as equal to 1,100–1,200 whole-time officers. It is clear that there is still a considerable deficiency in the health visiting staff needed for all the districts of England and Wales, even on the basis of 500 births per visitor.

Qualifications of Health Visitors.

25. The Board by their Order of 4th September, 1909, as to health visitors in London, made under Section 6 of the London County Council (General Power) Act, 1908, prescribed that a health visitor in London must be either (*a*) a medical woman; (*b*) a nurse with three years' training in a hospital or infirmary with a resident physician or surgeon; (*c*) a certified midwife; (*d*) a nurse with six months' training and the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, National Health Society, or other body approved by the Board; or (*e*) an official of a public body who has discharged duties similar to those described in the Act or the Order, and who produces satisfactory evidence of competency. Under (*d*) the Board have since approved the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Battersea Polytechnic. No qualifications are prescribed for health visitors not appointed by metropolitan sanitary authorities, but the Board do not give a grant in respect of the salary of a health visitor unless they have satisfactory evidence of her competency, and in the memorandum of their Medical Officer issued with their circular and regulations of 23rd September, 1916, they indicated the qualifications prescribed for London health visitors as those most likely to fit a woman to undertake this work elsewhere.

26. The Board's records show that the health visitors appointed by local authorities possess the qualifications referred to above in the following numbers:—

(1) Medical women—2.
(2) Fully-trained nurses—636.
(3) Certified midwives, with the certificate of the Central Midwives Board or of a similar body—719.
(4) Sanitary inspectors' certificate—350.
(5) Less than three years' nursing training—21.
(6) The special diploma or certificate for health visitors of one of the institutions referred to in (*d*) in paragraph 25—264.

Ninety-two health visitors have qualifications (2), (3), and (4); 475 have two of these. Those with qualifications (5) and (6) have in practically all cases one of the other qualifications as well. These figures do not include the qualifications of a number of health visitors recently appointed and included in paragraph 20 nor of district nurses employed as health visitors.

27. The value of the chief qualifications is discussed in the memorandum of the Medical Officer referred to above. None of them was, of course, specially designed to fit a woman to be a health visitor. A full training in nursing cannot be regarded as essential, and a health visitor's knowledge of sanitary inspection need not be as complete as that required for the certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board. Knowledge of midwifery is valuable for ante-natal visiting and for acting as a nurse at the ante-natal clinic, and where a health visitor is to assist in the inspection of midwives it is desirable not only that she should have the certificate of the Central Midwives Board in addition to other qualifications, but that she should have had actual experience as a practising midwife.

Salaries of Health Visitors.

28. The salaries of health visitors have not been given in the report, but the Board's records show that they average about £100, rising sometimes to as much as £150 per annum, and that they have recently tended to increase. An allowance for a bicycle or other travelling expenses and for uniform is also generally given. It is important that a sufficient salary should be paid to attract and to keep a well-qualified officer, and that the salary should not be lower than that paid to female sanitary inspectors.

Centres.

29. A centre has always been the chief activity of a voluntary society, and it will be seen from the following table, which shows the number and distribution of the centres of which the Board have particulars and which are described in the summary, that voluntary centres are still in the majority, especially in London:—

	Municipal.	Voluntary.	Total.
In metropolitan boroughs	19	125	144
In county boroughs ...	123	163	286
In county districts ...	254	158	412
TOTAL	396	446	842

The first column comprises only those institutions which are entirely financed and managed by local authorities. The second column includes many to which local authorities make an annual contribution, or which co-operate in the manner described in paragraph 11.

Although the voluntary centres are variously named, almost all present the general features of the municipal maternity and child welfare centres, *i.e.*, of an institution to which mothers bring their babies periodically to be weighed, and at which they receive medical and hygienic advice as to their health and as to the health and management of their children from a doctor and from the health visitor or superintendent, and

general instruction and information by means of health talks, lectures, etc., on infant hygiene. Often model garments for infants are shown, and the proper method of making them is explained, and simple drugs are dispensed. At the present time the shortage of doctors has somewhat restricted the medical advice available at these centres.

30. The establishment of a centre has hitherto been a purely local activity, but recently the County Councils of Hertfordshire, Monmouthshire, and Denbighshire have organised a system of centres throughout their counties, at which a whole-time lady medical officer attends in each case. The County Councils of Cheshire and Durham now subscribe to voluntary centres in their counties, but do not control them. In some other counties the health visitor employed by the County Council attends a centre provided by a local sanitary authority or voluntary agency.

31. It will be seen from the summary that a large number of voluntary societies and some local authorities provide milk and food at their centres for expectant and nursing mothers and for their infants, either at cost price or gratuitously. The power of local authorities to undertake the provision of milk and food at maternity centres is open to some doubt, but the Board recognise that the provision at cost price of nourishing dinners for expectant and nursing mothers is a useful activity of a centre, since even women who are able to afford proper food frequently have not the time or the energy to prepare themselves a suitable meal. The provision of milk at cost price is also valuable where care is taken to secure that the milk is of a high standard of purity. With regard to the free distribution of food and milk, it is obvious that in the case of some women and infants attending the centres the treatment which they need consists chiefly of nourishing food and pure milk, and where the medical officer prescribes this and the authorities of the centre are satisfied on investigation that the woman cannot afford to pay, it is desirable to allow the provision of food and milk at less than cost price.

32. Experience shows that the majority of women who come to centres for advice for themselves and their infants would not otherwise obtain medical assistance, or would only obtain it at a late stage of illness. The work of a centre usually includes only minor treatment, and women and children in need of continued medical attention are referred to private practitioners or to hospitals. In one or two directions, however, special treatment is undertaken at centres. At Bradford there is an ante-natal clinic at the Maternity Hospital, an infant clinic at the Infants' Hospital, and a clinic for children from one to five years at Edmund Street. Separate ante-natal clinics have been established in several districts at general or special hospitals. In some cases a dental clinic for children under five, and for expectant and nursing mothers has been instituted. The experience of medical officers of centres is that a great deal of ill-health of mothers, which is reflected on the health of the children, is due to defective teeth. The Board have recently agreed to pay a grant in respect of approved expenditure on a dental clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under five. The grant is available in respect of the payment of the dentist and the equipment and maintenance of the clinic, and of expenditure incurred at the clinic for making new dentures, but not on the purchase of new dentures from outside. Where there is a dental clinic in the neighbourhood which is readily accessible the authority of the centre should, if possible, arrange to refer to it women and children found by the medical officer of the centre to need this treatment.

33. Some general observations on the conduct of a centre are contained in the memorandum of the Board's Medical Officer which has already been referred to. The Board's experience is that many mothers cannot or will not come a long distance to a centre, and that a number of centres of moderate size which are conveniently accessible to compact centres of population is generally preferable to one large one. Even where the centre is within easy reach the Board find that only about one-quarter of the infants born in a district are usually brought to it, but the proportion tends to increase as the value of the centre is appreciated.

The time of holding the centre must vary in different districts to suit the convenience of women. The practice of opening the centre all day is too extravagant in the time of health visitors, and interferes with home visiting, and must result in only a few women seeing the doctor. Home visiting reaches more women and also enables a survey to be made of the sanitary condition of the house, and steps to be taken for the removal of any unwholesome conditions.

34. Records of attendances at centres are generally kept, and have been given in some cases in the summary, but they do not at present extend over a sufficient period to allow useful inferences to be drawn as to their results. Mothers should be urged to bring their children to the centre up to school age, and the records should then be passed on to the medical inspector of school children.

Midwives.

35. According to the last annual report of the Central Midwives Board there were on 31st March, 1916, 40,513 women on the Midwives Roll, of whom 30,543 were trained and certificated and 9,970 untrained but certified in accordance with the Midwives Act, 1902, as having been in a *bonâ-fide* practice at the date fixed by the Act. The number of midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise in 1915 was, however, only 12,087, of whom 6,754 or 55.8 per cent., were trained, and 5,333, or 44.2 per cent., untrained. The distribution of the trained and untrained midwives in practice is shown in the summary, where the information is available, under each county and county borough.

36. The Central Midwives Board say that the total number of practising midwives is higher than that given, since in some counties the Act is not strictly administered by the supervising authority. Nevertheless, the percentage of midwives on the roll who practise is small, especially among the trained midwives, and the number of practising midwives is diminishing. It will be seen that there are nearly 24,000 trained and certificated midwives who do not practise.

37. The reason why more trained midwives do not practise is said to be the increasing difficulty in making a living out of the practice of midwifery. In many urban and in most rural areas the practice of midwifery is now subsidised by hospitals, maternity charities, and nursing associations, and in places where such a subsidy is not available there is often a shortage of trained midwives. In these areas midwifery is to a large extent in the hands of uncertified women, who are prohibited under penalty by the Midwives Act from practising as midwives without a doctor, but whom it is difficult to convict because of the necessity of proving that they were attending confinements "habitually and for gain." The present shortage of doctors renders the shortage of trained midwives all the more serious.

38. The number of births attended by midwives without a doctor varies very greatly, as the summary shows. The variation seems to be due to differences of custom in various parts of the country. The Committee on the Midwives Act, reporting in 1909, estimated that, taking the country as a whole, in 50 per cent. of the births the midwife was the only attendant.

39. To remedy the shortage of midwives the Board are now encouraging the councils of counties and county boroughs, who are the supervising authorities under the Midwives Act, to pay or guarantee the salary of a competent midwife where necessary, and the Board offer to pay a grant of half the expenditure on this purpose. A few local authorities have already subsidised midwives for parts of their areas, and others have submitted to the Board similar proposals. The Town Council of Bradford now employ five municipal midwives. The Hertfordshire County Council have arranged to subscribe the amount necessary to form new nursing associations for the employment of nurse-midwives in certain parishes, and in districts in which the population is too scattered to render the formation of a nursing association practicable, or in which there is a district nurse who does not undertake midwifery, to subsidise practising midwives by paying them a weekly sum and a capitation fee on each case, leaving them to take the fees they earn and to engage in any other occupation compatible with midwifery.

40. The inspection of midwives may be delegated by the supervising authorities, and the Councils of some counties at first allowed the local sanitary authorities to undertake the work. Delegation was, however, gradually abandoned, though the Workington Town Council (county of Cumberland), the Aldershot Urban District Council (county of Southampton), and the Scarborough Town Council (North Riding of Yorkshire), still exercise the powers of the county council in regard to midwives which were transferred to them some years ago. The institution of maternity schemes by the councils of some of the larger county districts has altered the case. Some of these councils have pressed for the delegation of the power of inspecting the midwives in their district, and the Board have urged county councils to accede to such requests. The Essex County Council has agreed to delegate the power of inspection to urban districts with a population over 20,000 submitting maternity and infant welfare schemes approved by the county council, reserving to themselves a certain amount of control, especially in disciplinary matters. The Urban District Council of Walthamstow took over the inspection of midwives on these terms on 1st April, 1916.

41. The inspection of midwives is carried out by the medical officer of health or his assistant, or under the medical officer of health's direction by special officers appointed for this purpose, generally women who have been practising midwives. The superintendent of the county nursing association, whose duty it is to inspect most of the district nurses, has been appointed in some counties. The appointment of health visitors as assistant inspectors of midwives is a common arrangement where the supervising authority is the authority carrying out the maternity scheme. This saves duplication of inspection and enables one officer to visit a birth immediately after notification and inspect the midwife at work at the same time, and it may be specially useful in respect of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. It is justifiable, however, only where the health visitor possesses special qualifications.

Medical Aid in Confinement.

42. Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board the midwife must in certain cases advise the calling in of a doctor. A difficulty has sometimes arisen in the past over the payment of the doctor's fee in such cases where the patient cannot afford to pay. In order to secure the attendance of a doctor and to protect themselves the midwives may have to pay the doctor's fee. In some towns a midwives' association has formed an insurance fund of 1s. per case attended to pay the charges of doctors who have to be called in. The Board have suggested to local authorities that they should undertake to pay the doctor's fee in such cases so as to secure that medical attendance shall always be available, and many local authorities have accepted the suggestion. The county councils of Hertfordshire and West Sussex, and several county boroughs and smaller districts have obtained the Board's sanction to such payments. The scale of fees generally approved is £1 1s. for ordinary cases and £2 2s. for cases involving operation. The Board's grant is available in respect of these payments.

Hospitals.

43. A complete scheme for maternity and child welfare should provide for hospital accommodation for complicated cases of pregnancy, for complications arising from parturition, such as puerperal fever in the mother or ophthalmia neonatorum in the child, and for children found at the centres to be in need of in-patient treatment. Some local authorities have made provision at their isolation hospitals for cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum. For the other cases referred to arrangements have been made with the managers of voluntary hospitals in certain districts. No large scheme of building for this purpose is practicable at present, but several small hospitals have been established by the adaptation of existing houses or otherwise for maternity and infant cases. The Board pay a grant to local authorities in respect of treatment of such cases in hospitals either belonging to them or in which they have reserved beds by agreement with the authorities of the hospital.

Statistics.

44. The vital statistics given in the summary for each district afford only a general indication of the problem for each local authority in maternity and child welfare. In any close study of the position of a particular district, not only should its rate of infant mortality over a series of years be examined, but also the mortality of children from one to five years of age and the maternity mortality, the causes of death, and the ages at death of the children, and in the case of large towns the statistics for each locality or ward.

45. The effect of the work described in the report is difficult to illustrate by statistics, and the most convincing testimony to its value is to be found in the reports of medical officers of health and others who are most intimately associated with it. The following table, however, shows that there has been a steady decline in the birth rate and in the general death rate since 1870, while the infant death rate, after remaining more or less stationary for the 30 years 1870-1900, has since declined in a greater degree than the general death rate:—

England and Wales.

Periods.	Mean annual rates pe 1,000 living.			Deaths of infants per 1,000 births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under 5 years of age	
1871–80 ...	35·4	20·3	63·4	149
1881–90 ...	32·4	18·6	56·8	142
1891–00 ...	29·9	18·1	57·7	153
1901–10 ...	27·2	15·2	46·0	128
1911–15 ...	23·6	13·8	36·7	110
1916	21·6	14·0		91

46. Health visitors began to be appointed between 1890 and 1900; the Midwives Act became law in 1902; the first infant consultation was opened in 1906, and the Notification of Births Act was passed in 1907. These measures and their results may properly be credited with much of the decrease in the infant death rate from 153 in 1891-1900 to 110 in 1911-15. The infant mortality rate for 1916 is the lowest on record. The next lowest rates are 95 in 1912 and 105 in 1914.

47. There remains, nevertheless, much to be done before the local organisation of direct work for maternity and child welfare can be regarded as complete, and can be expected to attain the full measure of success. A large addition to the staff of health visitors is needed. The number of centres should be increased until in populous districts there is one within easy reach of every expectant and nursing mother, and regular medical supervision should be provided as opportunity offers at all centres. The supervision of the health of expectant mothers through home visiting and medical advice at centres should be developed, and the supervision of the health of children should be continued through the same agencies in all districts up to school age, when the school medical service takes over this responsibility. Competent midwives should be provided throughout the country and their services should be free to all women who cannot afford to pay, and a service of doctors to aid in the confinement of such women where medical aid is necessary should also be secured. Expectant and nursing mothers and infants and young children found to need treatment should, unless their own private doctor or an out-patient department of a hospital is available, receive such treatment at a clinic provided for this purpose. Where residential treatment is required beds in a maternity or children's hospital should be at their disposal.

Local Government Board,
April, 1917.

SUMMARY.

1. The populations given in the summary are those of the Census of 1911.

2. Birth-rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population of the Registrar-General; infant mortality per 1,000 births.

3. The figures for 1911–14 are the average of the births, birth-rate, and infant deaths and the mean infant mortality of those 4 years.

4. The vital statistics for 1915 are supplied by the Registrar-General, the birth-rate being calculated on his estimate of the population in the middle of 1915. The vital statistics for 1916 are the provisional figures published by the Registrar-General.

5. The following abbreviations are used:—

N.B. Act	=	Notification of Births Act, 1907.
H.V.	=	Health Visitor.
M.O.	=	Medical Officer.
M.O.H.	=	Medical Officer of Health.

6. The particulars given in the summary have, in nearly every case, been checked by the M.O.H., and may be taken to represent the position at the beginning of March, 1917. Statistics for 1916 have been obtained as far as possible.

7. In Part III., relating to Counties and County Districts, a * indicates that the district has a separate scheme, a † that the district is included in the county scheme. Where no figure is given for population, average annual births 1911-14, etc., it is to be assumed that the district was formed after the year 1911.

8. Where the date on which the N.B. Act came into force is not given it may be assumed that the Act was not adopted by the local authority, but came into force by virtue of the Extension Act of 1915 on 1st September, 1915.

I.—London.

Population, 4,521,685.

1911–14—Births, 110,951; birth rate, 24·6; infant deaths, 11,968; infant mortality, 108.
1915— „ 102,117; „ 22·6; „ 11,464; „ 112.

Midwives.—The Midwives Roll for 1916 contains the names of 5,763 midwives with London addresses; 579 notified their intention to practise during 1916. It is estimated that some 400-450 midwives, or less than 10 per cent. of those on the roll, are in actual practice in London. The remaining 90 per cent. act for the most part as monthly nurses or general nurses. Of the 579 practising midwives, 513 were trained and 66, or 11·4 per cent., were untrained. In 1916 40 of the practising midwives were working entirely within Poor Law institutions or lying-in hospitals, and were under medical supervision; 75 were engaged in out-patient work on behalf of charitable, Poor Law or other institutions; while 464 were working on their own account, including a few who keep lying-in homes. It is estimated that 30,000 cases per annum are attended in their own homes by midwives, including 18,000 to 20,000 attended by midwives working for maternity hospitals or maternity charities.

The supervising authority under the Midwives Act, 1902, in London is the London County Council, who employ two lady doctors as Inspectors of Midwives. In 1916 they paid 1,069 visits to midwives or to institutions employing midwives. In addition to routine inspections, special visits are paid in all cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum.

The Council has arranged classes for the further instruction of midwives at four centres. Midwives showing lack of knowledge of their work are advised by the inspectors to attend the classes.

The authorities for carrying out maternity and child welfare work in London, other than the supervision of midwives, are the Metropolitan Borough Councils and the City Corporation.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

Battersea.—Population, 167,743.

1911–14—Births, 4,288; birth rate, 25·6; infant deaths, 443; infant mortality, 103.
1915— „ 3,838; „ 22·9; „ 435; „ 113.
1916— „ 3,774; „ 318; „ 84.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,301 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Health visiting was begun in 1904. There are four H.V.s, two whole-time (appointed December, 1916) and two who act also as sanitary inspectors. Births are usually visited on the fourteenth day, but in special cases as early as the third day. Cases of measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, diarrhœa, and enteritis are also visited. In 1915 3,570 visits were made to 1,461 infants. Up to December, 1916, children from one to five years of age were only visited in special cases.

Some visiting is also done by the Battersea Voluntary Health Society; 268 visits were made in 1915 by the paid officer of the society, and about 100 visits monthly are made by voluntary workers. The Women's League of Service also undertakes home visiting.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(1) *Public Baths, Latchmere Road.*—Baby weighings are conducted at the centre twice a week by the H.V.s; 681 children attended the centre in 1915, and there were 4,209 attendances during the year. (2) *Infant Milk Depot.*—Milk is prepared, sold and distributed to cases recommended by the H.V.s, doctors, and others.

(B) *Voluntary*—(1) *Battersea Voluntary Health Society* have two centres: (*a*) *St. George's Parish Hall, New Road, Battersea,* where an infant consultation is held weekly under medical supervision. (*b*) *St. Peter's Rooms, Plough Road, Battersea,* where consultations are held weekly. A whole-time H.V. has been appointed. Garments are shown, and it is proposed to hold sewing classes. Dried milk can be obtained at cost price from the Borough Council, and virol, petroleum emulsion and grey powders are sold at cost price.

(2) *The Women's League of Service* have an infant welfare centre at 111, *Bridge Street, West,* in addition to a dining centre, but children are only kept under observation for nine months and must be breast-fed. The centre is conducted by a trained nurse under medical supervision.

(3) There are also several meetings for mothers, where babies are weighed.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited upon request; they are discovered through the routine home visiting and the weighing centres. The Women's League of Service and Battersea Voluntary Health Society also give advice to expectant mothers through a lady doctor, and there is a certain amount of home visiting to such cases by these and other voluntary bodies.

The Council have decided to provide a midwife and, if necessary, a doctor for necessitous women in their confinements.

Hospital Treatment.—Infants attending the municipal centres who require medical attention are referred to their own private practitioners. Those requiring hospital treatment are referred to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, to whose funds a contribution is made by the Council.

Bermondsey.—Population, 125,903.

1911-14—	Births,	3,885;	birth rate,	31	; infant deaths,	509;	infant mortality, 131.
1915—	„	3,556;	„	28·5;	„	528;	„ 148.
1916—	„	3,465;			„	347;	„ 100.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,293 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, each of whom has a separate district, and gives practically whole time to maternity and child welfare. In 1915 they made 2,903 visits to infants. In the same year the H.V.s made 12 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 4 to cases of puerperal fever, 9 to cases of diarrhœa, 6 to cases of poliomyelitis, and 339 other visits.

Nearly all births in St. Olave's and Bermondsey Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are attended from Guy's Hospital.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(1) *Town Hall, Bermondsey,* (2) 163, *Abbeyfield Road, Rotherhithe* (premises lent by Lady Gomm Mission), and (3) *Holy Trinity Schools, Rotherhithe.* Consultations are held weekly at each centre under the M.O.H. and the H.V.s.

Voluntary.—(1) 39, *St. James's Road,* hold a weekly consultation under medical supervision, at which infants are weighed, examined and receive minor treatment. Glaxo, petroleum emulsion and Virol are sold at cost price, and there are health talks and sewing classes.

Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Babies' Institute has 3 branches, (2) *St. George's House, West Lane, Rotherhithe,* (3) *Beatrice House, Princes Street, Rotherhithe, and* (4) *Great Central Hall, Bermondsey, S.E.* There are weekly infant consultations under medical supervision and the superintendent and district nurses assist. Babies are weighed and there are talks to mothers. Virol is sold. (5) *Dockhead Maternity Centre,* 34, *Oxley Street,* has a weekly antenatal and infant consultation under medical supervision and a weekly dental clinic.

Ante-natal work.—Some home visiting of expectant mothers and infants is done by the superintendent and a salaried worker from the *Princess Club,* and by workers from *Bermondsey Settlement.* The ante-natal visiting is done in co-operation with the York Road Lying-in Hospital and Guy's Hospital.

Hospital Treatment.—All cases of serious illness in infants attending the centres receive a card from the M.O.H. for attendance at Guy's Hospital, if they have no private doctor or hospital which they usually attend. Ante-natal cases would also in suitable instances be recommended to this hospital.

Bethnal Green.—Population, 128,183.

1911–14—	Births,	3,923;	birth rate,	30·7;	infant deaths,	495;	infant mortality,	126.
1915—	„	3,524;	„	27·6;	„	430;	„	122.
1916—	„	3,438;			„	365;	„	106.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 3,308 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, each with a separate district. In 1915, 5,266 visits were made to 3,025 infants. Children are only visited up to one year of age. Cases of summer diarrhœa, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles and puerperal fever, and verminous children are also visited.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—3, *St. James' Road, Bethnal Green.* The H.V.s attend twice weekly to give advice and weigh babies. There is at present no medical supervision. Glaxo and virol are sold at cost price, and in certain cases given free, and woollen vests, clothing and patterns are also provided. 402 children attended the centre in 1915, the total attendances being 1,783 during the year.

(B) *Voluntary.*—There is a *School for Mothers* at the *King Edward Institution, Albert Street, Spitalfields,* where a maternity centre is conducted.

Ante-natal work.—A scheme is under consideration by the Borough Council to include the appointment of a lady doctor.

Hospital Treatment.—The Queen's Hospital and the London Hospital and Infirmary are available.

Camberwell.—Population, 261,328.

1911–14—	Births,	6,510;	birth rate,	24·9;	infant deaths,	649;	infant mortality,	100.
1915—	„	6,177;	„	23·6;	„	638;	„	103.
1916—	„	6,126;			„	446;	„	73.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 5,731 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—No Municipal H.V.s. Some visiting is carried out by a voluntary agency, the *St. Luke's Mothers' Welcome.* They have appointed a trained nurse as a whole-time H.V., and the home visiting will be carried out on a larger scale than hitherto. In 1916 1,299 visits were made to 99 infants.

Centres.—Voluntary.—(1) The *St. Luke's Mothers' Welcome, 2, Commercial Road, Peckham,* which meets twice weekly, once for consultations and once for lectures. Babies are weighed, and advice is given by the Society's H.V., and a doctor attends once a week. There is a maternity club in connection with the centre. Some drugs are supplied, and occasionally milk is given to necessitous mothers and infants. Virol is sold at cost price. Lectures on Infant Care, Health and Home Nursing are given, and there are sewing classes. Other centres are conducted by: (2) *The Camberwell School for Mothers,* 137, *Camberwell Road, S.E.* (3) *The Mothers' and Babies' Welcome,* 17, *Coburg Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.* (4) *The United Girls' School Settlement School for Mothers,* 19, *Peckham Road, Camberwell, and* (5) *The East Dulwich Branch of the National Women's Temperance Association School for Mothers,* 114, *Lordship Lane.* (6) *Cheltenham College Mission Welcome,* 29, *Nunhead Grove.*

Chelsea.—Population, 66,385.

1911-14—Births,	1,261;	birth rate,	19·3;	infant deaths,	106;	infant mortality,	84.
1915— „	1,104;	„	17·1;	„	112;	„	101.
1916— „	1,136;			„	104;	„	92.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 887 births, or 77 per cent., notified in 1916. A statutory committee has been appointed consisting of six members of the Council, two ladies representing the Chelsea Health Society and the District Nursing Association respectively, and one other lady.

Health Visitor.—One H.V. appointed in November, 1916, who devotes all her time to infant work. In 1916 the woman sanitary inspector, who was also a half-time H.V., made 655 visits to 515 infants, and 174 miscellaneous visits in connection with the work, and 121 visits to cases of infantile diarrhœa. Much infant health visiting has hitherto been done by the *Chelsea Health Society and School for Mothers* by a qualified H.V. and 13 voluntary visitors, each in charge of a particular district.

Centres.—Voluntary.—The *Chelsea Health Society* have an infant consultation and medical inspection centre for children up to school age at 49, *Sydney Street,* at which the H.V., voluntary visitors, and a nurse from the District Nursing Association assist. Children are examined and weighed, and medical advice is given, but not treatment. A weekly mothercraft class is held by the Society at St. John's Church. The M.O.H. for Chelsea is a member of the Executive Committee of the Society.

Ante-natal Work.—19 visits were paid to expectant mothers during 1916. The Chelsea Health Society do some ante-natal visiting, and have started an ante-natal clinic at 49, Sydney Street, which is co-ordinated with the work of the Borough Council, under the supervision of a lady doctor.

Hospital treatment.—The Victoria Hospital for Children co-operate with the Health Society.

Deptford.—Population, 109,496.

1911-14—Births,	3,030;	birth rate,	27·7;	infant deaths,	340;	infant mortality,	112.
1915— „	2,968;	„	27·2;	„	389;	„	131.
1916— „	2,920;			„	258;	„	88.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 2,877 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1915. The remaining 4 per cent. were notified after warning letters had been sent to the parents.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, two of whom act as sanitary inspectors for half their time. Each H.V. has a separate district, and there is an infant welfare centre in each district. An additional temporary H.V. was appointed in July, 1916. In 1916 they made 7,188 visits to 2,559 infants, 87 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 192 visits to inquire into deaths of infants. Stillbirths and cases of infantile diarrhœa are also visited. Some visiting is also done by a paid visitor from the Albany Institute.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—At the *Town Hall and Deptford Park Hall.* Baby weighings and infant consultations are conducted weekly by the H.V.s. Lectures in infant care are given at the Town Hall by the H.V., and the centre is under the regular supervision of the M.O.H. Cases are referred to hospital for treatment.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) *The Deptford Fund, Albany Institute Infant Consultation and School for Mothers, Albany Street,* has a weekly consultation and clinic under medical supervision at which H.V.s from Deptford and Greenwich assist, as it is attended by mothers and infants from both boroughs. Infants are weighed, and ailing babies treated, cases being sent to hospitals or to the Babies' Home (*see below*) when necessary. Cheap dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers. There is also a children's day nursery.

(2) *The Deptford Health Centre,* 232, *Church Street,* has a weekly consultation and clinic conducted by a doctor. Children under school age receive medical, surgical and dental treatment. There is also an open-air baby camp at The Stowage for children from 1–5 years suffering from various ailments, and the Evelyn Medical Home, where operations for adenoids, tonsils, etc., are performed and children treated by massage and remedial exercise.

Ante-natal Work.—Confidential talks and advice are given by the H.V.s to expectant mothers weekly at the Town Hall. The paid visitor of the Albany Institute made 63 visits to expectant mothers during 1915. The Council have undertaken to provide medical assistance for expectant and nursing mothers in distress in consequence of the War.

Hospital treatment.—The Albany Institute Babies' Home receives babies suffering from malnutrition referred to them chiefly, but not entirely, from their own and the municipal centres; 39 babies from Deptford were admitted during 1916. The Council have decided to reserve 4 cots at this Home for infants referred to it by their M.O.H.

Finsbury.—Population, 87,923.

1911–14—	Births,	2,583;	birth rate,	30·1;	infant deaths,	343;	infant mortality, 133.
1915—	„	2,207;	„	26·1;	„	281;	„ 127.
1916—	„	1,998;			„	244;	„ 122.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,886 births, or 85 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s and a woman sanitary inspector, who devotes part of her time to investigating infant deaths, cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever. In 1916 they made 5,316 visits to 1,637 infants. A certain amount of home visiting is also done by unpaid workers of the voluntary societies numbered (1) (3) and (4). In 1916 a special H.V. was engaged to visit cases of measles nursed at home.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(1) 47, *Penton Street, N.*; (2) 268, *St. John Street, E.C.*; (3) 162, *Lever Street, Bath Street.*—At (1) and (2), baby

weighings and infant consultations are held weekly; at (3), medical advice is given each week, two doctors, one for ante-natal work, attending the centre. This centre was originally under voluntary management, but in 1915 it was taken over by the Borough Council. The H.V.s attend the centres weekly.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) *St. Anne School for Mothercraft.*—A doctor attends fortnightly and gives advice. Cookery and sewing classes are held, crate cots are made and sold, and simple drugs dispensed. The superintendent is a trained nurse.

(2) *Claremont Central Mission School for Mothers and Baby Clinic, Pentonville, N.*—An infant consultation and classes are held weekly.

(3) *Peel Guild for Mothers, Friends' Meeting House, 32, St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell.*—Baby weighings are held weekly, and advice is given to mothers. There is also a weekly dental clinic for expectant and nursing mothers. Virol and model garments are sold, and patterns given or sold. Children attend up to school age.

(4) *Finsbury Kitchen for Mothers, Home of Service, 36, King Square, E.C.*—Dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers and clothing for infants. Sewing classes are held. Cases are referred to the Kitchen by the municipal H.V.s.

(5) *Women's League of Service, 128, Pentonville Road, Clerkenwell.*—Dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers. A baby clinic is held and infants are seen by a doctor. An ante-natal clinic is held weekly. There is a weighing centre. Sewing and cooking classes are held.

Ante-natal Work.—A little has been done by the Council. Three expectant mothers visited the centre in 1914–15, and seven first visits were paid to them by H.V.s during this period. *The Maternity Nursing Association, Myddelton Square, E.C.*, are arranging for ante-natal work to be done in the Borough in connection with a new centre to be established, and the Council are considering the question of amalgamating this work with their own scheme. Lectures and advice to expectant mothers are given by a doctor at the *St. Anne School for Mothercraft. The Peel Guild for Mothers* invite expectant mothers to attend at their centre.

Hospital Treatment.—Mothers who are ill are referred to the various hospitals, or out-patient letters are given for dispensary treatment. Efforts are made to secure admission to, or treatment at, hospitals for infants attending the consultations who may require such attention.

Fulham.—Population, 153,284.

1911–14—Births,	4,193;	birth rate,	26·9;	infant deaths,	449;	infant mortality,	107.
1915— „	3,869;	„	24·6;	„	452;	„	117.
1916— „	3,754;			„	330;	„	88.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,021 births, or 80 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s have been appointed recently. Previously the female sanitary inspector acted as H.V. In 1915 she made 560 first visits to infants. Visiting is also undertaken by the superintendent and one H.V. belonging to the Fulham School for Mothers, who in the case of delicate children visit up to school age.

Centres.—Voluntary.—The Fulham School for Mothers conduct three centres at (1) 90, *Greyhound Road;* (2) 170, *Wandsworth Bridge Road;*

(3) *Eustace Road.* At all an infant consultation, baby weighing and children's clinic are held on four afternoons weekly, under medical supervision; there is an average attendance of about 50. Infants have hitherto attended up to one year, but older children are now encouraged to come. Infants' clothing, Virol, dried milk, and simple drugs are sold at low prices. Infants are referred to hospitals for treatment, and minor ailments of older children are treated at the treatment centre by the doctors and dentist on the staff. Infants are referred to the centres by the municipal and voluntary H.V.s.

Ante-natal work.—The Fulham School for Mothers have an ante-natal consultation once a fortnight at the Greyhound Road and Wandsworth Bridge Road Centres. A dental clinic for mothers and expectant mothers attending the School for Mothers is held on two evenings weekly at the school treatment centre.

Hospital treatment.—The Fulham Babies' Nursing Home, opened in March, 1916, receives sick children under three years of age, more particularly cases of broncho-pneumonia, infantile diarrhœa and "wasters." No surgical cases are taken. Cases are admitted from the above centres or on the recommendation of the H.V., endorsed by the M.O.H., or on the recommendation of a doctor or hospital. The Borough Council contribute to the Home.

Greenwich.—Population, 95,968.

1911–14—Births,	2,424;	birth rate,	25·3;	infant deaths,	245;	infant mortality,	101.
1915— „	2,345;	„	24·4;	„	245;	„	104.
1916— „	2,371;			„	197;	„	83.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s; the female sanitary inspector also does some home visiting. In 1916 1,931 visits were made to 1,368 infants; visits were also made to notified cases of diarrhœa.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—At *Conduit House, Trafalgar Road,* an infant consultation is held once weekly, under medical supervision, at which both H.V.s and the female sanitary inspector assist. There is an average attendance of over 40.

(B) *Voluntary.—The Deptford Fund, Albany Institute Infant Consultation and School for Mothers, Albany Street* (*see under Deptford*).

Ante-natal work.—The Borough Council have established an ante-natal consultation and clinic held once weekly under medical supervision at which one of the H.V.s assists. There is also a prospect that ante-natal work will be undertaken at the Albany Institute centre.

Hackney.—Population, 222,533.

1911–14—Births,	5,361;	birth rate,	24·0;	infant deaths,	525;	infant mortality,	98.
1915— „	4,871;	„	21·8;	„	533;	„	109.
1916— „	5,026;			„	421;	„	84.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 5,080 births notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—One whole-time H.V. to 1st January, 1917, when four more began duty. Cases are visited up to one year of age, and in 1915 2,746 visits were made to 1,558 infants. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever are visited. Visiting is also undertaken by a trained officer and a whole time voluntary worker of the Hackney Infant Welfare Centre. Lists of births are supplied to the Society by the M.O.H.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.—Hackney Baths.* Baby weighings are held weekly by the H.V., and advice given. There is an average attendance of about 40. The Council have arranged for three centres to be opened early in 1917 with three part-time M.O.s.

(B) *Voluntary.—Hackney Infant Welfare Centre, 41, Hackney Grove.* An infant consultation is held weekly under medical supervision. Minor ailments are treated, and simple drugs sold at cost price or given in necessitous cases. Serious cases are referred to a hospital or to a doctor. There is an average attendance of about 40. A sewing class is held during the winter months. The district nursing association assists at the centre.

Ante-natal Work.—A scheme is under consideration for the institution of an ante-natal centre at the Metropolitan Hospital.

Hammersmith.—Population, 121,521.

1911–14—	Births,	2,943;	birth rate,	24·9;	infant deaths,	32;	infant mortality, 109.
1915—	„	2,715;	„	21·9;	„	281;	„ 103.
1916—	„	2,605;			„	222;	„ 85.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 2,308 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—A whole-time H.V. has been employed since 1906, and in April 1916 two more H.V.s were appointed. They made 7,546 visits to infants in 1916; 2,064 infants were breast-fed, 205 partially breast-fed and 211 artificially fed. 40 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were also visited in 1916 by the H.V.s and the M.O.H. Ante-natal visiting and visiting of children up to school age is now undertaken. Hammersmith School for Mothers employs two trained nurses who superintend the centres and visit all children who attend them and also other children. A part-time worker from the League of Service, Sulgrave Road, undertakes some visiting, and nurses from Bramley Road Mothers' Welcome (a Kensington Institution) visit in Latimer Road district in Hammersmith.

Voluntary.—Hammersmith School for Mothers has five centres, (1) *Shaftesbury Road East,* (2) *Becklow Road,* (3) *Ponsard Road, College Park,* (4) *Great Church Lane* and (5) *Blythe Road.* Weekly consultations are held by two trained nurses under medical supervision. Children up to five years of age are admitted, infants are weighed and mothers advised by the doctors when necessary about their own and their infants' health. Sewing and cookery classes are held. *Bramley Road Mothers' Welcome* (*see* under Kensington) serves the Latimer Road district in Hammersmith.

Ante-natal Work.—Ante-natal visiting is now undertaken by the H.V.s. Expectant mothers are advised at the centres and at West London Hospital.

Hospital Treatment.—Children are treated both as out-patients and in-patients at West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, and letters to this hospital are given to mothers by the M.O.H. There is no hospital provision in the borough for maternity cases, which are, however, admitted to St. Mary's and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals.

Hampstead.—Population, 85,495.

1911–14—	Births,	1,289;	birth rate,	15·0;	infant deaths,	95;	infant mortality, 74.
1915—	„	1,326;	„	15·3;	„	105;	„ 79.
1916—	„	1,164;			„	76	„ 65.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 984 births, or 85 per cent., notified in 1916

Health Visitor.—There is now one whole-time municipal H.V. Until 1916, the H.V. gave two-thirds of her time to infant welfare work, and 901 visits were made to infants in 1916. Visits only continued up to eighteen months, but will now be continued up to five years. The Hampstead Health Society have about 25 voluntary visitors, who paid 4,146 visits to infants in 1916.

Centres.—Voluntary.—The Hampstead Health Society have four centres at (1) *Health Institute, Kingsgate Road;* (2) *The Lyndhurst Road Churchroom, Lyndhurst Road;* (3) *The Emmanuel Parish Hall, Broomsleigh Street;* and (4) *St. Saviour's Mission Room, Fleet Road.* A new centre has been opened recently in Fleet Road, and another centre is proposed in the Town Ward in place of the Lyndhurst Road Centre. Classes for mothers, infant consultations, and baby weighings are held weekly at each centre under medical supervision by the H.V. and voluntary workers. Children up to five years of age are examined and reported upon at least once a year, and arrangements are made for medical treatment. The Society provides suitable food for necessitous nursing mothers, and malt and oil are sold at half-price. These centres are worked in co-ordination with the health visiting of the municipal H.V. and voluntary workers.

Ante-natal Work.—The Council propose to institute an ante-natal centre and to subsidise the nursing societies to extend their maternity nursing.

Holborn.—Population, 49,357.

1911–14—	Births, 851;	birth rate, 17·8;	infant deaths, 84;	infant mortality, 99.
1915—	„ 676;	„ 14·4;	„ 68;	„ 101.
1916—	„ 649;		„ 63;	„ 97.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 542 births, or 83 per cent. notified in 1916. A Statutory Committee has been appointed consisting of 7 members of the P.H. Committee and 5 ladies representing voluntary organisations concerned with maternity and child welfare work.

Health Visitor.—One municipal H.V., who gives half her time to infant welfare work, and who is also a sanitary inspector. During 1916 she made 459 first visits and 878 revisits. A second H.V. is to be appointed. Home visiting is also undertaken by the Superintendent of Holborn Maternity Centre in co-operation with the H.V. During 1916 she made 840 visits to 300 infants. Children in Holborn whose mothers are attended in child-birth from Charing Cross Hospital, or who attend the hospital for treatment, are visited by the hospital visitor or maternity nurses or voluntary workers.

Centres.—Voluntary.—(1) *The Holborn Maternity Centre and Invalid Kitchen, 75, Lamb's Conduit Street,* established in April, 1915, has a weekly infant consultation and clinic, conducted by a lady medical officer, assisted by the superintendent of the centre and the municipal H.V. Infants are weighed, seen by the doctor, and given minor treatment. Nourishment is provided for mothers, and cod liver oil, malt, Glaxo, etc., are supplied at cost price. Classes for instruction in infant care and clothing and in cookery are held weekly, and health lectures are given in *St. Peter's Schools, Onslow Street.* An invalid kitchen provides meals for invalids and nursing mothers; and mothers in bad health with babies and young children are sent into the country for as long as the doctors think necessary. (2) A branch centre has recently been opened at 45, *Short's Gardens, Endell Street,* in premises lent by the London Medical Mission, which provides medical supervision for a fortnightly infant consultation and clinic, principally for children whose

mothers are attended by the Charing Cross Hospital Maternity Department. (3) *The Kingsway Crèche and Mothers' School, Kingsway Hall*, have weekly infant consultations, under a lady medical officer, when babies are weighed and mothers advised. (4) *The Passmore Edwards Settlement School for Mothers, Tavistock Place*, have a weekly consultation for children up to school age, conducted by a lady medical officer, assisted by the Superintendent of the centre. The settlement is within the borough of St. Pancras, but most of the mothers attending came from Holborn. (5) *Charing Cross* Hospital have a maternity centre, where infant consultations are held twice weekly.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are now visited by the H.V., the Superintendent of Holborn Maternity Centre, and by the Charing Cross Hospital Visitor, maternity nurses and voluntary workers in training. Ante-natal advice and treatment is given at various hospitals, *e.g.*, Charing Cross Hospital, where there is a maternity centre. Maternity work is also done from the Holborn Centre and the Myddelton Square Maternity Charity.

Hospital Treatment.—University College Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital and the City of London Lying-in Hospital, etc., are all available for expectant mothers and infants residing in Holborn.

Milk for Infants.—Under arrangements made by the Council, modified milk for infants is supplied by a dairy company for 4d. per day, part of the cost in the case of necessitous parents being defrayed by private benevolence.

Islington.—Population, 327,403.

1911–14—Births,	8,198;	birth rate,	25·1;	infant deaths,	877;	infant mortality,	107.
1915— „	7,586;	„	23·3;	„	815;	„	107.
1916— „	7,262;			„	639;	„	88.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 6,319 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two municipal H.V.s, who give part of their time to infant welfare work and part to measles visiting, have now been appointed. Hitherto, for visiting purposes, the borough has been divided, by arrangement of the two voluntary societies, into two districts, the northern being served by the North Islington School for Mothers, who employ four H.V.s, and the southern by the South Islington Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, who have two whole-time H.V.s and one half-time H.V. Lists of births are supplied to these societies by the M.O.H.

Centres.—Voluntary.—(1) *North Islington School for Mothers, 9, Manor Gardens, N.* The centre is open every day of the week, an infant consultation being held three times a week, under medical supervision. Treatment is provided for minor ailments only, and drugs are sold. Home Helps are organised. (2) *South Islington Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, 9, Tyndale Place, Upper Street, N.* An infant consultation is held three times a week, under medical supervision (average attendance, 30). There are also a sewing class and provident club. Nursing and expectant mothers are referred to the invalid kitchen for food, and cases of illness are referred to doctors, dispensaries, or hospitals. Drugs, garments, etc., are sold at cost price, and Virol, sugar and milk are also supplied. (3) *West Islington Child Welfare and Maternity Centre, Richmond Road.* Infant consultations held twice a week under medical supervision.

Ante-natal Work.—The first two voluntary centres have made the following arrangements:—

At (1) there is an ante-natal consultation once weekly, under medical supervision. Advice is given, and serious cases are by arrangement referred to the City of London Lying-in Hospital. Bandages, etc., are supplied to mothers at cost price.

At (2) there is an ante-natal consultation, under medical supervision, twice a month.

Hospital Treatment.—No arrangements have been made by the Council, but the West Islington Centre has a small ward of 6 cots for sick babies.

Kensington.—Population, 172,317.

1911–14—	Births,	3,283;	birth rate,	19·1;	infant deaths,	353;	infant mortality, 107.
1915—	„	3,122;	„	18·2;	„	371;	„ 119.
1916—	„	3,027;			„	258;	„ 85.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,822 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three whole-time H.V.s, each with a separate district. The first visits are paid between 10 and 20 days after birth, and re-visits are continued where necessary up to 12 months. During 1916 the three H.V.s made 3,267 visits to 1,762 infants, 132 to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 10 to cases of puerperal fever. Special inquiries were also made in the homes of stillborn infants and of infants who died under one year of age. Necessitous mothers are referred by the H.V.s to the three dinner centres. Visiting is undertaken by the voluntary centres, which together employ 6 trained nurses for work which includes the visiting of infants in their homes. 5,079 home visits were paid by trained nurses and 2,257 by voluntary workers in 1916.

Centres.—Voluntary.—Six voluntary centres, viz. (1) *The Baby Clinic*, 12, *Telford Road, North Kensington;* (2) *Bramley Road School for Mothers*, 102, *Bramley Road;* (3) *Golborne Ward School for Mothers*, 186, *Kensal Road;* (4) *Lancaster Road School for Mothers*, 64, *Lancaster Road;* (5) *Raymede School for Mothers*, 344, *Portobello Road;* and (6) *Campden Hill Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, St. George's Hall, Kensington Place.*

(1) The baby clinic provides for the medical supervision and treatment of children resident in the borough: it is open three afternoons a week for consultation and treatment, three lady doctors attending on different days of the week. Cases requiring daily dressings, syringings, etc., may attend any morning, but if the mother cannot bring the child the nurse attends the home for this purpose. Minor operations (*e.g.*, circumcisions and the removal of tonsils and adenoids) requiring an anæsthetic are performed one day a month. There is an emergency cot for use in case of complications arising from operations. Dental treatment is also given one day a month by another lady doctor. After treatment children are kept under supervision for prolonged periods up to five years of age. Children in need of treatment are referred to the clinic from the schools for mothers. During the year 1915-16 2,082 children made 13,506 attendances.

(2) to (5) The four schools for mothers are in the northern part of the borough, and the M.O.H. has assigned to each of them a definite area. Three of them are attended once a week, and the fourth twice a week, by a doctor for infant consultations. Treatment is given for minor ailments. Three of the centres are also attended by the municipal H.V. for the area,

who weighs the babies and gives hygienic advice. Some of the centres are attended by voluntary workers, who also undertake a little home visiting. Each of the centres is open on days other than the consultation days for classes in sewing, cooking, etc.

(6) The Campden Hill Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was commenced early in 1916, and has been assigned the Holland Ward. Infant consultations are held weekly by a medical practitioner with a trained nurse and a municipal H.V. in attendance. Babies are weighed by the H.V., and health talks are given by the H.V. or the nurse. Visiting is undertaken by the nurse, assisted by voluntary workers.

Ante-natal Work.—There is an ante-natal clinic at the baby clinic, and an ante-natal centre has been opened in connection with the Bramley Road School for Mothers.

Feeding Centres.—At three of the schools for mothers dinners are provided daily for expectant and nursing mothers. At the other, dinners for mothers have been abandoned in favour of a supply of oatmeal, cocoa, cheese, bread-and-butter in needy cases.

Hospital Treatment.—In necessitous cases discovered by the H.V.s hospital letters are obtained for ailing infants requiring in-patient treatment.

Midwifery.—Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital is available for in-patient cases. Out-patient midwifery is also provided by this Hospital and by the Kensington Maternity Charity.

Lambeth.—Population, 298,058.

1911–14—Births, 7,115;		birth rate, 23·9;		infant deaths, 743;		infant mortality, 104.	
1915—	„ 6,605;	„	22·2;	„	695;	„	105.
1916—	„ 6,438;			„	574;	„	89.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 7,289 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are at present two whole-time H.V.s. The borough is divided into two districts, and children are visited up to one year of age; 3,514 visits were paid in 1916. Of 19,132 cases in which particulars were obtained in the period 1908-1914, 16,156 were breast-fed, 2,198 partly breast-fed, and 778 hand-fed from birth. 336 visits were made to 83 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in 1916. Visiting is also done in connection with the following voluntary agencies:—

(1) *The Mothers' Institute, Johanna Street,* employs a whole-time H.V., who, assisted by two part-time voluntary helpers, revisits births in the area served by their institute, the first visits having been paid by the municipal H.V.s.

(2) Births in the Holy Trinity Parish are visited by a whole-time H.V. employed by the *Holy Trinity Parochial Relief Committee.*

(3) *The North Lambeth Babies' Care, Kennington Road,* employ two whole-time H.V.s, who, with the assistance of the secretary, carry out in co-ordination with the Council's work all the home visiting in the St. Mary's Parish.

(4) The *West Norwood Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre, Windsor Road,* employs a part-time H.V.

(5) *The Almoner's Department of St. Thomas' Hospital* carry on some ante-natal and post-natal visiting.

(6) *The Moffat Institute of Maternity and Child Welfare, Esher Street,* employs a part-time H.V.

(7) *The St. Anne's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, The Grove, Vauxhall,* employs a whole-time H.V. and an assistant H.V.

(8) *The Brixton Infant Welfare Centre and School for Mothers, Water Lane*, employs a part-time H.V.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.—Infant Consultation Centre and Municipal Milk Depôt, 66, York Road, S.E.* An infant consultation is held weekly, at which the M.O.H. attends. The manageress is in attendance daily to give advice. At this depôt, which was opened in 1905, prepared milk is distributed to applicants, who are referred here by the H.V.s in the course of their visits, by private doctors and by institutions and hospitals.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) *The Lambeth Mothers' Institute* have a centre at 8, *Johanna Street, Lower Marsh, Lambeth.* An infant consultation is held twice weekly, once under medical supervision, when medical advice and treatment of minor ailments are given. Dried milk is sold at cost price. Instruction is given in the clothing of infants. Mothers and babies needing other than minor treatment are referred to St. Thomas' Hospital.

(2) *The Mothers' Welcome at Holy Trinity Institute, Royal Street, Lambeth,* is held weekly under the supervision of the parochial H.V. Babies are weighed and advice given. Children attend up to school age. There is no medical supervision. Cases requiring treatment are referred to St. Thomas' or other hospitals.

(3) *The North Lambeth Babies' Care*, 147, *Kennington Road, Lambeth,* held weekly, under medical supervision. Babies are weighed and advice is given. Virol and dried milk are sold at a low price or given, and dinners are provided for mothers at a nominal charge. Lectures on infant care and management and cookery are given, and sewing and knitting classes are held.

(4) *The Moffat Institute, Esher Street, Upper Kennington Lane,* held weekly, under medical supervision fortnightly. Babies are weighed and advice given. Cases requiring drugs, etc., are referred to hospitals.

(5) *Mrs. Anstruther's Infant Clinic* (in connection with St. George's Mission), 31, *Ethelred Street*, meet daily under medical supervision. Sewing and knitting classes are held.

(6) *The West Norwood Maternity and Baby Welfare Centre* is held twice weekly at the *Scott Memorial Hall, Romnany Road, West Norwood*, and the *Brotherhood Institute, Windsor Road, West Norwood.* Babies are weighed and advice given by the municipal H.V. There is no regular medical supervision at present, but it is under consideration. Dried milk, etc., is sold at a low price.

(7) *St. Thomas' Hospital.* An infant consultation and ante-natal clinic is held weekly under medical supervision. Advice is given to mothers, and sick infants are passed on to the children's department for treatment. Cots are provided in which infants are kept under observation during the day-time.

(8) *General Lying-in Hospital*, 81, *York Road, Lambeth.* An infant consultation and clinic is held weekly under medical supervision. Babies are weighed and advice given to mothers.

(9) *Brixton Welfare Centre, The Dispensary, Water Lane*, held weekly under medical supervision. Babies weighed and advice given. Classes held for mothers.

(10) *The St. Anne's Welcome, The Grove, Vauxhall*, held weekly under medical supervision, medicines and drugs being given and minor operations performed.

Ante-natal Work.—Some visiting of expectant mothers is carried out by the municipal H.V.s and by the H.V.s attached to the voluntary agencies. Medical advice is given at the ante-natal clinics held daily at the *Lying-in- Hospital* and weekly at *St. Thomas's Hospital.*

Hospital Treatment.—The General Lying-in Hospital, King's College Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Clapham Maternity Hospital, Royal Waterloo Hospital, and Belgrave Hospital are all available for the treatment of women and infants.

Lewisham.—Population, 160,834.

1911–14—Births,	3,402;	birth rate,	20·5;	infant deaths,	255;	infant mortality,	75.
1915— „	3,340;	„	19·7;	„	265;	„	79.
1916— „	3,349;			„	241;	„	72.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors. Until recently, four H.V.s, two of whom were also women sanitary inspectors, and who gave only one-fourth of their time to infant welfare work. Two additional whole-time H.V.s are to be appointed. During 1916 3.687 visits were made to 1,573 infants They also visited 1,900 cases of measles, 5 cases of puerperal fever, 16 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 629 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, and made inquiries respecting the deaths of 90 infants. Some revisiting is done by workers from voluntary institutions, especially Sydenham Infant Welfare Clinic and Hostel and St. Mary's Mission School for Mothers.

Centres.—Voluntary.—(1) *The Sydenham Infant Welfare Clinic and Hostel, 5-7, Adamsrill Road, S.E.* Infant consultations are held weekly, under medical supervision, by a trained nurse and voluntary workers. Babies are weighed, mothers advised and minor ailments treated. Milk and cream are supplied to infants. (2) *Forest Hill School for Mothers, Ewart Road Mission Hall, Forest Hill.* Infant consultations are held weekly, under medical supervision, and children up to 5 years of age are admitted. The doctor advises mothers as to feeding and management of infants, and gives talks on hygiene and care of children. Cheap dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers, and sewing classes are held. (3) *St. Mary's School for Mothers, Mission Hall, Ladywell Park.* A maternity and infant consultation is held weekly, under medical supervision, babies are weighed, mothers advised, and minor ailments treated. (4) *Catford School for Mothers, Wesleyan Church Hall, Rushey Green.* A weekly infant consultation is held under medical supervision.

The Council have decided to establish a central clinic and to appoint a whole-time Assistant M.O. for maternity and child welfare.

Ante-natal Work.—St. Mary's School for Mothers undertake the home visiting of expectant mothers, and they also receive medical advice at the centre.

Hospital Treatment.—The Sydenham Infant Welfare Clinic and Hostel have a Babies' Hostel at 5-7, Adamsrill Road, with 14 cots for infants suffering from marasmus. The Council have decided to establish a Maternity Home.

Paddington.—Population, 142,551.

1911–14—Births,	3,017;	birth rate,	21·2;	infant deaths,	318;	infant mortality,	105.
1915— „	2,752;	„	19·4;	„	318;	„	116.
1916— „	2,711;			„	251;	„	92.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,306 births, or 85 per cent., were notified in 1916. Of these, 52 per cent. were attended by midwives.

Health Visitors.—One part-time municipal H.V., who is also employed as sanitary inspector. Infants are visited as soon as possible after the tenth day. In some cases revisits are continued by the H.V. up to one or two years. Other cases are referred for revisits to the Paddington School for Mothers, who employ two whole-time visitors. During the year 1916 the municipal H.V. made 2,593 visits to 1,763 infants, and the visitors of the School for Mothers made 6,591 visits to 1,535 infants. At the first visits 84 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed. The municipal H.V. also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever and infant diarrhœa.

Centres.—Voluntary.—The Paddington School for Mothers has three centres: (1) 232, *Harrow Road;* (2) *Congregational Hall, Third Avenue;* and (3) *Church Place, Paddington Green.* At each centre an infant consultation is held weekly, and at one centre a consultation is held monthly for children aged 1–5 During 1916 1,159 infants made 4,001 attendances. The consultations are conducted by four M.O.s, each of whom attends one consultation a week. The municipal H.V. attends the infant consultation at each centre. Classes in infant care, home nursing, and hygiene are held.

Midwifery.—Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital is available for in-patients, and provides midwives gratuitously, or at reduced fees, for attendance at home on women who cannot afford to employ an independent midwife.

Poplar.—Population, 162,442.

1911–14—	Births, 5,085;	birth rate, 31·5;	infant deaths, 627;	infant mortality,	124.
1915—	„ 4,773;	„ 29·7;	„ 634;	„	133.
1916—	„ 4,561;		„ 467;	„	102.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 4,145 births, or 91 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—For visiting purposes the borough is divided into three districts, the first of which, comprising most of Bow, is worked by two H.V.s appointed by the Council. In 1916, 1,281 visits and 3,287 revisits were made to infants. Children are visited up to school age. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and zymotic enteritis are visited, 309 visits being made during 1916.

The second district, comprising all Bromley, Poplar, and a small part of Bow, is worked by the Royal St. Katharine's College, who employ eleven fully-trained whole-time H.V.s, and who are supplied with lists of births by the Council. Children are visited up to school age, and expectant mothers are also visited. During 1916, 3,700 visits and 41,117 revisits were made to infants, including 619 and 1,425 respectively on account of zymotic enteritis.

The third district comprises the Isle of Dogs, and is worked by the Poplar Infant Care Association, who now employ four H.V.s, three of whom are fully trained whole-time officers, in addition to voluntary workers. In 1916, 891 visits and 5,415 revisits were made to infants, including 68 and 66 respectively on account of zymotic enteritis.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.—Bow Baths, Roman Road,* taken over by the Council from the Poplar Infant Care Association. An infant consultation is held once weekly, under medical supervision, at which the H.V.s assist. Children attend up to school age. Virol, malt, cod-liver oil and dusting powder are supplied at cost price or free of charge in necessitous cases, coupons are given to obtain Glaxo at a reduced price, and model garments are shown. Ante-natal work is being slowly developed at the centre.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) The Royal St. Katharine's College have four centres: (*a*) 228, *Brunswick Road.* A maternity centre is held once weekly, an infant consultation twice weekly, and a dental clinic once weekly. (*b*) *Kingsley Hall, Botolph Road.* An infant consultation is held weekly. (*c*) 40, *Fern Street.* An infant consultation is held weekly. (*d*) *Church Institute, Newby Place.* An infant consultation is held weekly.

The College employ a whole-time M.O. and a clinical assistant, who supervises all these centres assisted by the H.V.s. Infants are weighed and model garments are sold at cost price. No food is distributed, cases being referred to invalid kitchens.

The establishment of a fifth centre is under consideration by the College.

(2) *The Poplar Infant Care Association* conduct two centres: (*a*) *St. Luke's Hall, Havannah Street;* (*b*) *Christ Church Mission Room, Cubitt Town.* An infant consultation is held weekly, and a consultation for children over 1 fortnightly at each of these centres, under medical supervision, at which the H.V.s and voluntary workers of the society assist. Infants are weighed and model garments are sold at cost price. Treatment of minor ailments is undertaken.

The East London Federation of Suffragettes have three centres: (*a*) 20, *Railway Street, Poplar, E.;* (*b*) 438, *Old Ford Road, Bow, E.;* (*c*) 53, *St. Leonards Street, Bromley, E.* At each of these centres an infant consultation and clinic is held once weekly under medical supervision, at which the society's H.V.s assist. Children attend up to school age, and medical treatment is given. Food and drugs are distributed.

Ante-natal Work.—The Council's H.V.s visit expectant mothers. An ante-natal centre has been started at the municipal centre, and an ante-natal centre is held weekly by the Royal St. Katharine's College at 228, Brunswick Road.

Hospital Treatment.—The Royal St. Katharine's College has decided to open an observation ward for infants.

St. Marylebone.—Population, 118,160.

1911-14—Births, 2,234;		birth rate, 19·3;		infant deaths, 219;		infant mortality, 98.	
1915—	„	1,854;	„	16·2;	„	180;	„ 97.
1916—	„	1,814;			„	180;	„ 99.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,790 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—One whole-time H.V., who works only in connection with the Church Street Centre of the Health Society, and three part-time H.V.s, who are also sanitary inspectors. The voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society and of the League of Social Service also do visiting in co-operation with the work of the council. The borough is divided into three districts, and in 1916 the municipal H.V.s made 5,067 visits to 1,840 infants, and the voluntary visitors attached to the St. Marylebone School for Mothers made 3,343 visits to 502 infants. Children are visited up to school age.

Centres.—Voluntary.—The St. Marylebone Health Society have four centres: (1) *North Marylebone School for Mothers, Church Street,* has an ante- and post-natal consultation, under medical supervision. The municipal H.V.s co-operate. The ante-natal work is linked up with the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. (2) *South Marylebone School for Mothers, St. Marylebone General Dispensary, 77, Welbeck Street, W.*—An ante-natal clinic, which is linked up with the Middlesex Hospital,

is held once weekly, and an infant consultation is held twice weekly, both under medical supervision. There is a superintendent and a part-time assistant, both of whom are nurses. Children attend up to school age, and the municipal H.V.s co-operate. 264 children attended in 1916, and there were altogether 1,591 attendances. The municipal H.V. attends. No treatment is given. (3) 8, *Ogle Mews, Ogle Street, W.*—Classes for cookery, needlework and hygiene are held weekly, and since Christmas, 1915, there has also been a weekly infant consultation under medical supervision. 150 children attended in 1916; total attendances 813. The municipal H.V. attends. (4) *Henry Street.*—Infant consultation held weekly, attended by the municipal H.V. In 1916, 125 children attended; total attendances 852.

Ante-natal Work.—As indicated above, there are two voluntary ante-natal clinics. Visiting is undertaken by the municipal H.V.s and by the workers attached to the societies, and there is a system of co-operation with the Middlesex and Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospitals.

Hospital Treatment.—Children's cases are referred from the centres to the dispensary and hospitals, and the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in and Middlesex Hospitals are available for pre-natal and complicated maternity cases.

St. Pancras.—Population, 218,387.

1911–14—	Births, 5,408;	birth rate, 2·15;	infant deaths, 523;	infant mortality, 97.
1915—	„ 4,782;	„ 22·3;	„ 506;	„ 106.
1916—	„ 4,532;		„ 380;	„ 84.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 4,131 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, each giving half-time to sanitary inspection. In 1915 they made 281 visits to expectant mothers and 2,053 visits to 980 children. In December, 1916, the Council decided to appoint two full-time H.V.s.

Home visiting is also done in St. Pancras by paid and unpaid visitors from various institutions: (*a*) *North St. Pancras School for Mothers.* In 1915 the paid visitors made 2,402 visits to children, and in 1916 2,568 visits to children and expectant mothers. (*b*) *St. Pancras School for Mothers.* The paid H.V. made 1,282 visits in 1915 and 1,407 visits in 1916. (*c*) *Argyle Square Mothers' and Infants' Welcome.* The paid visitor and the voluntary (qualified) visitors made about 2,800 visits in 1915. (*d*) *Passmore Edwards Settlement School for Mothers.* The paid visitor made 299 visits in 1915. A part-time visitor was appointed at the *Camden Town Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Centre, Greenland Street, N.W.*, in October, 1916.

Centres.—Voluntary.—(1) *St. Pancras School for Mothers* hold three consultations weekly at 1, *Ampthill Square*, including one for expectant mothers, at which minor ailments are medically treated, and also a dental clinic twice weekly. Lectures are given to mothers, and food is provided for mothers and infants. (2) *North St. Pancras School for Mothers* has two centres: (*a*) 4, *Rhyl Street, Malden Road* and (*b*) *Winscombe Street, Highgate New Town.* At (*a*) there are weekly consultations for expectant mothers, and twice weekly for children; at (*b*) weekly consultations for children. Children up to school age are medically examined and treated for minor ailments. There are also health talks for mothers, classes for cooking, sewing and knitting, and clubs for supplying cheap coal and clothing. There are two whole-time visitors, and one part-time visitor. A new centre will be opened shortly at the Public Baths, Prince

of Wales Road. (3) *Passmore Edwards Settlement School for Mothers, Tavistock Place, W.C.*, has a weekly consultation for children up to school age, from St. Pancras and Holborn. It is under medical supervision, and minor ailments are treated. (4) *Camden Town Mothers' and Infants' Welfare, Greenland Street, N.W.*, has a weekly consultation conducted by a doctor, assisted by the municipal H.V. and voluntary workers, at which children are weighed and treated for simple ailments, and expectant mothers are advised. (5) *Argyle Square Mothers' and Infants' Welcome* have weekly consultations under medical supervision, with voluntary workers. Infants are weighed, and children up to school age treated for minor ailments. Ante-natal consultations are held twice a month. The consultations are followed up by home visits. In December, 1916, a new weekly infant consultation was opened as a branch at the *Wesleyan School, Falkland Road, N.W.* (6) *The Maternity Nursing Association's Centre* at 73, *Oakley Square* have a monthly baby-weighing, under medical supervision, but ailing infants are seen more frequently, and an ante-natal consultation under medical supervision is held once a month. (7) *University College Hospital, Gower Street*, has a weekly consultation for infants up to 18 months under the obstetric registrar (older children are treated as out-patients): also an ante-natal consultation twice weekly, when expectant mothers are advised and treated by obstetric physicians. Hospital accommodation is available when necessary, and midwifery and nursing assistance is provided. Food is provided for necessitous mothers and children, and there are weekly lectures to mothers. (8) *The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road*, has a weekly infant consultation for infants up to nine months, and a maternity consultation twice a week. (9) *St. Pancras Dispensary*, 39, *Oakley Square*, holds a clinic twice weekly, once for women and children, and once for ailing children under school age.

Ante-natal Work.—Some visiting of expectant mothers is done by the municipal H.V.s, and by visitors from the St. Pancras School for Mothers, North St. Pancras School for Mothers, Argyle Square Centre, and the Passmore Edwards Settlement School for Mothers. As already indicated, several voluntary societies hold ante-natal consultations, and expectant mothers receive advice and treatment at the University College Hospital. In connection with the Royal Free Hospital, ante-natal cases are visited by a part-time trained visitor, natal care is given by the maternity out-patient department, medical aid is provided, and there is some maternity nursing.

Hospital Treatment.—Accommodation is available, when necessary, at the University College Hospital and at the Royal Free Hospital. A few beds for complicated cases are available at a home in Endsleigh Street, which is staffed by the latter hospital, but is otherwise independent. A considerable amount of intern midwifery is done at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital and University College Hospital.

Shoreditch.—Population, 111,390.

1911–14—	Births,	3,525;	birth rate,	32·0;	infant deaths,	521;	infant mortality, 148.
1915—	„	3,122;	„	28·5;	„	454;	„ 145.
1916—	„	2,983;	—		„	369;	„ 124.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 2,914 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now four whole-time H.V.s, who also visit cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, and summer

diarrhœa, and investigate infant deaths. In 1915 the two H.V.s then in office made 3,022 visits to 2,234 infants. The *Medical Mission of the Good Shepherd* visit births in cases where the midwives employed by the Mission attend the mothers. *The Shoreditch School for Mothers* has one H.V. and some voluntary helpers.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(1) 152, *Kingsland Road.* This is worked in conjunction with the Women's League of Service, and is managed by a joint committee. Ante-natal and infant consultations are held once weekly under medical supervision, at which the H.V.s assist, and baby weighings are also held twice weekly by the H.V.s. Food is provided by the league daily for nursing and expectant mothers, and virol is sold. Children (at present only sickly children) attend up to school age. (2) *Hoxton Baths,* and (3) *Haggerston Baths.* Babies are weighed at both centres weekly by the H.V.s. Virol is sold and advice given.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) *The Medical Mission of the Good Shepherd* has a centre at 45, *Harman Street, Hoxton, E.* An infant consultation is held weekly, at which the H.V.s and midwives employed by the mission assist. It is proposed to supply medical supervision. There is a dispensary for sick children on the premises to which cases are referred for treatment. Food for nursing and expectant mothers is supplied daily.

(2) *The Shoreditch School for Mothers* has a centre at 51, *Brunswick Place.*

Ante-natal Work.—There is a municipal ante-natal centre, and the H.V.s do some ante-natal visiting. The Medical Mission of the Good Shepherd does midwifery work, employing three midwives and an ante-natal visitor, who gives advice and keeps in touch with the expectant mothers who make use of the mission's facilities. Some 400 births are dealt with by the Mission annually.

Hospital Treatment.—Complicated maternity cases are referred by the Medical Mission to the London Hospital and the City Road Lying-in Hospital. The Mission is contemplating re-opening a ward of 12 beds for delicate children. The Queen's Hospital for Children and the Metropolitan Hospital also deal with many cases from Shoreditch.

Southwark.—Population, 191,907.

1911-14—Births,	5,698;	birth rate,	30·0;	infant deaths,	697;	infant mortality,	122.
1915— „	5,254;	„	27·9;	„	696;	„	132.
1916— „	4,896;			„	482;	„	98.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 5,142 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—One whole-time H.V. and a female sanitary inspector who visits all infants in houses let in lodgings in the borough. In 1915 they made 4,334 visits to infants; three additional H.V.s have now been appointed. Home visiting is also undertaken by visitors from voluntary institutions, viz.:—(1) *St. Alphage Mission,* with two trained nurses, who visit practically all infants in St. Alphage Parish, and keep full records; (2) *Southwark Health Society;* (3) *The Clergy of St. John's Church* employ a visitor who, in 1915, made visits to 729 infants (periodically visited) and four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Centres.—Voluntary.—(1) *Southwark Health Society* have two centres, viz.:—(*a*) 45, *Nelson Square, and* (*b*) *Quinn Square,* where babies are weighed weekly, mothers advised as to clothing, and Glaxo and Virol sold at cost price. Medical supervision is about to be provided. (2)

St. Alphage Mission, 65, *Lancaster Street,* have a weekly baby weighing under trained nurses, who advise and help mothers and supply food and milk in necessitous cases. (3) *Walworth Mothers' and Babies' Care Centre* have a weekly baby weighing at *St. John's Parish Room, Bedford Street,* and mothers are advised by a trained nurse as to need for medical advice and as to infant feeding. (4) At 41, *Larcom Street, Walworth,* ailing infants under 12 months are seen fortnightly by a doctor. Necessitous nursing mothers are sent to the *Invalid Kitchen,* 273, *Scorvell Road,* for food, and dried milk is sold at cost price. In 1914 nine mothers were sent away for a fortnight's holiday as convalescent treatment. (5) *St. John's College Cambridge Mission Centre,* at Bishop Fisher's Hotel, Chatham Street, Walworth, has a weekly baby weighing under a nurse who advises the mothers and supplies special foods at cost price. (6) *Crossway (Congregational) Central Mission Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* meets weekly, and is conducted by "sisters" of the mission under medical supervision, and ailments are prescribed for.

Ante-natal Work.—There is no systematic work done by the Council, but any expectant mothers discovered in the course of routine home visiting are given advice. Ante-natal visiting is done by the Southwark Health Society for the York Road Lying-in Hospital and for St. Thomas's Hospital and for Guy's Hospital by the St. Alphage Mission, and by the visitor employed by the clergy of St. John's Church. The latter paid 261 visits to expectant mothers in 1915.

Stepney.—Population, 279,804.

1911–14—Births,	8,364;	birth rate,	30·2;	infant deaths,	1,020;	infant mortality,	122.
1915— „	7,552;	„	27·5;	„	872;	„	115.
1916— „	7,200;			„	653;	„	91.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 6,835 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916. A committee has recently been formed, called the Council of Stepney Infant Welfare, with the M.O.H. as chairman, on which the voluntary societies are represented.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, who, in 1916, made 3,114 visits to 1,648 infants. The Council have decided to appoint two additional H.V.s. The municipal visiting is supplemented by visits paid by the salaried H.V.s of the Stepney School for Mothers (one visitor); the Jewish Sick Room Help's Society (three visitors); the Jewish East End Infant Consultation (one visitor) (both of which deal with Jewish births); by the whole-time superintendent of the Whitechapel School for Mothers; by the secretary of the Minories branch of the Women's League of Service, who is a qualified H.V.; and by a number of voluntary workers attached to various agencies enumerated under "Centres." This voluntary visiting is co-ordinated with that of the municipal H.V.s, and definite areas for visiting are allotted by the M.O.H.

Centres.—Voluntary.—In the Limehouse, Ratcliff and Shadwell district there are two centres, (1) *Stepney School for Mothers* or *Mothers' Welcome,* 587, *Commercial Road East.* Infant consultations are held under medical supervision, at which the superintendent and nurses assist. The institution works in conjunction with the East End Mothers' Lying-in Home, Commercial Road. In 1915, 243 new cases were dealt with, and the total number of attendances was 1,391, and in 1916, 325 new cases were dealt with. (2) *The Institute, Three Colt Street.* An infant consultation is held once weekly, under medical supervision, at which a municipal H.V. attends.

In the St. George-in-the-East and Wapping district there are eight centres: (1) 22, *Raines Mansions*, (2) *St. George's Congregational Church*, (3) *Our Lady's Hall, Johnson Street*, (4) *The Institute*, 136, *St. George Street*, (5) *Wesleyan Chapel, Cable Street*, (6) *The Institute, Planet Street*, (7) *St. Mary's Mission Hall, Johnson Street*, (8) *Infants' Schoolroom, Scandrett Street*, all of which are managed by the St. George-in-the-East Infant Care Committee, and at all of which a municipal H.V. attends in the afternoons. A doctor and nurse also attend each of these centres once a fortnight, but arrangements are made so that the babies can be seen by the doctor once a week if necessary.

In the district west of Sydney Street and Cambridge Road there are five centres, three for Jewish and two for non-Jewish cases. (1) *Jewish East End Infant Consultation, Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, E.* An infant consultation for Jewish infants is held once in each month, under medical supervision, the society's H.V. (a qualified officer) and nine voluntary workers assisting. At the consultation infants are weighed, and children attend up to two years of age. (2) *Jewish Maternity and Sick Room Helps Society*, 53, *Vallance Road, E.* A largely attended infant consultation is held twice weekly, under medical supervision, at which the matron, her assistant, two nurses, the society's three H.V.s and voluntary helpers assist. Babies are weighed and advice given, and minor ailments are treated. Simple drugs are dispensed. Children attend up to school age. A sewing meeting is also held for expectant mothers, at which model garments are shown. An additional centre has recently been opened at (3) 125, *Cannon Street Road, E.* (4) *Minories Branch of Mothers' Dining Rooms*, 49, *Church Street.* (5) *Whitechapel School for Mothers, St. Olave's Hall, Buxton Street*, is managed by a whole-time superintendent, who also does some visiting.

In the area east of Sydney Street there is one centre in *Emmott Street* which is affiliated to the Mothers' Welcome in Commercial Road.

Ante-natal Work.—No ante-natal visiting has yet been undertaken by the Council. The Jewish Maternity and Sick Room Helps Society visit expectant mothers who apply to them for help and for admission to the maternity home and give advice.

Hospital Treatment.—The Council have made no arrangements. Maternity cases are taken at the London Hospital, the East End Mothers' Lying-in Home, and the Jewish Maternity Society.

Stoke Newington.—Population, 50,659.

1911–14—	Births,	1,066;	birth rate,	20·8;	infant deaths,	89;	infant mortality, 83.
1915—	„	920;	„	18·2;	„	94;	„ 102.
1916—	„	1,001;			„	62;	„ 62.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 934 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, one of whom is also a sanitary inspector and gives two-thirds of her time to infant welfare work; the other, recently appointed, will give all her time to health visiting. During 1916, 2,118 visits were made to 756 infants, in addition to visits made by voluntary workers. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the H.V.s.

Centre.—One municipal centre at the *Public Washhouses, Milton Road*, where the H.V., assisted by voluntary workers, conducts an infant consultation and baby weighing each once weekly. There is also a

sewing class. Prior to the war both meetings were under medical control, but the services of a doctor are now available only once a week, and all children needing attention are then seen. When necessary infants are referred to private medical attendants or to hospitals. Some clothing and food has been supplied to necessitous cases through assistance from charities.

Hospital Treatment.—Ailing children are, when necessary, referred to hospitals. The Metropolitan Hospital receives cases of puerperal fever, and this hospital and the dispensary at Stamford Hill take cases of ophthalmia neonatorum for out-patient treatment.

Wandsworth.—Population, 311,360.

1911-14—Births,	6,745;	birth rate,	20·8;	infant deaths,	634;	infant mortality,	94.
1915— „	6,310;	„	19·0;	„	597;	„	95.
1916— „	6,151;			„	491;	„	80.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 6,027 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two women sanitary inspectors each give one-sixth of their time to health visiting, and a third whole-time H.V. has now been appointed. For visiting purposes the borough is at present divided into two districts. During 1916, 8,233 visits were made to 3,862 infants, and 74 visits respecting deaths from infantile diarrhœa. During the year 1915, 100 visits were made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, a district nurse being called in, or the child removed to hospital, when the arrangements for treatment were inadequate. All notified cases of puerperal fever are also visited.

The Shaftesbury Society Ragged School Union and the *Wandsworth Mothers' Welcome* each employ a superintendent.

Centres.—Voluntary.—There are five voluntary centres: (1) *The Shaftesbury Society, Ragged School Union* (*Tooting Auxiliary Branch*) have a centre at *Fairlight Hall, Tooting,* which was started in 1915. Consultations are held weekly under medical supervision, at which the H.V.s attend. Minor ailments are treated, babies are weighed and advice given to mothers. Lectures on infant care are given, and Virol, Glaxo, etc., are sold at cost price. Children up to school age attend. (2) *The Wandsworth Mothers' Welcome* have a centre at *Anchor Hall,* 275, *Garratt Lane, Wandsworth,* which was started in 1915. Consultations are held weekly, under medical supervision, at which the H.V.s attend. Babies are weighed and advice given. Virol, Lactagol, dried milk, etc., and woollen garments are sold at cost price. Children up to school age attend. (3) *The Mothers' Welcome, Sefton Hall, Sefton Street, Putney,* was opened at the beginning of 1916, and is held weekly. (4) *The Mothers' Welcome, Wesley Hall, Blegborough Road, Streatham,* opened in May, 1916, is held weekly. (5) *Balham Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Zennor Hall, Cavendish Road, Balham, S.W.,* opened in July, 1916, is held twice weekly.

Ante-natal Work.—Advice is given to expectant mothers by the Shaftesbury Society.

Westminster.—Population, 160,261.

1911-14—Births,	2,270;	birth rate,	14·5;	infant deaths,	208;	infant mortality,	92.
1915— „	1,977;	„	12·8;	„	184;	„	93.
1916— „	1,797;			„	156;	„	87.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 1,330 births, or 74 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting of infants and children up to school age is undertaken by a whole-time municipal H.V. and by officers and voluntary workers of the Westminster Health Society. Early in 1916 the City was divided into three areas for home visiting, and it was arranged that the whole work should be undertaken in one area by the municipal H.V., and in the two other areas by two whole-time H.V.s provided by the Health Society in consideration of an annual payment of £200 by the City Council. These officers work under the direct supervision of the M.O.H., to whom their reports are submitted. In 1916, 9,981 visits were paid by salaried visitors and 6,750 visits by voluntary workers. These visits include 1,533 first visits and 5,181 revisits to infants, and 6,236 visits to children over one year of age. Cases of measles, whooping cough, and ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the H.V.s.

Centres.—Voluntary.—In each of the three areas referred to above there is a centre conducted by the Health Society, viz.: (1) 1, *Pimlico Road, S.W.* (in premises provided gratuitously by the City Council); (2) 60, *Greek Street, W.;* and (3) 100, *Rochester Row, S.W.* A doctor attends at each centre once a week for infant consultations, and each H.V. attends the centre in her district. No treatment is given. Classes in sewing and cooking are held on two days a week at (1), and one day a week at (2) and (3); health talks are given at each of these centres once a week. The average attendance at each of these classes and talks in 1916 was 20; 511 infants made 1,624 attendances at the infant consultation, and 562 children over one year of age made 1,051 attendances. (4) Infant consultations under medical supervision are held at Victoria Hall, Willow Street, S.W.

Ante-natal Work.—Medical advice is available at the following hospitals for women about to be attended in or from the hospitals: Charing Cross, General Lying-in, York Road, St. George's, St. Thomas's, Westminster, and Middlesex. Lists of 501 cases were supplied to the H.V.s in 1916. These and 181 other expectant women found by the H.V.s were visited and invited to attend the centres. 1,282 visits to expectant mothers were paid and 153 expectant mothers made 634 attendances at classes. Hygienic advice is given by the H.V.s and special talks are given at the centres by the superintendent of the Westminster District Nursing Association, by a midwife from Charing Cross Hospital, and others. Ante-natal consultations are held twice a week at Charing Cross Hospital primarily for women about to be attended on confinement in or from the hospital. The women are interviewed by a nurse in charge, who refers difficult cases to the physician of the Gynæcological Department. After receiving advice, and, if necessary, treatment, the cases belonging to Westminster are referred to the H.V.s, unless they are in need of further medical or nursing aid or medical advice as distinguished from the hygienic advice provided by the Health Society at their centres and by means of home-visiting. Ante-natal consultations are also held at the centre at Victoria Hall, Willow Street.

Hospital Treatment.—The hospitals available for midwifery cases have already been referred to. Children in need of hospital treatment are referred from the Westminster Society's centres to one of the general hospitals mentioned above, or to one of the following children's hospitals: Evelina Hospital, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Victoria Hospital, Chelsea.

Woolwich.—Population, 121,376.

1911–14—Births,	2,814;	birth rate,	23·0;	infant deaths,	235;	infant mortality,	84.
1915— „	2,839;	„	23·2;	„	268;	„	94.
1916— „	3,068;			„	210;	„	68.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,642 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now two H.V.s, with separate districts, each of whom gives two-thirds of her time to infant welfare work, and the rest to sanitary inspectors' work. Hitherto infants have not been visited after the first year, except in special cases, and re-visits have only been made to urgent cases. During 1916, 1,133 first visits to infants and 276 re-visits were made by the two H.V.s. In addition, there were 33 visits in connection with the deaths of infants, 311 visits to children in connection with the consultation, 95 visits to cases of zymotic enteritis, 59 to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 15 to cases of puerperal fever, and 1,120 to cases of measles.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—An infant consultation is held weekly at the *Town Hall*, conducted by the M.O.H. and H.V. Infants are weighed and advice given. Children may attend up to school age. The average attendance during 1916 was about 21.

(B) *Voluntary.—The British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, Wood Street, Woolwich.*

Ante-natal Work.—Printed instructions to expectant mothers are distributed through midwives. Since November, 1915, an ante-natal clinic has been held weekly at the *Town Hall*. The British Hospital for Mothers and Babies provides the services of a lady doctor, together with an experienced member of its nursing staff, and the H.V. assists.

Hospital Treatment.—British Hospital for Mothers and Babies. 14 beds.

City of London.—Population, 19,657.

1911–14—Births,	191;	birth rate,	10·3;	infant deaths,	19;	infant mortality,	85.
1915— „	153;	„	8·6;	„	18;	„	118.
1916— „	125;			„	15;	„	120.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 114 births, or 75 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two women sanitary inspectors give part of their time to home visiting and welfare work. During 1915, 222 visits were made to infants. Of the infants visited, 80 per cent. were breast-fed, 9 per cent. partly breast-fed, and 11 per cent. hand-fed.

Centre.—Municipal.—At the Corporation *City Shelter, Golden Lane*, there is a weekly meeting for mothers and infants, when babies are weighed by the women inspectors. Mothers are advised when medical attention is required, lectures are given on various subjects and classes for sewing, knitting, etc., are held. All necessitous nursing mothers are supplied with a daily allowance of 1½ pints of milk.

II.—County Boroughs.

ENGLAND.

Barnsley.—Population, 50,614.

1911–14—Births,	1,591;	birth rate,	30·5;	infant deaths,	240;	infant mortality,	151.
1915— „	1,467;	„	27·7;	„	252;	„	172.
1916— „	1,397;			„	159;	„	114.

Midwives.—Seventeen (none trained). H.V. inspects them quarterly and on special occasions. They attend about 80 per cent. of births.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 1,329 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One only until September, 1916, when another was appointed, both whole time. All notified births are visited except those to which visits are not desired by the doctor or parent, also cases of puerperal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum and other infectious diseases. One H.V. made 3,326 visits to 1,234 infants in 1916.

Centres.—Two municipal centres (1) 24, *Market Street,* twice weekly since May, 1916, consisting of an infant consultation attended once weekly by the M.O.H., and of classes in hygiene and the making of garments; (2) *Congregational Sunday School, Sheffield Road,* held once weekly since October, 1916, and attended by the H.V. 405 children made 1,121 visits to the centres in 1916. 157 children were seen by the M.O.H.

Barrow-in-Furness.—Population, 63,770.

1911–14—Births,	1,818;	birth rate,	28·0;	infant deaths,	199;	infant mortality,	109.
1915— „	1,982;	„	30·3;	„	246;	„	124.
1916— „	2,266;			„	88;	„	83.

Midwives.—Sixteen (12 trained). Inspected by the M.O.H. They attend about 66 per cent. of births.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 1,628 births, or 72 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—In 1914 some casual visiting was done by a school nurse, and in the course of the year a H.V. and tuberculosis nurse was appointed. In October, 1915, it was arranged that two school nurses should devote one-sixth of their time to home visiting. An additional H.V. was appointed later in the year and two H.V.s now give their whole time to infant welfare. During 1916, 3,596 visits were made to 1,579 infants, and 114 ante-natal visits were paid. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are all visited.

Centres.—The Barrow-in-Furness Maternity and Infant Welfare Association hold a weekly infant consultation and baby weighing at the *Salvation Army Barracks, Abbey Road,* and at *St. John's Mission Room, Stanley Road,* under the supervision of the M.O.H. at which the H.V.s and voluntary workers attend. The mothers are advised, but there is no treatment. The work is being extended to include maternity consultations.

Bath.—Population, 69,173 (as extended in 1911).

1911–14—Births,	1,048;	birth rate,	15·9;	infant deaths,	82;	infant mortality,	78.
1915— „	1,060;	„	15·1;	„	85;	„	80.
1916— „	1,059;			„	76;	„	72.

Midwives.—Eighteen (9 trained), inspected by the M.O.H. They attend about 60 per cent. of births.

N.B. Act came into force in 1907; 993 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s: one visits children over two years of age only and gives half-time to school work. Infants are first visited about 11 days after birth, and as far as possible monthly re-visits are made during the first 12 months, and the visits are continued up to school age. In the second half of 1916, 4,638 visits were made to infants. During 1916 over 500 visits were made to children under 5 years by 22 unpaid visitors from the Bath Infant Consultation and Baby Visiting Association.

During the winter months the H.V.s give practical demonstrations on the bathing and handling of infants to groups of school girls in school hours and to school teachers in evening classes.

The Council have a more complete scheme under consideration.

Centre.—The Bath Infant Consultation and Baby Visiting Association has established a centre in premises provided by the Town Council at *Rosewell House*, 14, *Kingsmead Square*. The Town Council also subscribe to the funds of the Association. Consultations for children up to school age are held twice weekly, when babies are weighed and mothers advised by the H.V.s and voluntary workers under medical supervision. Children are treated for minor ailments. Dried milk and Glaxo are sold at cost price. Classes in needlework are held regularly, and health lectures are given occasionally.

Ante-natal Work.—Some expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and arrangements for feeding necessitous expectant mothers are made by the voluntary society.

Hospital Treatment.—The Royal United Hospital is available for maternity cases with complications arising after parturition and for children.

Birkenhead.—Population, 130,794.

1911-14—	Births,	3,796;	birth rate,	28·3;	infant deaths,	450;	infant mortality, 119.
1915—	„	3,846;	„	28·3;	„	470;	„ 122.
1916—	„	3,876;			„	400;	„ 103.

Midwives.—Seventy-two (55 trained). They attend about 67 per cent. of births. One of the H.V.s is inspector of midwives, and made 353 visits to them in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.s, one of whom is also inspector of midwives. During 1916, 8,041 visits were made to 3,129 infants, and 2,957 visits to children from one to five years of age. When first visited, 2,841 infants were being breast-fed, 44 partially breast-fed, and 110 fed on artificial foods. In 124 cases the H.V.s recommended that medical advice should be obtained. Sixty-four cases of ophthalmia and 183 cases of slight inflammation of the eyes were carefully watched, and inquiries were made respecting 70 deaths from diarrhœa.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—A municipal maternity and infant welfare centre has been established at 9, *Hamilton Square*, where there is an infant clinic and dispensary under the supervision of the M.O.H. assisted by a gynæcologist. Mothers are advised as to feeding and care

of infants, and referred when necessary to their doctor for treatment, but necessitous cases are treated by the medical officer, and extra nourishment is supplied, the cost being defrayed from voluntary funds.

(B) *Voluntary.—Birkenhead Maternity Hospital* have a weekly consultation under medical supervision, when infants are weighed and mothers advised as to infant care and feeding, clothing, etc., and as to their own diet. Children requiring treatment are referred to a doctor or children's hospital. In January, 1917, two weekly infant consultations were opened by Sisters of Charity at (1) *St. Elizabeth's, Claughton Road*, and (2) *Young Men's Society Rooms, Price Street.*

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are examined and advised at the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and at the Maternity Hospital, and are visited by a nurse. At the centre a gynæcologist has been apointed to advise mothers.

Hospital Treatment.—The Maternity Hospital is available for complicated cases of pregnancy, and beds have been arranged at the Borough Hospital for cases seen at the maternity centre.

The Council have also agreed with the Leasowe Children's Hospital to receive not more than 3 children from the borough on the recommendation of the M.O.H.

Birmingham.—Population, 840,202 (as extended in 1911).

1911-14—Births,	22,791;	birth rate,	26·7;	infant deaths,	2,919;	infant mortality,	130.
1915— „	21,302;	„	24·8;	„	2,510;	„	118.
1916— „	20,668;			„	2,136;	„	103.

Midwives.—Two hundred and twenty-two (73 trained), but 18 ceased practice during the year. They attended about 65 per cent. of the births. Supervised by a whole-time lady inspector, who also makes inquiries respecting stillbirths notified by them.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 19,253 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two superintending H.V.s, 19 general H.V.s giving most of their time to child welfare work, and 26 whole-time infant H.V.s, with three clerk assistants. Each of the 19 general visitors has a separate district, and does other health visiting in addition to infant welfare work. The infant visitors work in special areas allotted to the consultation centres, and do infant welfare and ante-natal work only.

First visits are made to infants within a fortnight after birth, and re-visits are made when necessary. Hitherto visiting has been only for one year, but now it is being continued up to five years of age. During 1916, 16,951 primary visits were made to infants. The general visitors also made 12,397 visits to cases of measles, 1,954 to cases of chicken-pox, 3,533 to cases of whooping-cough, and 1,408 to cases of mumps, and 19,987 visits for other purposes during the year.

Home visiting is also done in defined areas by paid and voluntary visitors from voluntary associations, viz.:—Birmingham Infant Health Society, Birmingham Settlement Guild for Mothers, South Edgbaston School for Mothers, Selly Oak School for Mothers, Stirchley and Cotteridge School for Mothers, the Infant Health Committee of Birmingham Maternity Hospital, and the Handsworth Infant Welfare Centre.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—Eight centres have been established, viz.:—(*a*) *Hope Street*, (*b*) *St. Vincent Street*, (*c*) *New John Street West*, (*d*) *Bloomsbury Street*, (*e*) *Washwood Heath Road*, (*f*) *Lichfield Road*, (*g*) *Farm Street*, and (*h*) *Darwin Street.* Medical consultations for infants and children up to five years of age are conducted twice weekly at (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*g*), four times weekly at (*f*), and

once weekly at (*h*). Special ante-natal clinics are held at certain of the centres and at all of the others women are either seen by the medical officer individually, or are referred to a centre where an ante-natal clinic is held. In addition to medical advice mothers receive instruction from the workers, and also talks on health matters; sewing classes are held at most of the centres, and instruction is given on the preparation of infant food. Dried milk is sold at cost price, and dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers at one centre.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) *Birmingham Infants' Health Society* have a centre at the *Medical Mission, River Street, Deritend*, where a consultation for infants under 12 months is conducted weekly by an honorary medical officer, assisted by a qualified lady superintendent and unpaid lady workers. Infants are weighed and examined and prescribed for. Mothers are advised respecting home treatment for minor ailments, and are referred to hospitals when necessary. A similar consultation is held monthly for children from 12 months to five years of age. Classes are held in mothercraft, lessons are given in cookery, and articles of clothing are made. Many poor mothers have been supplied with dinners through the Birmingham Nursing Mothers' Dinner Society.

(2) *South Edgbaston School for Mothers* have a centre at the *Crusaders Club, 38, Latimer Street*, where a consultation for children up to five years of members of the Society of Friends is conducted weekly by one of the medical officers of the municipal centres, assisted by a qualified lady superintendent and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and mothers advised. Some milk is supplied, and there are health talks to mothers at sewing classes. A cookery class is to be instituted.

(3) *Birmingham Women's Settlement School for Mothers* have a centre at *Staniforth Hall, Staniforth Street*, where consultations for children up to two years are conducted weekly by an honorary medical officer and a qualified superintendent and assistant, with voluntary lady helpers. Infants are weighed and, if not thriving, are examined by the doctor, who gives advice to the mothers and refers them to hospitals for treatment. Mothers are given coupons for Glaxo and Virol at reduced prices. Needlework and cookery classes are held, and dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers.

(4) *Birmingham Maternity Hospital, Loveday Street*, have a weekly consultation at the hospital for infants born in the hospital, conducted by the house surgeon. Infants are weighed and examined, and the mothers advised, and nourishment is supplied for delicate children.

Centres on similar lines are also conducted by (5) *Selly Oak School for Mothers* at *Exeter Road;* (6) *Stirchley and Cotteridge School for Mothers, Leahouse Road;* (7) *Great Friends' Institute, Warwick Road;* and (8) *Handsworth Infant Welfare Centre, Holyhead Road.*

Ante-natal Work.—Some home-visiting of expectant mothers is done by the H.V.s, who give advice and refer the women to institutions, or to their medical attendants when necessary. Ante-natal consultations are held twice weekly at the municipal centres (*a*) 108, Hope Street, and (*b*) St. Vincent Street, when expectant mothers are seen and advised by the medical officers of the centres. Home-visiting is also undertaken by the lady superintendent of the Infants' Health Society, who gives general advice as to health and encourages expectant mothers to seek expert advice when necessary. The midwives from the Maternity Hospital also visit, and send all women needing medical attention to the hospital, where cases are seen each morning by the house surgeon.

The superintendent of the Women's Settlement School for Mothers visits expectant mothers weekly and advises them generally, recommending medical and institutional treatment when necessary.

The medical officer of the South Edgbaston School for Mothers sees and advises expectant mothers occasionally.

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements are being made for the reservation of 20 beds in the Maternity Hospital for complicated and dangerous cases of pregnancy. A special ward is reserved in the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women for cases of puerperal septicæmia. Cases in which complications arise after parturition are also received in this hospital. Children are treated in the Children's Hospital.

Blackburn.—Population, 133,052.

1911–14—Births,	2,827;	birth rate,	21·1;	infant deaths,	405;	infant mortality,	143.
1915— „	2,451;	„	18·3;	„	357;	„	146.
1916— „	2,069;			„	247;	„	119.

Midwives.—Forty-seven (26 trained) on the register, but ten not practising. They attend about 61 per cent. of births. Supervised by two of the H.V.s, who made 89 visits to them during 1915.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,461 births, or 100 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.s, two of whom are also inspectors of midwives and visit cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum. All the H.V.s visit cases of tuberculosis, and until recently cases of minor infectious disease, viz., measles, whooping-cough, mumps, chicken-pox and diarrhœa, making inquiries respecting deaths from the last-mentioned disease. The latter work is now undertaken by the sanitary inspectors. Each H.V. has a separate district for infant visiting. First visits are made to infants within ten days of birth, unless doctors are in attendance, when the visits are made within one month of birth, and revisits are made at the ages of three months, six months and between 18–24 months. During 1915, 8,421 visits were made to 2,322 infants.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(*a*) *Public Health Office, Town Hall;* and (*b*) 43, *Copy Nook.* A third is about to be opened at 119, *Bolton Road.* Consultations for children up to five years of age are conducted weekly at each centre by one of the H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H., at (*a*), and by a private medical practitioner at (*b*). Infants are weighed by the H.V., who gives short health talks to mothers and advises them about infants' clothes.

(B) *Voluntary.*—The *Nursing Mothers' Aid Society* have a centre at *Adelaide Street,* where weekly consultations are held under medical supervision by the Society's matron assisted by one of the H.V.s. Infants are weighed and examined and mothers advised. The Society feed necessitous expectant and nursing mothers.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s and invited to attend the centres, where medical and general advice is given and informal addresses are delivered by the M.O.H. and H.V.s.

Blackpool.—Population, 58,371.

1911–14—Births,	985;	birth rate,	16·4;	infant deaths,	113;	infant mortality,	115.
1915— „	1,002;	„	16·4;	„	129;	„	129.
1916— „	900;			„	78;	„	87.

Midwives.—Thirty-one (12 trained). They attend about 40 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H. and the H.V., who made 88 visits in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 797 births, or 89 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole time H.V., acting also as inspector of midwives. She visits infants immediately on notification of birth, and the visits are repeated as often as is considered necessary, and are now being continued to school age. During 1916, 2,140 visits were made to 862 infants. Of these, 709 when first visited were breast-fed and 153 bottle-fed. The H.V. remarks that a number of mothers stop breast-feeding at the end of a month or so, but seldom by advice of a doctor.

Centre.—One municipal centre, at the Health Office, *Sefton Street*, where consultations are held weekly and advice and instruction given by the H.V. under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are now visited in their homes and advised at the centre.

Hospital Treatment is not yet provided, but the Town Council are contemplating the establishment of a home for maternity cases.

Bolton.—Population, 180,851.

1911–14—	Births,	4,111;	birth rate,	22·5;	infant deaths,	534;	infant mortality,	130.
1915—	„	3,643;	„	19·8;	„	451;	„	124.
1916—	„	3,053;			„	316;	„	104.

Midwives.—Fifty-seven (35 trained), who attend about 70 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H., with the help of the H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,866 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, two whole-time; the other gives half-time to tuberculosis work. Each has a separate district. Infants are visited from about five days after birth up to the age of one year. During 1916, 5,423 visits were made to 2,109 infants. Of 1,982 infants visited, 1,085 were breast-fed, 384 partially breast-fed, and 513 artificially fed. The H.V.s also made 28 visits to cases of ophthalmia, 20 to cases of summer diarrhœa, 5 to cases of puerperal fever and inquiries respecting the deaths of 170 infants. In co-operation with the H.V.s the nurse-superintendent of the School for Mothers visited 787 infants, and made more than 2,000 visits in January-November, 1915, and many visits were made to women attending the Schools for Mothers by voluntary visitors.

Centres.—Since October, 1916, municipal centres have been established at (1) *Thomasson Reading Room, Charles Street;* (2) *Free Church, Halliwell Road;* (3) *Girls' Club, Kensington Street;* and (4) *Derby Street Council School.* Consultations are held weekly, under the supervision of the deputy and assistant M.O.H. Minor ailments are treated and advice given to expectant and nursing mothers. There are also three kitchens for mothers, managed by voluntary societies, where dinners are provided and milk supplied to infants. Evening lectures on hygiene are given weekly at one of the kitchens.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are advised by the doctors at the centres.

Bootle.—Population, 69,876.

1911-14—Births,	2,186;	birth rate,	30·6;	infant deaths,	288;	infant mortality,	132.
1915— „	2,052;	„	28·4;	„	291;	„	142.
1916— „	2,042;			„	222;	„	109.

Midwives.—Twenty-six (24 trained); 11 trained midwives residing outside Bootle practise therein. They attend about 85 per cent. of births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s, who, in 1916, made 120 visits to the midwives, 28 special inquiries, and 83 inquiries relating to still-births. The Bootle Health Society provide the services of a midwife in necessitous cases.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,893 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, one of whom is also inspector of midwives. During 1916 they were assisted by a pupil health visitor. Each H.V. has a separate district, and, as a rule, first visits are made to infants within three or four days after birth. Some three or four visits are made to each child before it is 12 months old, but special cases are visited more frequently, and some are visited up to two years of age. In 1916, 1,862 of the infants born were visited, 6,994 visits being made to infants under one year; 1,254 inquiries were made concerning death of infants, etc., and 3,452 visits were made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, summer diarrhœa, and zymotic enteritis. In 1915 voluntary workers made 406 visits to 65 children. Two additional H.V.s were appointed in January, 1917, and it is hoped that children up to the age of 5 years can now be kept under regular supervision.

Centre.—The *Bootle Health Society* held an infant consultation weekly at the Masonic Hall (temporarily), conducted by the M.O.H., the two H.V.s, and lady members of the society, and attended by children up to two or three years, and by some up to five years of age. All the children were seen weekly by the M.O.H. The number of attendances has now increased so much that the school medical offices lent by the Education Authority are used. The M.O.H is no longer able to attend, and a lady medical officer has been appointed temporarily. The average attendance is 64. It is now impossible for the doctor to see each child weekly. She sees all new cases and all old cases every three or four weeks, unless they are losing weight, when she sees them on each visit. Virol and dried milk are supplied at cost price or at a nominal price to necessitous cases.

Ante-natal Work.—The H.V.s visit expectant mothers who are discovered by them and by the school and tuberculosis nurses in the course of their ordinary duties, or who attend the consultation, or who are referred to them by the Health Society and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. 220 first visits and 336 subsequent visits were paid to expectant mothers in 1916. An ante-natal clinic has now been established. The M.O. is a consulting obstetrician. The clinic is held one morning each week, and is now attended by about three new and four old cases on each occasion. Drugs, elastic bandages, etc., are supplied at cost price or at nominal prices to necessitous cases. The H.V.s are present at the clinic. The M.O. of the ante-natal clinic delivers monthly lectures to all midwives who practise in the town, and they are well attended.

Hospital Treatment.—The Liverpool Lying-in and Maternity Hospital and the Poor Law Hospitals receive complicated cases of confinement and complications arising after parturition. The Bootle Borough Hospital and the Liverpool Infirmary for Children are available for infants.

Bournemouth.—Population, 78,674.

1911-14—	Births,	1,221;	birth rate,	14·9;	infant deaths,	94;	infant mortality,	77.
1915—	„	1,187;	„	14·1;	„	111;	„	94.
1916—	„	1,194;			„	88;	„	74.

Midwives.—Twenty-one (16 trained). They attend about 29 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 1,005 births, or 84 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V. and inspector of midwives, who made 1,235 visits to infants in 1916. Of these 838 were first visits, 68 were breast-fed, 584 infants partially breast-fed, and 166 artificially fed. All revisiting of infants is undertaken by voluntary workers from Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association, of which the M.O.H. is directing superintendent and the H.V. superintendent, and in special cases children are visited up to three years of age. The workers report to the M.O.H. on each case visited by them. In 1916 at least 500 visits were paid by voluntary workers in connection with home help schemes, distribution of literature *re* summer diarrhœa, dinners for mothers, etc.

Centres.—The *Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association* hold infant consultations weekly at (*a*) *Winton Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Wimborne Road;* (*b*) *Malmesbury Park Mission Room, Malmesbury Park Road;* (*c*) *Cromwell Road Mission Hall, Pokesdown;* (*d*) *Temperance Hall, Haviland Road, Boscombe.* At each centre babies are examined and weighed by the H.V. and voluntary workers, and each child is seen by a doctor, who gives advice as to feeding and management, etc. Health talks on infant care and management, disease, etc., are regularly given by the H.V., and occasionally by doctors or specially qualified lecturers. Classes are held in needlework and cutting out of garments.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V., who made 16 such visits in 1916. Advice is also given at the four centres named above. Dinners are provided for expectant and necessitous mothers at a nominal charge at a dining room, 127, Malmesbury Park Road.

Hospital Treatment.—Letters for free treatment at a hospital are given at the infant consultation centres where necessary. The establishment of a maternity hospital for abnormal cases is now under consideration, and as a preliminary step arrangements are being made for beds in a nursing institute.

Bradford.—Population, 288,458.

1911-14—	Births,	5,646;	birth rate,	19·5;	infant deaths,	687;	infant mortality,	122.
1915—	„	5,090;	„	17·5;	„	628;	„	123.
1916—	„	4,906;			„	584;	„	119.

Midwives.—Fifty (30 trained). They attend about 55 per cent of the births. They are supervised by a whole-time lady inspector, who made 649 visits to them during 1916, and 210 special visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, etc. She also made inquiries respecting 70 stillbirths, and visited cases of puerperal septicæmia.

The Town Council provide the services of a midwife and medical assistance for aid in confinement of necessitous women; they now employ five municipal midwives.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 4,857 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Eighteen H.V.s, who each give one-sixth of their time to cases of tuberculosis. Infants are visited as soon as possible after birth when midwives are in attendance, and also when doctors are attending in poor homes. Visiting is continued until children reach school age. In 1916, 38,087 visits were made to 3,851 infants. Of 2,989 infants under observation throughout their first year, 1,014 were breast-fed for more than nine months, 1,407 for more than six months 1,332 for less than six months, 39 were partially breast-fed, and 211 hand-fed from birth. Hand-feeding was necessitated in many cases through mothers going out to work, 364 going to work within three months before confinement, and 526 within six months after confinement.

Centres.—Three municipal centres, (*a*) an ante-natal clinic at the *Maternity Hospital*, 119, *Little Horton Lane*, (*b*) an infant consultation and clinic at the *Infants' Hospital, Morley Street*, and (*c*) a clinic for children of one to five years at *Edmund Street*; (*a*) is open every morning, (*b*) is open every morning and on four afternoons weekly. Three medical officers devote all their time to the infants' hospital and clinic, and 14 nurses, 5 clerks, a dispenser and an attendant are wholly employed at the clinic. Infants are weighed, medically examined and treated, and drugs, dried milk, and other foods are supplied or sold, and clothes are also sold. Mothers are advised respecting their own health as well as that of their infants', and are instructed as to feeding, clothing, etc., of babies. At the clinic for children from one to five years two whole-time medical officers and four nurses are employed.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, who give advice and invite attendance at the ante-natal clinic for medical advice and assistance.

Feeding centres.—Seven feeding centres have been established by the Town Council. The food is prepared in a central kitchen and distributed to the centres, where necessitous expectant and nursing mothers are served with dinner by voluntary helpers.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council have provided a maternity hospital at 119, Little Horton Lane, with 20 beds, and an infants' hospital in Morley Street, with 20 cots in one ward, where infants suffering from malnutrition, rickets, etc., are received. Accommodation for mothers has not been provided as these disorders occur chiefly in hand-fed infants, and consequently breast-fed infants cannot be received as in-patients. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal septicæmia are treated in accommodation specially provided at the isolation hospital, where there is also a department for specialised treatment for diseases of the ear, eye, throat and nose.

Milk Depôt and Milk Laboratory.—Milk is cooled and kept in cold storage until it is distributed, and milk foods prescribed in the clinic are made up in the laboratory. The milk and milk foods are supplied free to many infants of the poor.

Brighton.—Population, 131,237.

1911–14—	Births,	2,481;	birth rate,	18·7;	infant deaths,	233;	infant mortality,	94.
1915—	„	2,267;	„	17·0;	„	215;	„	95.
1916—	„	2,314;			„	197;	„	85.

Midwives.—Twenty-eight (12 untrained): 18 in private practice and 10 working from the Women's Hospital. They attend about 80 per cent. of births, 33 per cent. being attended from the Women's Hospital. Inspected by one of the H.V.s, who made 149 visits in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 2,004 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three municipal H.V.s, who give about three-quarters of their time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to tuberculosis work. Infants born in the poorer localities are visited up to 15 months of age, and delicate children are kept under supervision up to two years or longer. During 1916, 8,269 visits were paid to 1,118 infants. Of 732 cases that were followed up in 1916, 505 were breast-fed for over seven months, 535 were breast-fed for over four months, 650 were breast-fed for over one month. The parents of 2,000 children under 18 months of age received a circular letter regarding the prevention of epidemic diarrhœa early in August, and in this connection visits to 935 children were paid during August, September, and October, 1916.

Centres.—Four municipal centres held weekly, (1) *The Day Nursery, Wellington Road*, (2) *Pelham Institute, Upper Bedford Street*, (3) *St. Margaret's, Union Hall, Cannon Street*, and (4) *The Women and Girls' Club, St. George's Place*. The centres are attended fortnightly by the resident doctor at the Isolation Hospital, who advises the mothers as to the feeding of their children. Children up to school age are admitted and infants are weighed each week by the H.V.s, and Virol and cod liver oil and malt are given to wasting children, but there is very little medical treatment and that is confined to minor ailments. Sewing classes are held at the centres. Thirty-four courses of lectures were given to mothers' meetings by one of the H.V.s during 1916.

Ante-natal Work.—Four hundred and sixty expectant mothers were notified with their consent to the M.O.H., and 258 were examined at the Women's Hospital, West Street. They were visited by the H.V.s, who gave them a pamphlet of information.

Hospital Treatment.—Maternity cases are attended from the out-patient department of West Street Hospital, which has two centres for this work, but some of the very poorest class do not seek assistance from the hospital as subscribers' letters, prepayment and strict cleanliness are required. Cases of complication before and after confinement are received and treated in the hospital. Letters for the Sick Children's Hospital are handed to the parents of infants who require hospital treatment.

Bristol.—Population, 357,048.

1911–14—	Births,	7,821;	birth rate,	21·7;	infant deaths,	859;	infant mortality, 110.
1915—	„	7,383;	„	20·4;	„	856;	„ 116.
1916—	„	7,346;			„	706;	„ 96.

Midwives.—Seventy-two (38 trained). They attend about 69 per cent. of births. Inspected by a medical inspector of midwives and two superintendent H.V.s acting as deputy inspectors, under the supervision of the M.O.H., 256 visits were made in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 6,627 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two superintendent H.V.s, who are also deputy inspectors of midwives, and nine other whole-time H.V.s, of whom 5 were appointed between July and November, 1915, and 4 in December, 1916.

First visits to infants are made by the deputy inspectors of midwives up to the tenth day after birth, when private midwives are in attendance. After the tenth day the district H.V.'s visit weekly to the end of the first month, and about five times during the rest of the first year. Children are supervised up to school age: it is proposed to visit four times in the second year, three times in the third year, twice in the fourth year, and once in the fifth year. During 1916, 15,267 visits were made to 4,273 infants. The H.V.s made 514 visits to 89 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 1,417 visits to 438 cases of other eye affections, giving preliminary treatment in bad cases pending medical or institutional treatment. They also made 33 visits to cases of puerperal fever. Home visiting is also undertaken by nurses from the centres established by the Infant Welfare Association.

Centres.—The Bristol Infant Welfare Association and Council of Schools for Mothers have 14 centres, viz., four maternity centres: (1) *Bedminster Parade;* (2) *Girls' Club, Broad Plain;* (3) *Hamilton Rooms,* 40, *Park Street, St. Augustine's;* and (4) *University Settlement,* 63, *Barton Hill Road;* and ten schools for mothers, viz.: (1) *North Bristol St. Agnes's Girls' Club,* 223 *Newfoundland Road;* (2) *Moorfields,* 28, *Chapter Street, Dean Lane;* (3) *St. Lawrence, Church House, Leadhouse Road;* (4) *Shirehampton Mission Hall, Pembroke Road;* (5) *Southmead Road;* (6) *Westbury Old Jacobean House;* (7) *Durdham Downs, Richmond Hill, High Street, Blackboy Hill, Clifton;* (8) *Hotwells,* 118, *Hotwells Road;* (9) *St. James's and District Mission House, Lower Montague Street;* and (10) *Kingswood Nursing Home, Hanham Road.* Consultations for children up to five years are held weekly at each centre under medical supervision. Infants are weighed, examined, and mothers advised. Systematic instruction in health and home management and lectures on infant care and mothercraft are given. Minor ailments are treated, and Virol, Glaxo, etc., are sold at cost price. Practical lessons are given in sewing and knitting, cooking, etc.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers not attending a maternity centre are kept under observation by the superintendent H.V.s, and systematic visiting is undertaken. Visiting is done from the centres, and expectant mothers receive advice and assistance at the four maternity centres noted above. Special classes are held for them and free dinners provided for necessitous cases.

Hospital Treatment is not specially provided by the Town Council, but the maternity departments of Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol General Hospital, and the Workhouse Infirmary receive complicated cases of pregnancy and cases with complications after parturition. Children are received in the Royal Infirmary, General Hospital, Children's Hospital and the Eye Hospital.

Burnley.—Population, 106,765 (as extended in 1911).

1911-14—	Births,	2,511;	birth rate,	23·2;	infant deaths,	431;	infant mortality, 172.
1915—	„	2,013;	„	18·4;	„	335;	„ 166.
1916—	„	1,807;			„	273;	„ 151.

Midwives.—Twenty-four (8 trained). They attend about 40 per cent. of the births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s, who made 134 visits to the homes of midwives and 60 visits to midwives' cases in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Six H.V.s; one is also inspector of midwives; the other five give about one-sixth of their time to visiting school children.

Each visitor has a separate district, and infants are visited as soon after birth as possible, excepting births attended by doctors, when visits are made about ten days after birth. Revisits are made when necessary. In many cases in the poorer areas weekly visits are paid up to the age of 12 months. During 1916, 6,861 visits were made to 1,812 infants (3,670 visits being paid to infants up to the age of 12 months), 226 visits were made respecting the deaths of infants, also 312 to 21 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and two to cases of puerperal fever. Some home visiting is undertaken by voluntary workers of the Burnley League of Social Service.

Centres.—The Town Council propose to provide a Maternity and Infant Consultation Centre. They have recently taken over four centres established by the *League of Social Service* at: (1) *Colne Road;* (2) *Red Lion Street;* (3) *Accrington Road;* and (4) *Bethesda*, and have arranged for the attendance of a doctor and two H.V.s at each centre.

Ante-natal Work is about to be undertaken by the Town Council. Expectant mothers are to be visited, and a centre is to be established.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council have prepared a scheme for the provision of six beds for maternity cases and 12 cots for infants.

Milk Depot.—The existing depot for the preparation, sale and distribution of milk has been improved, and a free supply of milk and cream given to necessitous nursing mothers and infants.

Burton-upon-Trent.—Population, 48,266.

1911-14—Births,	1,049;	birth rate,	21·9;	infant deaths,	96;	infant mortality,	91.
1915— „	1,005;	„	21·1;	„	76;	„	76.
1916— „	993;	„		„	70;	„	70.

Midwives.—Twenty-six (12 trained). Attend about 73 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V., under the supervision of the M.O.H., and 50 visits were made to midwives in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 832 births, or 84 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V. and inspector of midwives. During 1916, 2,286 visits were made to infants. All babies were revisited once, and some received many visits. A few exceptional cases are visited up to school age. 20 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were visited in 1916. 1,571 home visits were made in 1915 by the lady superintendent of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, working in co-operation with the H.V.

Centre.—The *Burton Health Society* have established a *Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* in *Union Street*, where infant consultations are held twice weekly under a lady superintendent and a voluntary committee of ladies. There is some medical supervision, but it has not been regular. The H.V. attends once a week, and the assistant M.O.H. once a fortnight gives advice on the care of children. Classes for mothers are held.

Ante-natal Work.—Some expectant mothers are visited by the superintendent of the Welcome.

Bury.—Population, 59,040 (as extended in 1911).

1911-14—Births,	1,194;	birth rate,	20·2;	infant deaths,	163;	infant mortality,	137.
1915— „	1,024;	„	17·3;	„	119;	„	116.
1916— „	899;			„	119;	„	132.

Midwives.—Twenty-one (12 trained). They attend about 74 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H., and 97 visits were made to them during 1915.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,020 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s and inspectors of midwives, who give one-third of their time to tuberculosis visiting and inspection of workshops, etc. Infants are visited as soon as possible after notification of birth, and revisited when necessary up to school age. In 1915, 2,680 visits (313 were special visits on account of summer diarrhœa) were made to 968 infants. When first visited, 836 infants were breast-fed, 43 partially breast-fed, and 120 artificially fed. The H.V.s also made 102 visits respecting the deaths of infants, 37 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 4 visits to cases of puerperal fever, 1,448 visits to cases or suspected cases of measles, whooping cough, ringworm, etc., and 95 visits in connection with disinfection of houses.

Centre.—Bury Women's Co-operative Guild propose to establish a maternity centre, and the M.O.H. is to assist.

Hospital Treatment is to be provided in the local infirmary for complicated cases of pregnancy and child-birth, and in Bury and District Joint Hospital Board's Hospital for cases of pueperal fever.

Canterbury.—Population, 24,626.

1911–14—	Births,	495;	birth rate,	20·1;	infant deaths,	45;	infant mortality,	92.
1915—	„	499;	„	20·3;	„	54;	„	108.
1916—	„	527;			„	32;	„	61.

Midwives.—Seven (all trained), four in private practice, two at the Union and one in a nursing home. Supervised at present by the M.O.H. in the absence on military service of the inspector of midwives, who is a private medical practitioner.

Health Visitors.—Since May, 1916, the Council have contributed towards the salary of a H.V. employed by the *Canterbury Maternity and Mothercraft Association.* The M.O.H. makes inquiries respecting the deaths of infants under one year, and the H.V. employed by the association made visits to 220 children in 1916. The Council have now appointed a whole-time H.V. to commence duty in March, 1917.

Centre.—Canterbury Maternity and Mothercraft Association have a centre at 5, *Church Street, St. Paul's*, where infant consultations are conducted weekly by a medical officer, assisted by two nurses and voluntary helpers. Infants are weighed and advice given to mothers. Needlework classes are held weekly and health lectures given.

Ante-natal Work.—Some home visiting of expectant mothers is undertaken by the nurse-superintendent of the association, and some ante-natal advice is given by the medical officer at the centre.

Carlisle.—Population, 52,225 (as extended in 1912).

1911–14—	Births,	1,158;	birth rate,	23·3;	infant deaths,	146;	infant mortality,	126.
1915—	„	1,197;	„	22·7;	„	172;	„	144.
1916—	„	1,101;			„	121;	„	110.

Midwives.—Fifteen (all trained). They attend about 50 per cent. of the births in the City, and are supervised by the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 1,076 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now three whole-time H.V.s, two of whom have been only recently appointed. Children are systematically visited up to two years of age, but it is hoped to continue visiting in future up to school age. During 1916, 1,053 primary visits and 3,764 revisits were made to infants. Of these, 880, or 83 per cent., were breast-fed when first visited. Some visiting is undertaken by voluntary visitors from the centres. In 1916 cases of measles were visited by a pupil female sanitary inspector, but in future the H.V.s will do this work. The City has been divided into three areas, with a H.V. assigned to each area.

Centres.—Three voluntary centres have been established by the *Carlisle Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers:* (1) *Old Infants' School, West Walls;* (2) *Ragged School, Shaddongate;* and (3) *St. John's Mission Hall, South Street.* Infants are weighed at each centre weekly, and the mothers advised by a qualified nurse-midwife. Each H.V. attends one centre weekly.

Chester.—Population, 39,028.

1911–14—Births,	925;	birth rate,	23·6;	infant deaths,	95;	infant mortality,	103.
1915— „	846;	„	21·6;	„	93;	„	110.
1916— „	857;	„			87;	„	102.

Midwives.—Twenty (all trained). They attend about 82 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the M.O.H. and the H.V., and stillbirths in their practice are investigated.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Since July, 1916, one whole-time H.V., who also visits cases of measles. First visits to infants are made about ten days after birth, and revisits are made when necessary up to the age of five years. In 1916 she made 2,193 visits to 698 children. When first visited, 617 infants were breast-fed, and 84 partly or entirely hand-fed. Home visiting is also undertaken by voluntary workers from Chester Ladies' Health Society in co-operation with the H.V., who supplies lists of infants to be visited, and in 1916 2,140 visits were made by them.

Centre.—Chester Ladies' Health Society have a centre in premises provided by the Town Council at *Crook House, Crook Street.* Consultations for children up to five years of age are conducted weekly by a lady medical officer, assisted by the H.V., two nurses, and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and mothers advised as to feeding, clothing, and treatment of children for minor ailments.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V., and they receive medical advice at the centre.

Hospital Treatment is not provided by the Town Council, but maternity cases are received in the Royal Infirmary, and two beds are available for maternity cases in the Benevolent Institution. Infants needing hospital treatment are recommended to the Royal Infirmary by the M.O.H.

Coventry.—Population, 106,349.

1911–14—Births,	3,005;	birth rate,	26·8;	infant deaths,	271;	infant mortality,	90.
1915— „	2,999;	„	26·0;	„	258;	„	86.
1916— „	2,932;	„			257;	„	88.

Midwives.—Forty (30 trained), but nine are not in practice in the city. They attend about 73 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V.s, who made 155 visits to them in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1915; 2,582 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Five H.V.s, one of whom superintends the other four. They supervise the midwives, and give about one-fourth of their time to tuberculosis work, the visitation of cases of infectious disease and the supervision of workshops where females are employed. Each H.V. has a separate district, and first visits to infants are made about ten days after birth, when the midwife ceases to attend. Very delicate infants and those artificially fed are visited as often as thought necessary. During 1916, 3,705 visits were made to 1,966 infants. When first visited 1,628, or 82 per cent., of the infants were breast-fed, 97, or 4 per cent., partly breast-fed, and 235, or 12 per cent., entirely hand-fed. Inquiries are made in connection with the deaths of infants and cases of puerperal fever.

Centres.—A municipal centre is held twice weekly at the *Public Health Office*, and is conducted by the H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H.. There is one voluntary centre in *Chapel Fields*; a medical man attends once a fortnight, and classes are held weekly.

Ante-natal Work.—A few expectant mothers are now visited by the H.V.s.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but maternity cases are admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Croydon.—Population, 169,551.

1911–14—	Births,	3,877;	birth rate,	22·0;	infant deaths,	348;	infant mortality,	90.
1915—	„	3,706;	„	20·8;	„	310;	„	84.
1916—	„	3,597;	„			284,	„	79.

Midwives.—Thirty-six (all trained). They attend about 32 per cent. of births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s under the supervision of the M.O.H. She also visits all cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum. 126 visits were made to midwives in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,005 births, or 84 per cent., notified in 1916.

A statutory committee has been appointed consisting of members of the Town Council and three lady members of the Voluntary Association.

Health Visitors.—Seven H.V.s, one of whom is also inspector of midwives and gives seven-elevenths of her time to infant welfare work; five H.V.s give three-elevenths of their time, one gives half her time. Six of the visitors have separate districts, and infants are visited when about fourteen days old. In most cases it is not possible to make more than two visits before the infants are six months old. Visiting is not continued up to school age, but many are seen by the visitors in the course of general visiting. 6,083 visits were made to 3,037 infants in 1915. Of 1,712 infants living at the age of six months, 1,181 were wholly breast-fed, 414 partially breast-fed and 117 entirely hand-fed from birth.

Centres.—One municipal centre at 228, *London Road, Croydon.* Infant consultations are held twice weekly under the supervision of an assistant M.O.H.; infants are weighed by the H.V. attached to the centre

before examination by the doctor. Minor ailments are treated, simple medicines provided, and, when necessary, infant foods supplied. The H.V. gives weekly talks to mothers on the rearing and clothing of infants, and there is a mothercraft class. The average attendance at each consultation is 40.

The *Croydon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Committee* have recently opened six centres, (*a*) *Parochial Hall, Sylverdale Road, St. John's Road*, (*b*) 20, *Albert Road*, (*c*) *Holy Innocents' Parish Hall, Selhurst Road*, (*d*) *St. Alban's Hall*, (*e*) *Salvation Army Hall, Whitehorse Road*, (*f*) 1, *Northumberland Villas, Sanderstead Road*. Each centre is open once a week; infants are weighed and the mothers advised as to feeding, clothing, and hygiene by a trained nurse. An assistant M.O.H. holds consultations, and a H.V. attends. Cases needing more constant medical treatment are sent to the municipal clinic and in emergency to a private doctor or to the Croydon Hospital. Infant foods and a few simple drugs are supplied. There are classes in mothercraft. Instruction is given in cutting-out and making hygienic infants' clothes. The average attendance at the centres is about 36.

Ante-natal Work.—Occasional advice is given by the H.V.s in the course of their infant and other work in the town. Expectant mothers are also seen by the doctor and nurse at the Infant Centre, and when the Maternity Home is established, they will be referred from that Home to the Centre at 228, London Road, when medical advice and supervision during the ante-natal period are considered advisable.

Hospital Treatment.—The Croydon General Hospital is available for urgent maternity cases which require surgical interference. A maternity home is being established in the Borough under the auspices of the Voluntary Association.

Darlington (County Borough since 1st April, 1915)—Population, 57,328 (as extended in 1915).

1911–14—	Births,	1,539;	birth rate,	26·8;	infant deaths,	158;	infant mortality, 103.
1915—	„	1,539;	„	25·7;	„	176;	„ 114.
1916—	„	1,437;			„	172;	„ 119.

Midwives.—Twelve (7 trained). They attend about 41 per cent. of births. Supervised by the H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in the county borough on 1st September, 1915, although it was previously in force in the borough by the adoption of the Act, by the Durham County Council. 1,371 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now two whole-time H.V.s and superintendents of midwives. Each H.V. has a separate district, and infants are first visited about two weeks after birth, and revisited up till one or two years old. Until 31st March, 1915, two H.V.s employed by the County Council visited infants in Darlington, and during 1914 they made 4,134 visits to 1,348 infants. In 1916 4,204 visits were made to 1,304 infants.

Centres.—A municipal maternity centre and clinic has been established in *Beaumont Street Domestic Centre*, where weekly consultations for infants under one year are conducted by a lady medical officer, assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Health talks are held, and mothers instructed in making children's clothes. A house was obtained for a second centre, but was taken for military purposes, and in consequence a beginning has been made with the new centre at the

North Road Schools, to be transferred when the house is again available. Children up to school age are received, infants are weighed, examined and prescribed for. Short health talks are given by the H.V.s, and mothers are instructed in feeding and clothing infants and young children.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and are advised at both centres by the lady doctor.

Hospital Treatment.—The M.O.H. has recommended that arrangements should be made for the reception of complicated maternity cases, before and after parturition in the Greenbank Hospital (for which an annual contribution of £40 is suggested). This matter is at present in abeyance as the number of beds in the hospital is too small. Efforts are being made to extend the buildings.

Derby.—Population, 123,410.

1911–14—	Births,	2,938;	birth rate,	23·6;	infant deaths,	292;	infant mortality, 99.
1915—	„	2,704;	„	21·5;	„	259;	„ 96.
1916—	„	2,622;			„	248;	„ 95.

Midwives.—Fifty-eight (38 trained), but of the trained midwives only 18 were practising privately. They attend about 75 per cent. of the births, and are supervised by the chief H.V., who made 148 visits to midwives during 1915, and inquiries respecting 79 still births in cases attended by them. The Derbyshire Royal Nursing Institute has a training school for midwives, with five pupil midwives.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,616 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—One chief H.V. and inspector of midwives, who also gives one-half of her time to tuberculosis work, and four H.V.s, who give one-third of their time to tuberculosis work and inspection of outworkers, etc. Assistance is also occasionally given by another female officer usually engaged in general public health work. Each of the four H.V.s has a separate district. First visits to infants are made as soon as possible after notification of birth, and generally two revisits are made before the infant is 12 months old. During 1915, 10,760 visits were made to 3,086 infants, and 226 visits respecting the deaths of infants under one year. Of 19,774 infants born between January, 1908, and December, 1914, who were under the direct observation of the women inspectors, 78·2 per cent. were breast-fed, 13·4 per cent. partly breast-fed, and 8·3 per cent. wholly hand-fed up to the age of three months. In 1915, of 2,807 infants, 79 per cent. were breast-fed, 15 per cent. partly breast-fed, and 7 per cent. wholly hand-fed for the same period. The work of home visiting has been somewhat disorganised owing to absence of members of the sanitary staff on military service.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(*a*) *Ley's Works Messroom, Colombo Street;* (*b*) *Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street;* and (*c*) *Primitime Methodist Mission Hall, Dean Street,* where baby weighings are conducted weekly by the H.V.s. Children up to five years are admitted, and there is now medical attendance at the centres, under the general superintendence of the M.O.H. Advice is given on feeding, clothing and general management of infants. Dried milk is supplied at reduced prices, model garments are shown and mothers are helped in making clothes. The average attendance at these centres in 1915 was 61, 25 and 24 respectively.

(B) *Voluntary.—The Derby Branch of the National Union of Women Workers* has established a hostel at 36, *Full Street*, where they have opened a nursery school for children from two to five years of age. A weekly consultation is held by an honorary lady medical officer and the superintendent. The children are weighed and examined and mothers advised. Dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers. Needlework and cookery classes are held, and the establishment of a crèche is contemplated.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are seen by the H.V.s and medical officers, and are encouraged to attend the voluntary centre for medical examination and advice.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council has arranged for the reception of complicated cases of pregnancy in the Nightingale Nursing Home, an institution with maternity and surgical departments maintained by the Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association.

Dewsbury.—Population, 53,351.

1911–14—Births,	1,230;	birth rate,	22·9;	infant deaths,	156;	infant mortality,	126.
1915— „	1,135;	„	21·2;	„	131;	„	115.
1916— „	1,113;			„	106;	„	95.

Midwives.—Thirteen (three trained), seven of whom have very little practice; seven only resident. They attended 387, or 35 per cent., of the births in 1916. Supervised by the M.O.H., who gives occasional instructional lectures to them. The Town Council provide for the services of a midwife or doctor called in by midwife, for aid in confinement of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,075 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s (town's matrons) up to July, 1916. Each had a separate district, and first visits to infants were, as a rule, made within 48 hours after birth, and revisits were made as required. Two additional H.V.s were appointed in 1916, and the four visitors are to undertake visiting of cases of measles and tuberculosis and to give about three-quarters of their time to maternity and child-welfare work. Revisiting will now be continued until the children reach school age. During 1916, 8,407 visits were made to 1,281 infants. The H.V.s made 58 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and also made inquiries respecting 71 stillbirths and 103 deaths of infants.

Centre.—One municipal centre at the *Town Hall*, where the H.V.s attend each morning to advise mothers, the more serious cases being seen by the M.O.H. Infant consultations are conducted weekly by the H.V.s, when babies are weighed and mothers advised as to feeding, clothing and management of their infants. Hitherto only special cases have been seen by the M.O.H., but a lady assistant M.O.H. is to be appointed as soon as circumstances permit, who will act as M.O. of the Centre, and medical advice and simple treatment will then be available for children up to school age. Virol, Glaxo, and milk, etc., and infants' clothing are supplied in necessitous cases. Short addresses to mothers on the feeding, clothing, and management of infants with practical demonstrations are given monthly.

Ante-natal Work.—Midwives are asked to notify cases of pregnancy, but only with the consent of the women. Expectant mothers are visited and advised by the H.V.s, and they are seen at the centre each morning

and at weekly consultations, where medical advice will, in future, be given; hitherto only special cases have been seen by the M.O.H. Necessitous women are supplied with milk and other food previous to their confinement.

Hospital Treatment.—The M.O.H. endeavours to secure the admission of cases needing hospital treatment into the General Infirmary, and none has been refused by the Infirmary Board.

Dudley.—Population, 51,079.

1911–14—	Births,	1,460;	birth rate,	28·4;	infant deaths,	201;	infant mortality,	138.
1915—	„	1,445;	„	28·0;	„	180;	„	125.
1916—	„	1,287;			„	154;	„	120.

Midwives.—Thirteen (10 trained). They attend about 62 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V., under the supervision of the M.O.H.: 114 visits were made to midwives during 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 1,027 births, or 80 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—One H.V. till May, 1916, when a second one was appointed. The borough is now divided into two districts, and each H.V. carries out the maternity and child-welfare work, inspection of midwives, and general health visiting in one of the districts. The visiting of cases of tuberculosis is also carried out by one H.V. Infants are visited immediately on notification of birth. During 1916, 2,813 visits were paid to 1,272 infants. Of these 1,095 were breast-fed, and 131 artificially fed. Visits were also made to 14 cases of ophthalmia and to a number of cases of measles.

Eastbourne.—Population, 52,542.

1911–14—	Births,	867;	birth rate,	16·0;	infant deaths,	67;	infant mortality,	77.
1915—	„	768;	„	14·0;	„	76;	„	99.
1916—	„	796;			„	58;	„	73.

Midwives.—Nine (four trained). They attend about 28 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H. and assistant M.O.H. with the help of the H.V.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 749 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One municipal H.V. giving part-time to maternity and child welfare work and to inspection of midwives. She visits all births attended by midwives one or two days after birth, and births attended by doctors at the request of the doctors a fortnight after birth, and revisits each about eight times up to the age of twelve months. Children over one year of age are visited in some cases. During 1916, 2,469 visits were paid to 719 infants. Of 220 cases that were followed up to twelve months in 1915, 145 were breast-fed for over nine months, 61 were partially breast-fed, and only 6 hand-fed from birth.

Centre.—A municipal centre held weekly at the *Town Hall.* A small committee of ladies receives the mothers and infants, and the assistant M.O.H. attends. Minor ailments are treated and drugs are provided. Children up to school age are seen at the centre when found by the H.V. to require attention.

Ante-natal Work.—The H.V., in the course of visiting infants, helps in ante-natal work.

Hospital Treatment.—The general hospital receives complicated cases for confinement and complications arising after parturition.

East Ham (County Borough since 1st April, 1915).—Population, 133,487.

1911–14—	Births,	3,530;	birth rate,	25·3;	infant deaths,	288;	infant mortality, 82.
1915—	„	3,285;	„	25·0;	„	267;	„ 81.
1916—	„	3,160;			„	245;	„ 78.

Midwives.—Forty-two midwives (40 trained), who attend about 43 per cent. of births. Inspected by a H.V., who made 73 visits in 1915.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 2,570 births, or 78 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, one of whom acts as inspector of midwives. During 1915, 3,595 visits were made to 1,688 infants.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—At the *Old Public Offices, Wakefield Street,* weekly ante-natal classes are held, at which the inspector of midwives delivers short addresses and practical demonstrations in clothing infants are given. Infant consultations are now held twice weekly by the H.V. and voluntary workers, under the supervision of the M.O.H. or assistant M.O.H. Short addresses are given on infant care and feeding, infants are weighed and necessitous children are treated. Virol is supplied cheaply in cases of rickets and malnutrition.

(B) *Voluntary.—The Maternity Charity and District Nurses Home, Plaistow,* have a branch at 72 *and* 74, *Burgess Road, East Ham,* where a maternity centre is held weekly under medical supervision.

Ante-natal Work.—Since April, 1915, expectant mothers have been visited by the H.V.s, and they are also visited by nurses from the voluntary centre. They also receive advice and instruction at both the municipal and voluntary centres.

Hospital Treatment.—No hospital provision for maternity cases. If hospital treatment is necessary for infants a letter of recommendation to a hospital is given.

Exeter.—Population, 59,092 (as extended in 1913).

1911-14—	Births,	1,033;	birth rate,	19·9;	infant deaths,	104;	infant mortality, 100.
1915—	„	1,115;	„	18·5;	„	97;	„ 87.
1916—	„	1,013;			„	87;	„ 86.

Midwives.—Twenty-seven (24 trained). They attend about 65 per cent. of births. Supervised by the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all the births were notified in 1915.

A statutory committee has been appointed consisting of the members of the sanitary committee, the Mayoress and three ladies representing the three Baby Welcome Clubs.

Health Visitors.—Three part-time H.V.s, who are also school and tuberculosis nurses in the three areas into which the city is divided. During 1915, 2,606 visits were made to infants. Children are visited up to three years of age.

Some home visiting is also done by voluntary workers from the Babies' Welcome Club, but no records of visits have hitherto been kept.

Centres.—Until lately there was only one voluntary centre, the *Central Babies' Welcome Club,* 51, *Magdalen Street,* with weekly classes for mothers in sewing, etc., and weekly infant consultations, when babies are weighed by one of the H.V.s and the mothers are advised by the

workers. An honorary medical officer sees and treats ailing infants. Drugs are provided and food supplied when necessary. Two other clubs have now been established and three additional centres have been opened, viz.:—*Eastern, Council Offices, Church Street, Heavitree and Exeter Co-operative and Industrial Society's Room, Sidwell Street;* and *Western, Exe Island School,* all similar to the centre in Magdalen Street, but a M.O. only attends the centres in the eastern district in alternate weeks and the other centre weekly. All children attending the two new centres are periodically examined by the M.O.s; records of their conditions are kept and treatment is given when necessary. The City Council contribute towards the expenses of the consultations, which are all under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Ante-natal Work.—There is a little home visiting of expectant mothers by voluntary workers.

Hospital Treatment is not available for maternity cases, but recommendations for hospital or dispensary treatment of infants are given when necessary by the M.O.s of the centres.

Gateshead.—Population, 116,917.

1911–14—Births,	3,508;	birth rate,	29·7;	infant deaths,	457;	infant mortality,	130.
1915— „	3,641;	„	30·7;	„	536;	„	147.
1916— „	3,463;			„	444;	„	128.

Midwives.—Thirteen (two trained). They attend about 28 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in February, 1915.

Health Visitor.—Although the Council adopted the N.B. Act, they have not appointed a H.V., and no home visiting of infants is done in the borough.

Centre.—The Gateshead Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Church Army Labour Home, Windmill Hill, established in October, 1914, has fortnightly consultations, when infants are weighed and examined, but without medical supervision. Classes are held twice a week in needlework and knitting, and lectures are given on cookery.

Hospital Treatment.—An occasional complicated case of pregnancy is admitted to the Newcastle Lying-in Hospital.

Gloucester.—Population, 50,035.

1911–14—Births,	1,179;	birth rate,	28·4;	infant deaths,	121;	infant mortality,	102.
1915— „	1,140;	„	22·5;	„	124;	„	109.
1916— „	1,030;			„	77;	„	75.

Midwives.—Eighteen (six connected with local institutions and ten untrained). They attend about 80 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V. Fifty-six visits were made to midwives in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in June, 1915.

Health Visitors.—One H.V. and inspector of midwives appointed in August, 1915. First visits are made to infants within three days, 10 days or 14 days from birth respectively, when a midwife, district nurse or doctor is in attendance and two revisits within three months, the visiting being continued up to school age. During 1916 the H.V. made 3,859 visits to 871 infants, 101 visits to children under four years, 77 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 130 visits to cases of measles,

and investigated 36 stillbirths and 59 deaths of infants. Numerous visits were also made by the superintendent of the Mothers' Club and Babies' Welcome and by voluntary lady helpers. The City Council have now appointed a second H.V.

Centres.—The *Gloucester Mothers' Club and Babies' Welcome* has five infant centres, viz., *St. Mark's Church Institute, Sweetbriar Street; St. James's Mission Hall, High Street, Tredworth; Wesley Hall, Frampton Road; 3, Roundhouse Buildings, Lower Westgate Street.* Infant consultations are held weekly at each centre by voluntary lady helpers, and by the superintendent and her assistant (both trained workers) under medical supervision. Babies are weighed, mothers advised, and simple ailments treated. Talks are given on cookery, clothing, and the care and management of babies and young children. Virol and dried milk is sold. The superintendent attends three centres one morning each week to advise mothers. There is also a provident clothing club for provision of infants' clothing at cost price, and dinners are provided for a few necessitous cases. *The Ladies' Committee of the District Nursing Society* have instituted a monthly *Mothers' "At-Home"* at the *District Nurses' Home* for the mothers attended by their midwives, when babies are weighed and the mothers advised.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers receive advice and instruction weekly at the *Union Jack Rooms, 4 Barton Street,* and they are also visited at their homes by the H.V. and by the superintendent of the Mothers' Club and Babies' Welcome.

The H.V. made 37 visits to expectant mothers in 1916.

Hospital Treatment.—Gloucester Royal Infirmary receives complicated maternity cases for confinement and for complications arising after parturition, and the Free Children's Hospital receives children. The District Nursing Association propose to establish a Maternity Ward at their Nurses' Home in Russell Street.

Great Yarmouth.—Population, 55,905.

1911–14—	Births,	1,334;	birth rate,	23·6;	infant deaths,	151;	infant mortality, 113.
1915—	„	1,130;	„	19·8;	„	121;	„ 107.
1916—	„	993;			„	97;	„ 98.

Midwives.—Seven (two trained). They attend about 28 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the H.V.s and M.O.H.; 27 visits were made to them in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 860 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, who give half their time to school work. They visit all infants where midwives are in attendance immediately on notification of birth and those attended by doctors after ten days and advise mothers as to feeding and management of infants. Revisits are made when necessary during the first year of life. During 1916, 2,932 visits were made to 1,560 infants and 85 visits in respect of still-births and deaths of infants. Of 870 infants visited in 1916 it was ascertained that in the fourth month of life 71 per cent. were breast-fed, 4 per cent. partially breast-fed, and 25 per cent. hand-fed.

Grimsby.—Population, 74,659.

1911–14—	Births,	2,102;	birth rate,	27·4;	infant deaths,	264;	infant mortality, 125.
1915—	„	1,974;	„	25·5;	„	210;	„ 106.
1916—	„	1,893;			„	181;	„ 98.

Midwives.—Twenty (10 trained). Inspected by the M.O.H. with the help of the H.V.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,310 births, or 69 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gives five-sixths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and visiting midwives and the remainder to visiting cases of tuberculosis. Infants are visited immediately on notification of birth when midwives are in attendance, and after ten days in doctors' cases, and revisits are made to those needing extra care and attention. During 1916, 1,761 visits were made to infants.

Centres.—The *Grimsby Schools for Mothers and Babies' Welcomes* have two centres open weekly, (*a*) *Adult School, Albert Street*, (*b*) *Adult School, Fellowship Hall, Watkin Street.* Babies are weighed by voluntary workers, assisted by the H.V., and mothers are advised. Dinners are provided for necessitous nursing mothers. Virol and milk are sold and dried milk is supplied gratuitously in necessitous cases.

Ante-natal Work.—Occasional visits are made to expectant mothers and dinners are provided for expectant mothers at the centres.

Hospital Treatment.—Grimsby and District Hospital is available both for maternity cases and for children.

Halifax.—Population, 101,553.

1911–14—	Births,	1,841;	birth rate,	18·3;	infant deaths,	189;	infant mortality, 103.
1915—	„	1,663;	„	16·5;	„	160;	„ 96.
1916—	„	1,591;			„	135;	„ 85.

Midwives.—Sixteen (two trained). They attend about 48 per cent. of births. Supervised by the senior H.V., who made 18 visits to them in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,378 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now two whole-time H.V.s, one of whom is inspector of midwives, an additional visitor having been appointed in October, 1916. First visits are made to infants within ten days after birth, but hitherto only infants where midwives were in attendance have been visited, and only special cases revisited by the H.V. During 1916 the single H.V. made 1,198 visits to 681 infants. After first visit by the H.V. the visitation of children is undertaken by voluntary lady visitors from the Halifax Public Health Association working in co-operation with the H.V.. For such visitation there are four districts in the borough, each in charge of a lady superintendent, and there are 25 voluntary lady visitors. In 1916, 1,547 visits were made to children under two years of age by voluntary visitors.

Centre.—One municipal centre at 19, *Wade Street*, where a consultation for children up to school age is conducted weekly by an honorary lady M.O. assisted by the H.V. and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and mothers advised. Health talks are held. Sewing classes are held separately from the consultations and cookery classes are to be instituted. The total number of attendances at the centre during 1916 was 894, of which 229 were first attendances.

Ante-natal Work has just been started. Expectant mothers receive medical advice at the centre.

Hastings.—Population, 61,145.

1911–14—Births,	896;	birth rate,	14·8;	infant deaths,	76;	infant mortality,	82.
1915— „	810;	„	13·5;	„	79;	„	98.
1916— „	768;			„	47;	„	61.

Midwives.—Thirteen (11 trained), seven belonging to the District Nursing Association. They attend about 66 per cent. of births. Inspected by the superintendent of the District Nursing Association.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 646 births, or 80 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—One municipal H.V., appointed in January, 1916, who gives a small part of her time to tuberculosis visiting. Infants are visited up to the age of 12 months. In March, 1917, it was decided to appoint a second whole-time H.V.

Centres.—Two voluntary centres, one in Hastings and the other in St. Leonards, in premises used also as school clinics. Meetings are held weekly at each, and are attended by the H.V. The M.O. of the Hastings Centre is absent on military service. A third centre in "Old Hastings" was opened in March, 1917.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers can obtain help and advice at the centres.

Hospital Treatment.—Urgent maternity cases can be sent to the East Sussex Hospital. The hospital will also take cases of puerperal fever, and there is a good out-patient department where cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated.

Huddersfield.—Population, 107,821.

1911–14—Births,	2,100;	birth rate,	19·1;	infant deaths,	233;	infant mortality,	111.
1915— „	1,939;	„	17·5;	„	215;	„	111.
1916— „	1,904;			„	194;	„	102.

Midwives.—Thirty-two (15 trained). They attend about 55 per cent. of births. Medical aid called in in 7.7 per cent. of cases attended in 1915. Inspected four times a year by two lady M.O.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911, but births had previously been notifiable from 1st November, 1906, under the provisions of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1906. 1,864 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two lady M.O.s give about two-thirds of their time to maternity and child welfare work and inspection of midwives, the remainder being devoted to tuberculosis work and general work as assistants to the M.O.H. Each lady M.O. has a separate district, and they make first visits to over 90 per cent. of infants immediately on notification of birth and revisits when thought necessary. During 1915, 2,459 visits were made to 1,744 infants. They also visited 33 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. After first visiting by the lady doctors the general visitation of children up to one year old is undertaken by voluntary lady helpers from the Huddersfield and District Public Health Union. The borough is divided into separate districts, each with a number of lady helpers under a lady superintendent, for the systematic visiting of infants, but no records are kept of such visits, the lady helpers merely reporting to the M.O.H. infants needing special attention. Further visits are then made to these infants by the lady M.O.s.

Centre.—One municipal centre at the *Public Health Office*, where infant consultations are conducted weekly by one of the lady M.O.s assisted by voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined and the mothers advised as to feeding and treatment for minor ailments. Where medical treatment is necessary the mothers are referred to medical practitioners. Dried milk is supplied free to poor mothers, and suitable clothing for infants made by voluntary workers is sold at cost price.

Ante-natal Work.—Voluntary notification of pregnancy was begun in January, 1916, and expectant mothers are visited by the lady M.O.s. An ante-natal clinic, with weekly consultations by a lady M.O., is to be established.

Hospital Treatment.—No provision has been made, but complicated cases of child-birth and cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum are received in the Royal Infirmary. The M.O.H. has recommended that arrangements should be made to ensure such treatment when required in the Royal Infirmary.

Ipswich.—Population, 73,932.

1911-14—Births,	1,784;	birth rate,	23·8;	infant deaths,	185;	infant mortality,	104.
1915— „	1,619;	„	21·4;	„	153;	„	95.
1916— „	1,651;			„	131;		79.

Midwives.—Seven (six trained). They attend about 49 per cent. of the births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,624 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, one of whom is also inspector of midwives, and the other gives half-time as school nurse. An additional whole-time H.V. was appointed in October, 1916. Infants are visited on receipt of notification of birth, but few revisits are made. During 1915, 1,338 visits were made to 1,000 infants.

Centre.—One municipal centre at 1, *Arcade Street*, which is open three days each week. Babies are weighed, and mothers advised by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. There is no regular medical supervision, but special cases are referred to the M.O.H., who advises as to treatment. Milk is supplied to infants, and lactogol, cod-liver oil, malt, etc., are provided. Demonstrations are given on the preparation of food for mothers and infants.

Ante-natal work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and they also receive advice at the centre.

Hospital Treatment is not specially provided, but the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital and the Infirmary are available for maternity cases with complications.

Kingston-upon-Hull.—Population, 277,991.

1911-14—Births,	7,961;	birth rate,	28·0;	infant deaths,	1,006;	infant mortality,	126.
1915— „	7,256;	„	25·2;	„	868;	„	120.
1916— „	6,649;			„	764;	„	115.

Midwives.—Fifty-three (22 trained). They attend about 60 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the superintendent H.V., who made 1,098 visits to them in 1916. She also investigated 174 stillbirths, 95 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 11 cases of puerperal fever. The Council provide the services of a midwife and medical assistance in cases of confinement of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 5,869 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—One superintendent, who is also inspector of midwives, and seven other H.V.s, each with a separate district. First visits to infants are made after the doctor or midwife ceases attendance. Visiting has been restricted hitherto to infants under one year, but is now continued up to five years. Revisits have been infrequent, but more systematic revisiting is to be undertaken. In 1916, 15,895 visits were made to infants. The H.V.s also visited 128 cases of diarrhœa, 34 cases of whooping cough, 4 cases of poliomyelitis, 7 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, and 51 cases of neglected children, and made 4,895 other visits to make inquiries.

Centres.—(*a*) *East Hull,* 70 *Dansom Lane,* and (*b*) *West Hull,* 95, *Coltman Street.* The East Hull centre was taken over in December, 1915, from a voluntary school for mothers, and the West Hull centre is in premises occupied as a day nursery. Consultations for children up to five years of age are conducted twice weekly in each centre by lady medical officers, assisted by H.V.s. Four H.V.s are attached to centre (*a*) and three to centre (*b*), and they each attend for one month in rotation. The matron of the School for Mothers and voluntary helpers assist at East Hull Centre. Infants are weighed, seen by the M.O. and the mothers advised. Health talks to mothers are given. Dried milk is supplied, and dinners provided for necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers by the School for Mothers at East Hull centre.

Ante-natal Work was not systematically undertaken previously. Visiting has, however, now begun, and some expectant mothers have been seen by the M.O.s.

Hospital Treatment is provided for complicated cases of pregnancy in the Maternity Home, 569, Holderness Road, which the Town Council have recently taken over. Cases requiring surgical treatment are taken in Hull Royal Infirmary or the Hospital for Women, Wright Street, and arrangements have been made by the Town Council for treatment of children at the Children's Hospital. No special provision for cases of puerperal fever, which are treated in the Royal Infirmary or in the Poor Law Infirmary. A four-bed ward is to be provided in the new Isolation Hospital at Cottingham.

Leeds.—Population, 452,948 (as extended in 1912).

1911-14—	Births,	10,590;	birth rate,	23·4;	infant deaths,	1,380;	infant mortality, 130.
1915—	„	9,881;	„	21·6;	„	1,255;	„ 127.
1916—	„	9,564;			„	1,203;	„ 126.

Midwives.—Forty-eight (19 trained). They attend about 44 per cent. of all the births. Supervised by the chief woman inspector and the senior assistant.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 8,260 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—In addition to the two inspectors of midwives abovementioned there are 16 H.V.s. There is also a general superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and eight clinic nurses, one in charge of each centre. During 1916 45,725 visits were made to 7,200 children by the H.V.s, who also made 572 visits to sick children receiving out-patient treatment at the General Infirmary and public dispensary. In the same year inquiries were made respecting 83 still-

births, and 36 inquests on dead infants were attended; 89 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 31 cases of puerperal fever were investigated. Home visiting was also undertaken by the clinic nurses, and 13,356 visits were made by them in the year 1916.

Centres.—(A) *The Leeds Babies' Welcome Association* have established eight centres: (1) 13, *Ellerby Road;* (2) 39, *Burmantofts Street;* (3) *School Street Mission, West Street;* (4) *St. Oswald's Hall, Balm Road;* (5) *University Club, Berking Avenue;* (6) *Church of the Holy Name, Woodhouse Street;* (7) *Methodist Chapel, Hall Lane, Armley;* and (8) *St. John's School, Sweet Street West, Holbeck.* In February, 1917, a new centre was opened in *Back Barrack Street, Chapeltown Road,* to meet the needs of Jewish mothers and babies. Consultations for children up to school age are conducted twice a week at five centres and once a week at the other four at which a whole-time M.O. attends and gives advice and treatment. In 1916 1,952 new babies under one were seen at the centres, and 678 children from 1 to 5. The total attendances of children was 26,319. The necessary drugs or applications are provided at a nominal price. Dried milk and Virol are sold at cost price, or given free in necessitous cases, and clothes are made and sold at cost price. Each morning the centres are open for the treatment of minor ailments of skin, eyes, ears, etc., by the nurse. The Town Council have appointed two medical officers to devote all their time to maternity and child-welfare work at the centres and the Wyther Babies' Home. (*b*) *Leeds Maternity Hospital,* 42, *Hyde Terrace,* have a weekly consultation for infants up to three months, conducted by the matron. The infants are weighed, and if ailing treated by the medical staff of the hospital, but the mothers are generally advised to attend the municipal centres. (*c*) There is also a school for mothers at *Unitarian School, Domestic Street, Holbeck,* but details of the work are not available.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and 337 visits were made to 202 expectant mothers in 1916; 990 visits were also made to 208 expectant mothers by nurses from the Babies' Welcome Association, and 208 mothers made 908 attendances at the welcomes for advice and instruction. Ante-natal clinics have now been arranged at each of the centres of the Babies' Welcome Association, where the M.O. sees expectant mothers and gives them advice and treatment if necessary. Difficult cases are referred to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and arrangements are being made for the admission of such cases to the hospital for confinement. Ante-natal advice is also given daily at Leeds Maternity Hospital by the matron, special cases being referred to the medical staff. Some visiting is also undertaken by the district midwives attached to three branches of the hospital.

Hospital Treatment.—Leeds Maternity Hospital (47 beds) and Leeds Women's Hospital (five beds) are available for maternity cases; both are voluntary institutions. Cases of puerperal fever are treated in the City Hospital at Seacroft. The Council have taken over the Wyther Babies' Home, with 40 beds, from the Babies' Welcome Association. The M.O.H. is the M.O. of the institution.

The Invalid Children's Aid Society have a home at Thorparch for cripples and invalid children from one to 14 years of age.

Leicester.—Population, 227,222.

1911–14—Births,	5,200;	birth rate,	22·7;	infant deaths,	623;	infant mortality,	120.
1915— „	4,834;	„	20·9;	„	598;	„	124.
1916— „	4,660;			„	487;	„	105.

Midwives.—Thirty-two (16 trained). They attend about 60 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H., with the help of one of the H.V.s. Midwives are paid their usual fee of 15s. for each case they attend at the request of the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st July, 1914, but a system of voluntary notification of births by midwives had been in operation from 1908; 4,134 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Six municipal H.V.s. They visit cases of ophthalmia and epidemic diarrhœa, and one of them assists the M.O.H. with the inspection of midwives. First visits to infants are made as soon as possible after the birth is notified, and during 1916 9;402 visits were made to infants under one year old, and 363 visits to 61 cases of ophthalmia. Home visiting is also undertaken in co-operation with the municipal visitors by two trained health visitors and voluntary visitors from the Leicester Health Society, and also by a trained H.V. from the Newton Ward Infant Consultation Centre.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—One municipal centre at the *Infants' Milk Depot, 217, Belgrave Gate,* where consultations are conducted twice weekly by the M.O.H., or one of his assistants, and the manageress (a qualified H.V.), when infants are weighed and examined, and advice given to mothers.

(B) *Voluntary.—The Leicester Health Society* has nine schools for mothers and infant consultation centres assisted by the municipality, viz.:—(1) *Bedford Street;* (2) *St. Barnabas, Morton Road;* (3) *Belgrave Hall;* (4) *Wesleyan Church Schools, Clarendon Park Road;* (5) *St. Stephen's School, East Park Road;* (6) *Oxford Street School;* (7) *Crafton Street;* (8) *The Priory;* and (9) *Western Road.* Consultations are conducted bi-weekly at each centre. A woman M.O., appointed by the Municipality, assisted by the municipal H.V.s, conducts the consultations at six of the centres. Infants are weighed, examined, and advice given to mothers. Classes are held for sewing, cutting out garments, cooking, and there are lectures and demonstrations.

The Newton Ward Infant Consultation Centre Committee has a centre at 119, *Highcross Street,* where a lady medical officer, assisted by a H.V. and voluntary helpers, conducts a weekly consultation, at which babies are weighed, examined, and when necessary referred to medical practitioners for treatment. Classes are held in housewifery, nursing, sewing, cutting out garments, cookery, etc.

Ante-natal Visiting is undertaken by the H.V.s, and some expectant mothers attend the centres of the Leicester Health Society.

Hospital Treatment.—Provision has been made for the reception of special cases in the Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane, West Bond Street. Hitherto such cases have gone to the Royal Infirmary, where also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated.

Infants' Milk Depot.—Dried milk for infants is sold at the municipal depot, which was established in 1906. Sickly infants are referred to the consultations by the manageress, who assists at the consultations and does some visiting. The average number of infants on the books is nearly 300.

Lincoln.—Population, 57,285.

1911–14—	Births,	1,392;	birth rate,	23·8;	infant deaths,	152;	infant mortality, 109.
1915—	„	1,182;	„	19·9;	„	115;	„ 97.
1916—	„	1,250;			„	93;	„ 74.

Midwives.—Six (all trained). They attend about 52 per cent. of births. Inspected by the chief H.V., under the supervision of the M.O.H. 22 visits were made to midwives in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 89 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time municipal H.V.s. Infants are visited about ten days after birth, and children are now visited up to the age of two years. During 1916 4,362 visits were made to 1,711 infants. The H.V.s also investigated the deaths of infants under one year of age. A few visits are made to infants by voluntary workers.

Centres.—One municipal centre held weekly in premises rented from the National Union of Women Workers. Since October, 1915, arrangements have been made for the provision of medical advice and treatment once a week at this centre, the work being undertaken by the assistant M.O.H. Dried milk is sold at cost price, and meals in necessitous cases are provided by a local charity. The H.V. attends daily to advise mothers. In co-operation with the National Union of Women Workers, health lectures are given to mothers. There is also a voluntary centre at Newland Lecture Hall for further instruction in mothercraft.

Hospital Treatment.—The County Hospital is available.

Liverpool.—Population, 753,353 (as extended in 1913).

1911–14—	Births, 22,667;	birth rate, 30·0;	infant deaths, 3,136;	infant mortality, 138.
1915—	„ 21,621;	„ 28·3;	„ 2,875;	„ 133.
1916—	„ 20,758;		„ 2,414;	„ 116.

Midwives.—Two hundred and twenty-six (200 trained). They attend about 78 per cent. of births. In addition, 1,656 births were attended by midwives attached to the Ladies' Charity. Inspected by two whole-time inspectors of midwives, under the supervision of the deputy M.O.H. During 1916 4,481 visits were made to midwives, including 65 visits in regard to cases of puerperal fever. 1,503 special inquiries were made, and 6,870 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The City Council provide part of the cost of medical assistance for poor women in confinement, the balance being paid out of an insurance fund, to which each midwife contributes, by the Association of Trained Midwives. Free midwifery attendance is also provided by the Liverpool Maternity Hospital and Ladies' Charity through four district homes.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 17,685 births, or 85 per cent., notified in 1916.

A Statutory Committee has been appointed on which several ladies representing voluntary agencies have been co-opted.

Health Visitors.—As far back as 1897 the corporation instituted a system of home visiting of infants by their female inspectors of nuisances. The city is now divided into districts for health visiting purposes, and is served by 18 visitors and a superintendent under the chief female sanitary inspector. All births in the poorer parts of the city, including all births attended by midwives only, are visited, and where possible the visits are continued up to school age. During 1916, 37,833 visits were made to 15,635 infants. Of 14,683 cases followed up in 1916, 13,125 were breast-fed, 897 partly breast-fed, and 661 hand-fed. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, apart from doctors' cases, are visited by female sanitary inspectors, and during summer months house-to-house visitation is carried out in the poorer districts for the prevention of the

spread of infantile diarrhœa. Four trained nurses have been appointed to visit homes where cases of measles and whooping-cough have occurred to give advice and to assist in the home nursing of such cases. In special cases medical aid is provided. During 1916 555 cases were nursed in their own homes and 9,091 visits were paid. Home visiting is also undertaken in connection with voluntary centres by the following agencies: (1) The Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Association, who employ five whole-time H.V.s (14,344 visits paid in 1916); (2) The Central Liverpool School for Mothers, who employ one whole-time H.V. in addition to several trained helpers; (3) The University Settlement School for Mothers, whose matron, assisted by voluntary workers, does some visiting; (4) six trained workers of the Liverpool Invalid Children's Association; (5) the staff of the Liverpool Maternity Hospital and Ladies' Charity; and (6) visitors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association in connection with the Bankhall Girls' Institute.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—(1) 52, *Earle Road.* This centre, which until recently consisted of a baby weighing and municipal milk depot, has been extended, and is now used as an ante-natal centre, the post-natal work having been transferred to the Timpion Street Hall near by; (2) 201, *Rathbone Road, Old Swan.* An ante-natal centre has recently been opened here, and at (3) *Garston Technical Institute.* In addition to (1) there are four other municipal milk depots and baby weighings at (4) 251, *Netherfield Road North;* (5) 107, *Boaler Street;* (6) 47, *Caznean Street;* and (7) 37*b*, *Park Road.*

(B) *Voluntary.*—The Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Association have four centres, viz.: (1) *St. Catherine's Hall, Vine Street;* (2) *Domestic Mission,* 265, *Mill Street;* (3) *St. Martin's Hall, Scotland Road;* (4) 23, *Norwood Grove.* Infant consultations are held weekly under medical supervision; babies are weighed and advice given; some drugs are supplied. Food is provided at low cost. Health lectures are given and sewing classes held. The Association have a day nursery and nursery training college at 19, Beaumont Street. (5) *Central Liverpool School for Mothers,* 141, *Smithdown Lane,* open weekly. Babies weighed and medical advice given. Virol and drugs, etc., are sold at cost price. Children attend up to school age, and classes on hygiene and care of infants are held. Sick room aids are provided, and there is also a day nursery. (6) *Dispensary for Women and Children,* 334, *Netherfield Road North.* An infant consultation is held weekly, where babies are weighed and medical advice given. Drugs and virol are supplied, and classes are held. (7) *St. Brigids School for Mothers* has a centre at 33, *Burroughs Gardens,* open twice weekly. (8) *Bankhall Girls' Institute,* 384, *Stanley Road.* An infant consultation is held weekly under medical supervision. Drugs are supplied, and children attend up to school age. This centre is to be transferred to the City Council. (9) *University Settlement,* 15–17, *Upper Parliament Street.* An ante-natal consultation is held once weekly, and a post-natal consultation three times weekly, all under medical supervision. Simple drugs are supplied. (10) *Liverpool Maternity Hospital and Ladies' Charity, Church House, Kempston Street.* An infant consultation is held weekly, advice being given by the obstetric assistant and matron of the hospital. Treatment and medicine are provided for infants born in the hospital. Virol, infant foods, etc., are also supplied. There is an ante-natal centre at the hospital itself. (11) *Liverpool Invalid Children's Association,* 9 and 11, *Copperas Hill,* has a weekly consultation for delicate infants. Cases are dealt with up to school age,

and are referred here by other centres. The association supplies beds, surgical appliances, nourishment, and convalescent treatment, and arranges for admission to a suitable hospital where necessary. (12) *Holy Cross School for Mothers, Great Crosshall Street.* An infant consultation is held under medical supervision. Virol is supplied. Sewing and cookery classes are held, and a maternity nurse is employed. In addition to the above, there are five day nurseries, two of which have a post-natal centre, viz.: (13) *"Adam Cliff" East Liverpool Day Nursery*, 63, *Everton Road.* (14) *Toxteth Day Nursery*, 87, *South Hill Road.* During 1916 a nursery for children of munition workers has been opened at 166, Warbreck Moor; children up to the age of five years are received by day and by night. Three municipal day nurseries are about to be opened.

Ante-natal Work.—Home visiting of expectant mothers is undertaken by the H.V.s of the City Council. Ante-natal work is also undertaken at the following centres: the Liverpool Ladies' Sanitary Association, at 23, Norwood Grove, St. Martin's Hall, Scotland Road; and Domestic Mission, Mill Street; the Bankhall Girls' Institute; 334, Netherfield Road North; and the University Settlement, 17, Upper Parliament Street. The Liverpool Maternity Hospital have agreed to appoint and pay doctors, subject to the sanction of the City Council, to attend at all ante-natal centres in the city. A trained nurse will also be in attendance. One of the hospital's consultants will be available when and where required. The following institutions give advice to expectant mothers daily: (1) Liverpool Maternity Hospital, Brownlow Hill; (2) Hahnemann Hospital, Hope Street; (3) Hospital for Women, Shaw Street; (4) Samaritan Hospital, Upper Parliament Street; (5) Stanley Hospital, Stanley Road; (6) Royal Infirmary, Pembroke Place; (7) Royal Southern Hospital, Caryl Street; (8) Dispensary for Women, Netherfield Road; (9) Homœopathic Dispensary, Roscommon Street.

Hospital Treatment.—The Liverpool Maternity Hospital receives complicated cases of confinement, and cases of complication arising after parturition. The hospital has also provided a "rest house" at 107, Chatham Street, available for expectant and nursing mothers. Puerperal fever is treated at the City Infectious Diseases Hospital. Infants are received at the Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street. The City Council have made arrangements through the Invalid Children's Association for the provision of 40 beds at Leasowe Children's Hospital for delicate babies. They have also made arrangements for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum at the St. Paul's Eye Hospital, where nine beds and nine cots have been reserved for the City Council's use. There is also a large out-patient department at this hospital.

Manchester.—Population, 714,385 (as extended in 1913).

1911–14—	Births, 18,619;	birth rate, 25·7;	infant deaths, 2,499;	infant mortality, 134.
1915—	„ 16,696;	„ 22·8;	„ 2,141;	„ 128.
1916—	„ 15,879;		„ 1,727;	„ 109.

Midwives.—One hundred and fifty-three (86 per cent. trained). They attend about 54 per cent. of births. Inspected by a lady medical inspector, who made 342 visits to them and had 168 interviews with them at the Public Health Offices during 1916. Two maternity visitors assist the inspector with the investigation of still-births, deaths of newly-born infants, cases of puerperal fever and other diseases, and septic conditions in mothers and infants. The Town Council pay in cases of special distress for midwifery attendance on the wives and

widows of sailors and soldiers, and on other women who are in need of assistance owing to the war. They also provide for medical assistance in certain cases.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 13,357 births, or 84 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Thirty-six H.V.s (30 of whom are trained, as well as the two maternity visitors, who assist the inspector of midwives). There are also two special nurse-visitors for cases of ophthalmia. Each visitor has a separate district. First visits are made to infants about 12 days after birth, and revisits made monthly, or more frequently if necessary, until the children are 12 months old. The H.V.s also undertake the visitation of sick, neglected and verminous children, etc., house-to-house inspection, etc. During 1916, 73,301 visits were made to 10,184 infants, 756 visits to sick children, 279 to neglected children, and 1,440 to verminous children, and 9,196 visits to children over one, and 31,408 visits to 10,412 notified cases of measles. In the same year H.V.s of the Ladies' Society for Visiting the Jewish Poor visited 1,507 infants, and carried out similar work to the municipal visitors.

Centres.—The Corporation have now seven Child Welfare Centres, of which six were taken over from the School for Mothers in July, 1915, so far as medical and nursing work was concerned. At all of these consultations and at three of them clinics are held by two whole-time officers, with attendances also by three consulting physicians. A nurse or other specially qualified officer assists at each centre, and in special cases visits houses in the neighbourhood. Treatment is continued only in cases where the parents are found on investigation to be unable to pay a private practitioner.

The Manchester Corporation and the Manchester School for Mothers carry on their work at the same centres, and in close co-operation.

The Manchester School for Mothers provide dinners in necessitous cases. At present these have been discontinued, but milk is being sold, under special conditions at a reduced price, from money raised by the School. Inquiries are conducted into the means of purchasers at the Corporation expense. Health talks are given, and classes are held in cookery, dressmaking and cutting out, and in the making of babies' clothes.

(1) 72, *Rosamond Street West, Chorlton-on-Medlock;* (2) 1, *Manipur Street, Openshaw;* (3) *Girls' Institute, Mill Street, Ancoats;* (4) *Collyhurst Recreation Rooms;* (5) *Adult School, Ainsworth Street, West Gorton;* (6) 71, *Lord Street, Cheetham;* (7) 40-42, *Lower Moss Lane, Hulme.*

The Roman Catholic Guild have a centre at *St. Anne's Hall, Junction Street, Ancoats,* with a weekly consultation, under medical supervision.

Ante-natal Work.—No separate maternity centre has as yet been established. Home visiting was carried out by the superintendents of the School for Mothers' Centres, where expectant mothers were advised by the medical officers. Dinners were also provided and lectures and classes held for them.

Hospital Treatment.—Provision has been made for cases of puerperal septicæmia in *Monsall Isolation Hospital.* Accommodation for maternity cases is available in *St. Mary's Hospital.* It is proposed to reserve 18 cots in the *Babies' Hospital, Slade Lane, Levenshulme,* for infants from the municipal centres, etc., suffering from malnutrition and diarrhœa.

Middlesbrough.—Population, 119,910 (as extended in 1913).

1911–14—	Births,	3,543;	birth rate,	31·7;	infant deaths,	510;	infant mortality,	144.
1915—	„	3,654;	„	29·3;	„	549;	„	150.
1916—	„	3,536;			„	427;	„	121.

Midwives.—Twenty-two (6 trained). They attend about 52 per cent. of the births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s, who is also superintendent of midwives, and 88 visits were made to them during 1916.

N.B.Act came into force in 1908; 3,452 births, or 97 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.s, one of whom is also superintendent of midwives and gives whole-time; the other three give one-third of their time to house-to-house visitation and the supervision of tenement houses, outworkers, and domestic workshops and bakehouses. Each H.V. has a separate district, and first visits to infants are made as soon as possible after birth when midwives are in attendance, and 14 days after births in cases attended by doctors. Three or more visits were made in 1914 to each infant during the first year of life in those wards where infant mortality was excessive, but it was considered advisable to make more frequent visits (weekly or monthly) in future. Older children are seen in the course of house-to-house visitation. During 1916, 13,022 visits were made to 3,575 infants; 76 visits were also made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Centres.—A municipal centre was opened in September, 1915, by the H.V.s under the supervision of the M.O.H. *The Middlesbrough Maternity and Child Welfare Association* have now four centres, each with a definite area, viz.: (1) *East End Centre, Middlesbrough Mothers' and Babies' Welfare,* 5, *The Newlands;* (2) *Settlement Centre,* 132, *Newport Road;* (3) *Cannon Centre;* and (4) *North Side Centre.* Weekly consultations are held at each centre, under medical supervision, by a trained helper and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and mothers advised. Lectures and instruction are given in feeding, clothing, and nursing infants, and in cookery. Milk is provided when necessary.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers receive advice and instruction at the centres.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Population, 266,603.

1911–14—	Births,	7,315;	birth rate,	27·1;	infant deaths,	908;	infant mortality,	124.
1915—	„	7,553;	„	27·8;	„	1,012;	„	134.
1916—	„	7,334;			„	898;	„	122.

Midwives.—Twenty-nine (15 trained). They attend about 34 per cent. of births. Supervised by a lady superintendent, who is also chief H.V.; 143 visits were made to them in 1916. The Town Council provide for medical assistance in necessitous cases of confinement, and they have decided to guarantee the salary of 3 trained midwives to practise in parts of the city which are inadequately supplied with midwives.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 4,316 births, or 59 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Ten H.V.s, including the superintendent of midwives, who is chief H.V., and one clerk. The H.V.s have separate districts, and children are now visited until they are five years of age, visits being made within six weeks after birth and periodical revisits

thereafter depending upon the condition of the child. In addition to the visiting of infants, each H.V. usually makes from 450 to 500 domiciliary visits a month, and special visits are made during periods of epidemic diarrhœa, etc. Measles cases are also visited by the H.V.s. During 1916 23,441 visits were made to 6,574 infants, and 1,067 visits to children one to five years of age. Of the infants under observation 85½ per cent. were breast-fed and 7¼ per cent. artificially fed. 22 cases of puerperal septicæmia and many cases of epidemic diarrhœa were visited in 1916. 840 home visits were made in the same year by voluntary workers from the Welcomes of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Society.

Centres.—No municipal centre, but babies are weighed weekly and advice is given daily to mothers at the *Health Department, Town Hall*, by the chief H.V.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Society has seven centres, viz.:— three maternity centres and baby clinics: (1) 12, Barrack Road; (2) 20, Wharncliffe Street; (3) Dalton Street, Byker; and four children's centres: (4) Elswick Station Approach, Scotswood Road, Benwell; (5) Girls' Club, 49, City Road, All Saints; (6) Dunns Terrace, Spital Tongues; and (7) Wesley Street, Shieldfield. Centre (1) is open daily except Saturday, centres (2) and (3) are open three times a week, centre (4) is open twice a week, and the other centres once a week. A lady medical officer attends each centre fortnightly. The municipal H.V.s attend the centres weekly and assist the voluntary workers. Children up to five years of age are admitted, babies are weighed and examined, and advice is given to mothers, who are taught to make suitable knitted woollen garments, etc. The number attending each centre varies from 12 to 50.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and they are induced to attend the three maternity centres, where a lady medical officer conducts weekly consultations and gives advice.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made by the municipality, but the following hospitals are available: Maternity Hospital (receives cases recommended by the Welcome Society), Women's Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Union Infirmary, Newcastle Dispensary, Children's Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Ear and Throat Hospital, and Skin Hospital, etc. Cases among children are recommended from the centres to the Children's Hospital, Royal Infirmary and special hospitals.

Northampton.—Population, 90,064.

1911–14—	Births,	1,900;	birth rate,	21·0;	infant deaths,	182;	infant mortality, 96.
1915—	„	1,774;	„	19·5;	„	237;	„ 134.
1916—	„	1,882;			„	128;	„ 68.

Midwives.—Eighteen (13 trained). They attend about 50 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H., assisted by one of the H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 1,744 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, who give nearly all their time to maternity and child welfare work. Each has a separate district, and infants are visited when about ten days old, or in some cases earlier. They are, when necessary, revisited monthly or more frequently for the

first 12 months. Children over one year of age have hitherto only been visited in special circumstances, but the period of supervision has recently been extended beyond one year, though it is not yet continued up to school age. During 1916, 6,077 visits were made to 1,375 infants. Special visits and inquiries are made respecting still-births, deaths of infants and cases of ophthalmia, puerperal fever, measles and whooping cough.

Centres.—Four municipal centres at (*a*) *Scarletwell Street*, (*b*) *Market Street*, (*c*) *Mount Pleasant*, and (*d*) *Commercial Street*. Consultations are held fortnightly, infants being weighed, examined, their clothing inspected, and diet, etc., discussed, and advice given to mothers by the H.V.s and voluntary lady helpers. There is no regular medical supervision, but it is contemplated at an early date. The M.O.H. and his assistant give occasional talks to mothers. The *Queen Victoria Nursing Institution* has established small centres in various parts of the town, with the approval of the M.O.H., where infants are weighed and mothers advised by nurses under medical supervision.

Ante-natal Work.—Consultations for expectant mothers are held weekly at Scarletwell Street centre, and fortnightly at the other centres by the H.V.s and voluntary lady helpers, who give advice and instruction. From time to time talks on matters connected with the health of the prospective mother, preparation for confinement and the management of the new-born infants are given by the H.V.s and occasionally by the M.O.H. The making of infants' clothing is demonstrated, and materials supplied at cost price. Some visiting of expectant mothers is undertaken by the H.V.s.

Hospital Treatment.—The General Hospital is available for cases in which complications arise after parturition, and the Town Council furnish letters to this hospital for infants attending the centres who need hospital treatment.

Norwich.—Population, 121,682.

1911–14—	Births,	2,665;	birth rate,	21·6;	infant deaths,	310;	infant mortality, 116.
1915—	„	2,502;	„	20·3;	„	293;	„ 117.
1916—	„	2,470;			„	241;	„ 98.

Midwives.—Twenty-five (all trained), eleven of whom are in the service of the Maternity Institution. They attend about 66 per cent. of the births. Inspected by a lady superintendent who visits infants where midwives are in attendance at birth.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,807 births, or 73 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—One superintendent of midwives, who undertakes home visiting of infants, and four H.V.s, who give half-time to maternity and child welfare work and act also as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. They also visit cases of measles. Each visitor has a separate district, and infants are visited as soon as the midwife or doctor ceases to attend, but visiting is not continued systematically after the infants reach the age of twelve months. In 1916, 7,262 visits were made to 1,807 infants. Of these 1,608 were, at the time of visit, breast-fed, 63 partially breast-fed, and 136 hand-fed.

Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, of which 26 were notified in 1916, are visited by the superintendent of midwives, and all stillbirths are investigated.

Centres.—The City Council have taken over the former voluntary centre and established an infant Welfare Centre and Clinic in rooms at the *Old Eye Infirmary, 63a, Pottergate Street,* with weekly meetings under a medical officer, with occasional visits by a lady doctor, assisted by the inspector of midwives and by four H.V.s and some voluntary workers. Infants are weighed, examined and treated, and glaxo, virol, and cod liver oil are supplied, the cost being defrayed by voluntary subscription. Elementary instruction is given in hygiene and the care and rearing of infants.

Food and milk are supplied to badly-nourished expectant and nursing mothers on the recommendation of the M.O.H by the Sick Poor Society, the H.V.s being authorised to give temporary supplies to mothers.

Ante-natal Work.—Help is obtained for badly-nourished expectant mothers, and dinners are provided by the Sick Poor Society. Some work is carried out at the Norwich Maternity Institution, and advice is given on a recommendation from the M.O.H.

Hospital Treatment.—Some beds are available at the Norwich Maternity Institution for maternity cases with complications both before and after parturition, and the Jenny Lind Infirmary receives children. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at the Eye Infirmary.

Nottingham.—Population, 259,904.

1911-14—Births,	6,196;	birth rate,	23·8;	infant deaths,	862;	infant mortality,	139.
1915— „	5,546;	„	20·9;	„	726;	„	131.
1916— „	5,119;			„	590;	„	115.

Midwives.—Forty-two (21 trained). They attend about 66 per cent. of the births. Inspected by a lady inspector, assisted by one of the H.V.s. 313 home visits were made to midwives and 2,289 to their patients during 1915. The inspectors also visit all stillbirths and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,809 births, or 74 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Eight H.V.s, including the chief H.V. and superintendent of welcomes. Two additional H.V.s have lately been appointed. First visits are made to infants by the chief H.V. and her assistants after midwives' attendance ceases, but very few infants are visited where doctors attend at birth. Revisits are now made systematically, and all children attending the centres are visited up to school age. Cases of epidemic diarrhœa are regularly visited. During 1916, 9,742 visits were made to 2,725 infants. Of these when first visited, 2,172, or 80 per cent., were breast-fed, 222, or 8 per cent., partly breast-fed, and 331, or 12 per cent., hand-fed, but comparatively few are wholly breast-fed for more than three months. Some home visiting is done by voluntary workers in connection with the centres.

Centres.—There are three centres, one established by the municipality and two by voluntary effort; (*a*) 3, *Howard Street, Glasshouse Street;* (*b*) 25, *Wilford Road;* and (*c*) 277, *Radford Boulevard.* They are managed by a joint committee, and staffed by the municipality. In normal times consultations for children up to 5 years of age are conducted on five days each week at each centre by honorary medical officers, assisted by H.V.s and voluntary workers, but the medical supervision has been much less effective since the outbreak of war. Babies are weighed and mothers advised or referred to doctors when

necessary. Dried milk and Virol in large quantities are sold at cost price. Sewing and knitting classes are held, and mothers helped to make garments, etc.

The Women's Suffrage Relief Committee have a centre at the *Salvation Army Buildings, Main Street, Bulwell.* Consultations are conducted twice weekly by honorary medical officers, assisted by a midwife and voluntary workers. Babies are weighed and advice given. Model clothes are shown, and mothers helped with sewing and knitting. Health talks are given.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the inspector of midwives and the H.V.s, and cases needing treatment are referred to local women's hospitals. Dinners for expectant mothers are provided at three centres.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but the women's hospitals and Workhouse Infirmary receive complicated maternity cases, and the Children's Hospital is available for infants. A Maternity Hospital with 30 beds is to be provided under the Abel Collin Trust, but the scheme is deferred for the present.

Oldham.—Population, 147,483.

1911–14—Births,	3,468;	birth rate,	23·2;	infant deaths,	483;	infant mortality,	139.
1915— „	2,950;	„	19·7;	„	368;	„	125.
1916— „	2,667;			„	329;	„	123.

Midwives (25 trained).—They attend about 60 per cent. of the births. Inspected by an assistant M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,603 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, who also visit cases of puerperal fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, etc., and inspect workshops where females are employed. A fourth H.V. has been appointed as from 1st March, 1917, and the town is to be divided into four areas with a H.V. and a centre for each. First visits to infants are made as soon as possible after birth when midwives are in attendance, and about 10 days after birth if doctors are attending. Revisits are only made in special cases. During 1916, 3,692 visits were made to 2,604 infants, 320 visits in connection with the deaths of infants, 2,250 visits to cases of infectious disease, and 39 special visits. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the M.O.H. or assistant M.O.H.

Some home visiting is done by voluntary helpers working in co-operation with the H.V.s in connection with the centre.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—One municipal centre in *St. James Free Church Mission Room, Manchester Road,* where consultations for children up to 5 years of age are conducted fortnightly by a lady M.O., assisted by a H.V. and two voluntary helpers. Infants under 2 years old are weighed and examined and advice is given to mothers. The centre is also open weekly, apart from the consultations, under the superintendence of a H.V., assisted by two voluntary helpers and a sewing mistress, for classes in sewing and making infants' garments, cookery, and in infant care and management. There is also a clothing club in connection with the school.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) *The Oldham Day Nursery and School for Mothers* have a centre at *Overens Street, Lees Road,* where consultations are con-

ducted weekly by a lady medical officer, assisted by a nurse and voluntary helpers. Infants are weighed and examined, and advice is given to mothers. There are also talks to mothers.

(2) *The Bent House School for Mothers* have a centre at 180, *West Street*, where a lady medical officer, assisted by the school nurse and voluntary helpers, conduct a consultation fortnightly, when babies are weighed and examined and advice given to mothers. There are also classes in motherhood and home nursing.

(3) *St. Mary's Roman Catholic Schools*, fortnightly, to be taken over shortly by the Council, who will conduct a clinic under the lady M.O. assisted by a H.V.

Ante-natal work.—Expectant mothers occasionally attend at the municipal centre for advice, and some visits are made to them. It is hoped shortly to increase this work by instructing the midwives in their various clinics.

Hospital treatment is available at the Royal Infirmary and in the maternity ward of the Union Infirmary, but no special arrangements have been made by the Town Council.

Oxford.—Population, 53,048.

1911-14—Births,	982;	birth rate,	18·3;	infant deaths,	82;	infant mortality,	83.
1915— „	893;	„	16·5;	„	64;	„	72.
1916— „	882;			„	55;	„	62.

Midwives.—Twenty-one (11 trained). Four work under the Oxford Nursing Association. They attend about 80 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V.

N.B. Act came into force in September, 1915.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V., who began work in April, 1916. Previously visiting had been done only by voluntary workers of the Oxford Health and Housing Association, with some incidental visits to sick children by the female sanitary inspector.

Centres.—Eight voluntary centres have been established by the *Oxford Health and Housing Association.* Weekly consultations are held by voluntary workers, assisted by a part-time trained worker, and babies are weighed, but there is no medical supervision of the consultations.

Ante-natal Work.—Some home visiting is done by voluntary workers.

Hospital Treatment.—Radcliffe Infirmary is available for maternity cases when necessary, and children under school age are treated weekly in a special out-patient department of this institution. 195 babies and 6 expectant mothers attended this clinic in 1916.

Plymouth.—Population, 207,456 (as extended in 1914).

1911-14—Births,	2,707;	birth rate,	23·3;	infant deaths,	337;	infant mortality,	124
1915— „	4,246;	„	20·1;	„	505;	„	119.
1916— „	4,387;			„	397;	„	90.

Midwives.—Forty-nine. They attend about 68 per cent. of births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 3,458 births, or 79 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Five H.V.s, one of whom inspects midwives, and gives about one-third of her time to visiting cases of tuberculosis and investigating sanitary defects, overcrowding, etc.; 4,992 visits were made to 2,825 infants in 1916.

Centres.—A municipal centre and clinic are being provided with meetings daily under medical supervision.

Ante-natal Work.—Arrangements are being made for home visitation of expectant mothers necessitating the whole-time employment of two of the H.V.s.

Hospital treatment is to be provided in existing institutions for complicated cases of pregnancy.

Portsmouth.—Population, 231,141.

1911–14—	Births, 5,741;	birth rate, 24·1;	infant deaths, 556;	infant mortality, 97.
1915—	„ 4,971;	„ 20·6;	„ 441;	„ 89.
1916—	„ 5,186;		„ 417;	„ 80.

Midwives.—Forty-two (32 trained). They attend about 72 per cent. of births. Inspected by the H.V.s under the superintendence of the M.O.H. During 1916, 242 visits were made to them.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 4,916 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, who are also inspectors of midwives and inspect women's workrooms. Each visitor has a separate district and visits on notification all new-born infants where midwives are in attendance, and after 10 days in doctor's cases, unless the doctor considers a visit unnecessary. Revisits are made when required. The arrangements for health visiting have recently been altered, but during 1916 7,440 visits were made to 3,580 infants, 121 visits to 35 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and 1,378 visits to cases of minor infectious disease.

Centres.—Until recently infants were weighed and mothers advised by the H.V.s on five days each week at their office in the Town Hall. Four municipal centres have now been established, viz.: (1) 182, *Fratton Road;* (2) *St. Patrick's Institute, Winter Road, Eastney;* (3) *St. George's Institute, St. George's Square, Portsea;* (4) 454, *Commercial Road,* under the superintendence of a retired midwife. Infant consultations are held at (1) twice weekly, and at (2), (3) and (4) weekly by a lady medical officer, assisted by the superintendent, the three H.V.s and voluntary workers. The centre is opened on other days for demonstrations and lectures in cooking, clothes making, hygiene, etc. The average attendance is 40.

Ante-natal Work.—No systematic work yet, but the senior H.V. has advised expectant mothers and they are given general advice at the centres.

Preston.—Population, 117,088.

1911–14—	Births, 2,810;	birth rate, 23·9;	infant deaths, 419;	infant mortality, 149.
1915—	„ 2,550;	„ 21·6;	„ 395;	„ 155.
1916—	„ 2,294;		„ 254;	„ 111.

Midwives.—Forty-seven (40 per cent. trained). They attend about 64 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the M.O.H. and the four H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.s who, since 1915, give the whole of their time to maternity and child welfare, including visits to cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, ophthalmia neonatorum, and other minor infectious diseases, enquiries respecting deaths of children from diarrhœa, and house-to-house visitation. First visits to infants are made as soon as possible after the births are notified, and they are visited up to one year of age or older when necessary. During 1915, 11,781 visits were made to 2,491 infants. Of these, at the first visit, 2,272 were breast-fed, 9 partially breast-fed, and 210 artificially fed. In the same year 1,313 visits were made in connection with cases of infectious disease, 36 visits respecting deaths from diarrhœa, and 270 house-to-house visits.

Centres.—Four municipal centres: (1) *Weavers' Institute, Walker Street;* (2) *Deepdale, Mill Street Sunday School;* (3) *Fylde Road Sunday School;* (4) *St. Saviour's Mission Room, Manchester Road.* Each is open once a week and is attended by the H.V. of the district and by voluntary workers, also once a month by the assistant M.O.H. The average attendance at each is from 30 to 50. Infants are weighed, and mothers advised. Dried milk, etc., is sold at cost price, and model garments are shown to mothers. Necessitous mothers are supplied with milk, dried milk, and Virol, etc. The Roman Catholic Women's Guild have a centre for mothers at 22, *Kendal Street,* which consists of class instruction.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are invited to attend the centres for advice, and they are visited by the H.V.s.

Hospital treatment is not yet arranged for by the Town Council, but can be obtained free if necessary at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Reading.—Population, 87,693 (as extended, 1911).

1911-14—	Births,	1,792;	birth rate,	20·8;	infant deaths,	159;	infant mortality,	89.
1915—	„	1,802;	„	20·2;	„	148;	„	82.
1916—	„	1,787;			„	142;	„	79.

Midwives.—Nineteen (16 trained). They attend about 64 per cent. of the births. The superintendent of midwives, who is also H.V., assistant I.N., and Shops Act inspector, etc., paid 182 visits to midwives during the year 1916. The Council provide for medical assistance for aid in confinement of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,594 births, or 89 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, one whole time; the other is also the superintendent of midwives, Shops Act inspector, etc., and gives two-thirds of her time to maternity and child-welfare work. In 1916, 4,054 visits were made, of which 1,222 were first visits. Visits are continued up to school age. Cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited, and inquiries made into the deaths of infants. A little visiting is also done by voluntary workers of the Reading Health Society.

Centres.—The Reading Health Society have two schools for mothers: (1) *The Salvation Army Citadel, St. Mary's Butt.*—An infant consultation clinic and ante-natal centre is held twice weekly, under medical supervision. Babies are weighed, and sewing classes held, lectures being given on sewing, cookery, hygiene, etc. (2) *Norris Road Adult School.*—An infant consultation

clinic and ante-natal centre is held once weekly under medical supervision, superintended by the H.V. (3) A school for mothers was opened during 1915 at *Weston Mead, Caversham*, by a voluntary committee, where an infant consultation is conducted weekly under medical supervision. Lectures are given by the lady superintendent, and needlework is taught. There are also two day nurseries, viz.: *Beaufort House, Castle Street*, provided by the Health Society, and 229, *King's Road* by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, where infant consultations are conducted weekly under medical supervision. The Council have decided to take over these 3 centres, to improve their premises, and to establish weekly ante-natal clinics at each.

Ante-natal Work.—The inspector of midwives visits expectant mothers, and in 1916 48 such visits were paid. Ante-natal centres, under medical supervision, are at present conducted at the two schools for mothers belonging to the Health Society.

Hospital Treatment.—The Royal Berks Hospital is available both for maternity cases and for sick children attending the centres, and arrangements are about to be made with the hospital by the Town Council.

Rochdale.—Population, 91,428.

1911–14—	Births,	1,906;	birth rate,	20·6;	infant deaths,	233;	infant mortality, 122.
1915—	„	1,618;	„	17·3;	„	191;	„ 118.
1916—	„	1,500;			„	154;	„ 103.

Midwives.—Forty (22 trained). They attend about 80 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the two H.V.s and the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,542 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four whole-time H.V.s and superintendents of midwives, each of whom has a separate district. Infants are visited as soon as possible after notification of birth. Advice is given in all cases where a doctor is not in attendance, and the infants are re-visited when necessary. Hitherto children have only been visited up to one year old, but visiting is in future to be continued to school age. During 1916, 6,187 visits were made to 1,613 infants. The H.V.s also visited 8 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and made 170 visits to cases of infectious disease (measles, scarlet fever, etc.), and 110 visits respecting deaths of infants. Home visiting was also undertaken during the first half of 1916 by the matron and voluntary workers of the Rochdale Ladies' Charity and Maternity Guild and by two nurses from the District Nurses' Association.

Centres.—The Town Council have established two centres, and are proposing to establish two more. Consultations and clinics are conducted twice weekly by an assistant medical officer, assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Infants are examined and treated and mothers advised. Lectures and practical classes in hygiene, infant care, cookery, sewing, etc., will be instituted.

Ante-natal work has not hitherto been undertaken. Expectant mothers will in future be visited by the H.V.s, and exceptional cases by the M.O. of the centre, and they will be able to obtain advice at the two maternity centres, which are now open twice weekly for ante-natal consultations.

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements have been made for the reception and treatment of maternity cases in *Rochdale Hospital and Infirmary*. No provision for hospital treatment of infants has yet been provided.

Rotherham.—Population, 62,483.

1911–14—Births,	1,899;	birth rate,	29·8;	infant deaths,	257;	infant mortality,	136.
1915— „	1,831;	„	28·4;	„	236;	„	129.
1916— „	1,799;			„	237;	„	132.

Midwives.—Seventeen (six trained). They attend about 51 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the H.V.s, who made 80 visits to them in 1916, and investigated 34 stillbirths.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,769 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Until recently two H.V.s, with separate districts, who were also inspectors of midwives, and gave one-fifth of their time to visiting cases of tuberculosis, erysipelas, bronchitis, and the inspection of workshops, out-workers' homes, houses let in lodgings, and mental defectives. Two additional whole time H.V.s were appointed in April, 1916. First visits to infants are made on the third day after birth when midwives are in attendance, and about 10 days after birth, in poor districts, when doctors are attending. Infants are visited up to 12 months old, but in future visiting will be continued to school age.

During 1916 the two H.V.s made 9,249 visits to 1,643 infants, 65 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 44 visits to cases of summer diarrhœa, and 120 inquiries respecting the deaths of infants.

Centre.—One municipal centre in *College Street* under regular medical supervision. Children up to school age are examined and treated for minor ailments twice a week, but mothers receive advice daily at the centre. Glaxo and Robeleine are supplied.

Ante-natal work has not yet been undertaken, but expectant mothers will be visited and will receive medical advice and treatment at the centre, where talks about health, hygiene and rearing and feeding, etc., of infants will be given.

St. Helens.—Population, 96,551.

1911–14—Births,	3,244;	birth rate,	32·4;	infant deaths,	466;	infant mortality,	143.
1915— „	2,966;	„	29·8;	„	381;	„	128.
1916— „	2,577;			„	278;	„	108.

Midwives.—Thirty-four (14 of whom were certificated and six others partly trained). They attend about 96 per cent. of the births. Supervised by nine inspectors, who are also H.V.s and school nurses, etc.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; every birth was notified in 1916. Fees are paid by the Town Council for each birth notified by medical practitioners or midwives.

Health Visitors.—Twelve H.V.s, three of whom do special work at the clinic and act as relief visitors, and nine with separate districts, who are also inspectors of midwives, school and tuberculosis nurses, and give only one-third of their time to maternity and child welfare work. First visits are made to infants as early as possible, generally within five days after birth. Re-visits are made in about a month, or earlier, if necessary, and many children are visited until school age. During 1916, 8,574 visits were made to 2,594 infants.

Centre.—One municipal centre at the *Medical Officer's Department, Town Hall.* Infant consultations are conducted twice weekly by an assistant M.O.H., assisted by two H.V.s. Infants are weighed, medically examined, and advice given to mothers. The H.V.s give short addresses and practical demonstrations to mothers on infant feeding and management, making and mending garments, prevention of disease, etc. A second centre will be opened shortly.

Ante-natal Work.—Fees are paid by the Town Council to midwives for voluntary but prompt intimation, with the consent of the expectant mother, of their engagement to attend a confinement. Visits are made by the H.V.s, who give appropriate advice and, when necessary, lend clothing for both mother and infant. Medical advice and assistance are available at the centre twice weekly. During 1916, 542 visits were made to expectant mothers by the H.V.s.

Hospital Treatment.—As maternity cases are not received in either of the general hospitals suitable cases of puerperal sepsis, ophthalmia, children suffering from measles, whooping cough, scabies, impetigo, etc., are received in the Isolation Hospital. The provision of hospital accommodation for complicated cases of pregnancy and for infants suffering from ophthalmia, etc., is contemplated by the Town Council.

Other Work.—There is a municipal milk depôt where dried milk is sold and emulsion and other articles are provided.

Salford.—Population, 231,357.

1911–14—Births,	6,334	; birth rate,	27·2	; infant deaths,	861	; infant mortality,	136.
1915—	„	5,483;	„	23·4;	„	737;	„	134.
1916—	„	4,979;				561;	„	113.

Midwives.—Fifty-two (41 trained). They attend about 78 per cent. of the births. Supervised and regularly visited by a whole-time lady inspector, under the superintendence of the M.O.H.. During 1916, 369 visits were made to them, 13 cases of puerperal fever, and 61 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were visited, and 125 stillbirths were investigated by the inspector.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 4,709 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Seven whole-time H.V.s. Each has a separate district, and first visits are made to infants as soon as possible after notification of birth, and they are kept under strict observation during the first 12 months, being generally visited every three or four weeks, but more frequently and even daily when necessary. Children over one year old were formerly only visited in special circumstances, but visiting is now continued until the children reach school age. During 1916, 22,252 visits were made to 1,627 infants by the H.V.s, and 76 visits respecting the deaths of infants. Of 882 infants under observation during 1916, 607 were breast-fed, 65 partially breast-fed, and 210 hand-fed from birth. 1,120 home visits were made in Salford in 1916 by the H.V. employed by the Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—One municipal centre at 135, *Regent Road*, where consultations for children up to school age are conducted on three mornings each week by a lady medical officer, and for expectant mothers on a fourth morning.

(B) *Voluntary.—The Ladies' Public Health Society (Salford Mothers' Guild)* has three centres: (a) *Haworth Hall, Ordsall Lane;* (b) *Rosamond Street;* and (c) *John Street, Pendleton.* Consultations for children up to school age and expectant mothers are conducted at these centres by the lady medical officer, assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Classes are held for mothers and model garments are shown. Glaxo, Virol, etc., are sold.

Ante-natal Work.—The lady medical officer conducts consultations for expectant mothers at the municipal centre, and dinners are provided for them at the Mothers' Guild centres. 858 expectant mothers were visited.

Sheffield.—Population, 459,916 (as extended in 1912).

1911–14—	Births,	12,959;	birth rate,	27·8;	infant deaths,	1,641;	infant mortality, 127.
1915—	„	12,139;	„	25·7;	„	1,620;	„ 133.
1916—	„	12,059;			„	1,313;	„ 109.

Midwives.—Sixty-three (34 trained). They attend about 60 per cent. of the births. Supervised by a chief woman inspector and 20 women inspectors, who made 204 visits to homes of midwives in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—One chief woman inspector and 20 women inspectors, who supervise midwives and give about one-third of their time to the visitation of cases of tuberculosis and neglected school children, and the inspection of dirty and overcrowded houses, and houses let in lodgings and women out-workers. The chief inspector supervises workshops and shops. Each of the 20 women inspectors has a separate district, and first visits are made to infants as early as possible, but only after doctors cease attendance after birth. Re-visits are made quarterly, or more frequently if necessary, and are continued until the children reach school age. During 1916, 42,214 visits were made to children, 75 visits to cases of puerperal fever, and visits were also made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Centres.—One municipal centre at 100, *Norfolk Street*, where consultations are conducted daily by medical officers, of whom seven are employed, assisted by the women inspectors in rotation and by five clerks. Infants are weighed and examined and mothers advised. Model baby clothes are shown and patterns sold. There is a milk depôt in connection with the centre, where dried milk is sold at cost price.

There is also a voluntary Infant Nursery at *Edward Street*, where children up to five years of age are received daily, a fee of 3d. being charged. Periodical visits are made to the Nursery by a medical officer from the centre and a woman inspector to examine the children.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are invited to attend the consultations at the municipal centre, but are only seen by appointment. Books containing advice to expectant mothers are distributed by the women inspectors and registrars. Some ante-natal work is done at the existing hospitals.

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements have been made for the treatment in Jessop Lying-in Hospital of complicated maternity cases recommended thereto from the ante-natal consultations, and two beds are reserved in this hospital for cases of puerperal sepsis. The City Council also subscribe to the Royal Hospital, Royal Infirmary and Children's Hospital for the treatment of infants and young children sent from the infant consultations.

Smethwick.—Population, 70,694.

1911–14—Births,	1,982;	birth rate,	27·0;	infant deaths,	245;	infant mortality,	123.
1915— „	1,888;	„	25·3;	„	205;	„	109.
1916— „	1,710,			„	153;	„	91.

Midwives.—Forty (4 trained). They attend about 90 per cent. of the births. Supervised formerly by one H.V., but since April 1916 by four nurses, under the superintendence of the acting M.O.H. 161 visits of inspection were made in 1916. The nurses are also district H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,642 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Until April, 1916, there was only one H.V. and superintendent of midwives, but there are now five H.V.s, who give about 60 per cent. of their time to school and tuberculosis work and general inspection. Four of the H.V.s have separate districts, and they supervise midwives and visit cases of measles and ophthalmia neonatorum. These H.V.s are also Mental Deficiency Visitors in their respective areas. The other H.V. is attached to the clinics and centres and visits special cases. During 1916, 6,272 visits were made to infants under five years of age by the H.V.s.

During 1916 home visiting was also done by voluntary workers in co-operation with the H.V.s.

Centres.—Four municipal centres have been established, one in each H.V. district, viz.: (1) *Chapel Hall, Rawlings Road,* (2) *Six Ways, Windmill Lane,* (3) *Devonshire Road,* (4) *Cambridge Road,* where infants are weighed weekly and general advice is given by the H.V., assisted by voluntary workers. The M.O.H. attends occasionally. Complete medical supervision has not been arranged yet. The consultations will be conducted by a lady assistant M.O.H. when such an appointment is made. Mothers are advised to get medical assistance when necessary, and simple talks on child ailments are given. Virol and infant food are supplied.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and they will receive medical advice at the centres.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council make an annual contribution to the Birmingham Women's Hospital, Sparkhill, where one bed is reserved for cases of puerperal sepsis, etc. They have also arranged with the Women's Lying-in Hospital to receive difficult cases of labour. Hospital notes are supplied to necessitous women suffering from diseases of the reproductive system.

Southampton.—Population, 119,012.

1911–14—Births,	2,886;	birth rate,	23·8;	infant deaths,	282;	infant mortality,	98.
1915— „	2,719;	„	22·2;	„	236;	„	87.
1916— „	2,762;			„	237;	„	86.

Midwives.—Thirty-nine (24 trained). They attend about 72 per cent. of the births. Supervised by an inspector, who is also H.V.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,449 births, or 89 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, one of whom is also inspector of midwives; each has a separate district. The Council have decided to appoint two additional H.V.s in order that all children may be visited from birth up to school age. Hitherto infants in the poorer quarters of the borough have been visited immediately on notification of birth, and

re-visited up to school age, some being re-visited at weekly or fortnightly intervals. During 1916 the H.V.s made 6,189 visits to 2,122 infants, and also visited all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. Some home visiting is also done by the superintendent of the Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers.

Information was obtained in 1916 as to the methods of feeding of 1,921 infants under the age of two months, 1,634 were breast-fed, 37 partially breast-fed, and 250 hand-fed.

Centres.—The Southampton Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers have three centres: (1) *Holy Trinity Mission Hall, Winton Street;* (2) *Mission Hall, King Street;* (3) *Berrywood Mission Hall, Testwood Road, Millbrook,* where baby weighings and consultations are held weekly by the superintendent and voluntary workers, but only No. 1 is under regular medical supervision. The H.V.s regularly visit the centres. and occasionally give lectures. Letters for dispensary and hospital treatment are supplied. Milk is provided for some infants, and Glaxo, Virol, and cream are supplied. Health talks are given by a doctor or trained nurse and by the H.V.s, and there are classes in cookery and making clothes. A grant in aid of the centres is made by the Town Council.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are advised at the Winton Street Centre and visited by H.V.s.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council have not yet been able to make any special provision, and the only accommodation available for maternity cases with complications after parturition is the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital and the Poor Law Infirmary. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at the Free Eye Hospital. Dispensary and hospital letters are given at the centres.

Southend-on-Sea.—Population, 70,676 (as extended in 1913).

1911–14—	Births,	1,343;	birth rate,	19·0;	infant deaths,	112;	infant mortality, 83.
1915—	„	1,419;	„	17·7;	„	121;	„ 85.
1916—	„	1,361;			„	75;	„ 35.

Midwives.—Thirteen (12 trained). They attend about 40 per cent. of births. Inspected by the M.O.H. The Town Council provide midwifery and medical assistance for aid in confinement of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 1,346 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

An Infant Care Sub-Committee has been appointed to deal specially with maternity and child welfare work. It consists of representatives of the Health and Education Committees, Children's Care Sub-Committee, ten ladies, one representative of the medical practitioners and one of the certified midwives.

Health Visitors.—One H.V. (hitherto part-time) has recently been appointed a whole-time officer, and a second H.V. is about to be appointed. In 1916 the H.V. made 2,029 visits to 849 infants. A very considerable part of her time in the summer months is devoted to visiting infants in areas where summer diarrhœa becomes prevalent. There are now five areas in the borough for purposes of voluntary visiting, each with some six or eight voluntary visitors under a lady visitor representing the Infant Care Committee. These visitors undertake the visitation of a number of infants and report to the M.O.H. cases in which a further visit by the H.V. is desirable.

Centre.—One municipal centre at the *Westcliff Institute, London Road, Westcliff*, where consultations are held twice weekly by a medical officer, assisted by the H.V. and voluntary visitors. The doctor examines and prescribes for infants, young children and mothers, the drugs being supplied and paid for except in very necessitous cases. The doctor also gives short addresses to mothers on the care of their health and on infant care and management, etc., and mothers are taught how to feed and clothe infants.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are advised at the centre.

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements are being made to secure the treatment of infants and young children in the Victoria Hospital on the recommendation of the medical officer of the centre.

Southport.—Population, 69,643 (as extended in 1912).

1911-14—	Births, 969;	birth rate, 15·0;	infant deaths, 90;	infant mortality, 93.
1915—	„ 1,001;	„ 14·1;	„ 88;	„ 88.
1916—	„ 1,008;		„ 84;	„ 83.

Midwives.—Fourteen (11 trained). They attend about 48 per cent. of births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s.

The District Nursing Society provide midwifery and medical assistance, if necessary, either free or at a reduced fee in the case of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four part-time H.V.s. The chief H.V. gives half-time and the three assistant H.V.s each give three-quarters of their time to tuberculosis and school work. Except in special circumstances infants are visited after the doctor or midwife ceases to attend, but always within six weeks of birth. Revisits are made as required, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or quarterly. The weights of infants are recorded. Children up to school age have been visited since October, 1915. During 1916, 2,125 visits were made to 743 infants. Of the 743 infants visited, 573 were breast-fed and 143 were artificially fed. 206 visits were made to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, sore eyes, and infantile diarrhœa. Since March 1st, 1916, 1,140 visits to houses have been made by the salaried worker of the voluntary society.

Centre.—One voluntary centre held weekly at the *Mission Hall, Hampton Road, Birkdale*, under the auspices of the *Southport and Birkdale School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome*. It is conducted by a lady doctor, who superintends the weighing of infants, advises mothers about their own health or that of their children under five years of age, and afterwards gives simple lectures on health subjects. Minor ailments are treated, some drugs, ointments, lint, etc., provided, and cod liver oil and Virol supplied at cost price. There is also a weekly sewing class, and cheap dinners are provided for necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers. Since March 1st, 1916, when a salaried worker was appointed, 188 infants made 882 attendances, and 898 mothers made 1,934 attendances.

Ante-natal Work.—Ante-natal cases are visited by the H.V.s, and advice is given to expectant mothers at the centre, and, where necessary, free dinners.

Hospital Treatment.—The Southport Infirmary is available for complicated confinements and complications arising after parturition, and the Corporation Hospital for children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and refractory corneal ulcers.

South Shields.—Population, 108,647.

1911-14—Births,	3,409;	birth rate,	31·0;	infant deaths,	431;	infant mortality,	126.
1915— „	3,283;	„	29·7;	„	468;	„	143.
1916— „	3,067;			„	367;	„	120.

Midwives.—Sixteen (9 trained). They attend about 60 per cent. of the births. Supervised by an inspector, who is also H.V., school and tuberculosis nurse, etc., and who made 57 visits to them in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 2,415 births, or 79 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Until the end of 1915 there were four nurses for health visiting, school and tuberculosis work. Only about a quarter of their time was given to maternity and child welfare work, and one of them also inspected midwives and visited cases of puerperal fever. A whole-time H.V. was appointed early in 1916, and later in the year an additional part-time H.V. was appointed, making six altogether. Their work is arranged so that the equivalent of the time of two whole-time nurses is devoted to maternity and child welfare work.

Each of the five H.V.s has a separate district, and first visits are made to infants immediately on notification of birth, but very few re-visits are made. During 1916, 4,268 visits were made to 2,542 infants, 34 still births were investigated and inquiries were made respecting the deaths of 227 infants under one year old. When first visited, 79 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed. Cases of measles are visited by the H.V.s. Some visiting of infants is about to be undertaken by voluntary workers from the South Shields Public Health Society.

Centre.—One municipal centre has been established in the *Medical Officer's Department, Municipal Buildings*, where a consultation for infants under one year old is conducted on five days each week by the H.V.s, assisted by voluntary workers, special cases being seen by the M.O.H. Infants are weighed and examined and advice is given to mothers as to their feeding and clothing. Mothers are advised to call in a doctor when medical treatment is necessary. Dried milk is supplied at approximately cost price. In summer the H.V.s give talks to mothers on the prevention of epidemic diarrhœa, and pamphlets dealing with this and other infectious diseases are distributed. Mothers can obtain advice at the centres each morning. A course of ten lectures to mothers was given in the autumn of 1916 (and will be repeated from time to time) by the H.V.s.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are occasionally visited by the H.V.s, and they are encouraged to attend the centre for advice and instruction in ante-natal hygiene.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and enteritis in infants are treated at the clinic.

Stockport.—Population, 119,870 (as extended in 1913).

1911-14—Births,	2,605;	birth rate,	22·8;	infant deaths,	358;	infant mortality,	138.
1915— „	2,434;	„	19·6;	„	309;	„	127.
1916— „	2,217;			„	264;	„	119.

Midwives.—Sixty (33 trained). They attend about 60 per cent. of births. Supervised by the H.V.s under the superintendence of the M.O.H., and 290 visits were made to them in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,204 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now five H.V.s, two additional visitors having been appointed in August, 1916. They also supervise midwives and give about one-sixth of their time to visiting cases of minor infectious diseases and inspecting female out-workers, etc. Each has a separate district, and first visits are made to infants immediately on notification of birth unless a doctor is in attendance. Re-visits are made when necessary, and are now continued until the children reach school age. During 1916, 5,511 visits were made to 1,442 infants. Of 754 infants visited in 1916, 473 were breast-fed, 94 partially breast-fed and 187 artificially fed.

Enquiries were also made in 1916 respecting the deaths of 116 infants, including 13 deaths from diarrhœa. 3,333 visits were made to cases of minor infectious disease, including 2,249 visits to cases of measles, and 135 visits to out-workers. Fifty-four lectures on infant hygiene were given to the elder girls in the elementary schools by the H.V.s during 1916.

Home visiting is also undertaken by the three superintendents of the Stockport School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome, and 1,978 visits were made in the year 1916.

Centres.—The Stockport School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome have three centres: (1) *Churchgate House;* (2) *Aspinal Institute,* 398, *Gorton Road, Reddish;* (3) *Congregational Schools, Heaton Mersey,* where consultations for children up to school age are conducted weekly by doctors, asisted by three superintendents of the Schools for Mothers and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined and advice given to mothers. Sewing and cookery classes are held and mothers taught to make children's clothes, and lectures are given.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the superintendents of the Schools for Mothers and they receive advice at the centres.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Population, 234,534.

1911–14—	Births,	7,508;	birth rate,	31·6;	infant deaths,	1,208;	infant mortality, 161.
1915—	„	6,521;	„	27·2;	„	963;	„ 148.
1916—	„	5,727;			„	721;	„ 126.

Midwives.—Ninety-eight (28 trained). They attend about 79 per cent. of the births. Supervised by a lady medical inspector, assisted by the chief H.V., and 490 visits were made to them during 1916.

N.B. Act came into force on the constitution of the County Borough in 1910; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—One lady medical officer and inspector of midwives, one chief H.V. and assistant inspector of midwives, and nine H.V.s, each of whom has a separate district. First visits to infants are made as a rule four or five days after birth when midwives are in attendance, and about 12 or 14 days after birth in cases attended by doctors. Re-visits are made as often as necessary, and they are continued until the child is three years old; it is, however, intended to work gradually up to school age. During 1916, 18,924 visits were made. 5,348 infants under one year of age were visited, and of these 4,205 were breast-fed, 282 partly breast-fed, and 861 artificially fed. 799 visits were also made in 1916 to cases of ophthalmia, 989 inquiries made respecting stillbirths and deaths of infants, and 1,331 special visits were made. Home visiting in

two wards is undertaken by the trained H.V.s attached to the Etruria and Hanley Infant Welfare Centres, both working in co-operation with the municipal staff.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—Three centres, viz.: (1) *The Central Maternity Centre, Richmond Lodge, Shelton;* (2) *Town Hall, Burslem;* and (3) *Town Hall, Longton.* Infant consultations are conducted weekly at each by the lady medical officer and H.V.s, assisted by voluntary workers. Minor ailments are treated and simple drugs given. Dried milk is supplied at cost price. There are simple lectures and babies' garments are sold at cost price.

(B) *Voluntary.*—(1) There is a mothers' and babies' welcome at 312, *Etruria Vale,* and the lady medical officer of the Corporation attends there weekly.

(2) A voluntary committee has recently established a centre in *Bath Street, Hanley,* where weekly consultations are conducted by a lady medical officer, assisted by the superintendent of the centre (a trained visitor) and voluntary workers.

The average attendance at the centres are:—*Municipal,*—(1) 30 to 40; (2) 80 to 100; (3) 80 to 100; and Voluntary,—(1) 30 to 40; (2) 30.

Ante-natal Work.—A few visits were made to expectant mothers in 1916, and it is proposed to develop this work at the central maternity centre.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provisions have been made, but it is intended to provide accommodation for cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia; cases of the former disease are occasionally admitted to the Workhouse Infirmary.

Sunderland.—Population, 151,159.

1911–14—	Births,	4,742;	birth rate,	31·2;	infant deaths,	636; infant mortality, 134.
1915—	„	4,486;	„	29·4;	„	677; „ 151.
1916—	„	4,132;			„	486; „ 118.

Midwives.—Twenty-nine (10 trained); seven of these were employed by the District Nursing Association and attended 99 cases. Only 14 midwives were wholly dependent on midwifery. They attend about 57 per cent. of the births, an average of 102 cases for each midwife working on her own account. Inspected by the chief H.V., assisted by the other H.V.s in their own districts. In 1916, 353 visits were paid, including inquiries into still-births and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The M.O.H. considers there is need for more trained midwives. A midwives medical aid fund was started in 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911, but the notification of births was in force from 1907 to 1911 under a local Act; 3,932 births, or 95 per cent., were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Up to July, 1915, three H.V.s, who gave more than 80 per cent. of their time to maternity and child welfare work, including the inspection of midwives, inquiries into cases of puerperal fever and deaths under one year of age (more especially those from diarrhœal diseases), and visits to children suffering from measles and whooping cough; the remainder of their time was occupied in visiting cases of tuberculosis and boarded-out children. Infants are visited as soon as possible after notification. On the 1st July, 1915, the borough was divided into six districts for health visiting, and the Town Council appointed three additional H.V.s, including a nurse who was previously a

whole-time officer of a voluntary centre. During 1916, 14,211 visits were made to 3,887 infants. Infants are now visited about six times during the first year, and the visiting of children aged 1–5 has been begun. There has also been some visiting by voluntary workers in connection with the centres referred to below. In 1915 these workers paid 1,424 visits to children.

Centres.—In July, 1915, six centres, one in each H.V.'s district, were established. Four existing voluntary centres were co-ordinated in the scheme, and two new centres were started. A seventh has now been added. The Council are responsible for the rent, rates, equipment, lighting and heating of the centres, and each is attended by the municipal H.V. for the district and by voluntary workers, but at each there is still a separate voluntary committee who will continue to defray certain expenditure (*e.g.*, the cost of providing milk). The existing centres are:—(1) *Lambton Street;* (2) *Pottery Buildings;* (3) *Salem School Rooms, Tyne Street, Hendon;* (4) *Thompson Memorial Hall, Dundas Street, Monkwearmouth;* (5) *St. Mark's School Room, Hylton Street, Deptford;* (6) *Pallion Centre; and* (7) *Railway Row.*

The Lambton Street Centre is open on two days a week for infants, and on one of these days a doctor attends for infant consultations. Babies are weighed, health talks are given by the H.V., assisted by voluntary workers. One day a week the H.V. holds a class for expectant mothers. During 1915, 37 expectant mothers made 87 attendances, and 297 children made 1,447 attendances at this centre. The other centres are open once a week; babies are weighed and health talks given by the H.V., assisted by voluntary workers. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend. The value of these centres will be much increased when medical supervision has been provided. At all the centres Virol and dried milk are sold at reduced prices or supplied gratuitously in necessitous cases. The average attendance of children at the seven centres is 30–36.

Ante-natal Work.—The H.V.s have commenced ante-natal visiting, and the H.V. at the Lambton Street centre conducts a weekly class for expectant mothers.

Hospital Treatment.—Complicated maternity cases are admitted to Sunderland Royal Infirmary and to Monkwearmouth Hospital. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at the in-patient or out-patient department of the Sunderland Eye Hospital.

Tynemouth.—Population, 58,816.

1911–14—Births,	1,717;	birth rate,	28·6;	infant deaths,	206;	infant mortality,	120.
1915— „	1,557;	„	25·7;	„	210;	„	135.
1916— „	1,601;			„	191;	„	119.

Midwives.—Thirteen (five trained). They attend about 39 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the two H.V.s, and frequent visits are made to them.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s and inspectors of midwives, each of whom has a separate district. Infants are visited as soon as possible after notification of birth, or after doctors cease attendance, and weekly re-visits are made, when practicable, during the first month. Selected infants are afterwards visited monthly until one year old, and it is now hoped to keep children under observation up to school age.

Special visits are made in connection with preventive measures against diarrhœa and enteritis, and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited. During 1916, 9,061 visits were made to 1,504 infants, and 44 houses were found to be dirty. Of 1,547 infants kept under observation during 1915, 475 were entirely breast-fed for one month, 144 for three months, 313 for six months, and 380 for nine months. The Council have now appointed a third whole-time H.V.

Centre.—One municipal centre at the *Health Office, 40, Norfolk Street, North Shields,* where consultations for children up to five years of age are conducted twice weekly by an honorary lady medical officer and the M.O.H., assisted by the two H.V.s and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and advice given to mothers. Short health talks are given by the M.O. and the H.V.s, the latter dealing with feeding, clothing, and washing infants and infant hygiene generally. Specimen garments are shown to mothers and patterns lent to them. *The Tynemouth Guild for Mothers and Babies* and *the Invalid Children's Aid Society* co-operate with the municipality in the work, and Virol, Glaxo, milk, cod liver oil, etc., are supplied in necessitous cases.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers receive advice at the Centre, and an ante-natal clinic was in operation throughout 1916; 51 cases attended the clinic.

Wakefield.—Population, 51,511.

1911–14—	Births,	1,188;	birth rate,	23·8;	infant deaths,	134;	infant mortality, 113.
1915—	„	1,038;	„	19·8;	„	125;	„ 120.
1916—	„	1,001;			„	87;	„ 87.

Midwives.—Fifteen (four trained). They attend about 50 per cent. of births. Inspected by three of the H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 915 births, or 92 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.s; one is superintendent of the municipal centre, and gives half-time to school work; the other three, each of whom has a separate district, give two-thirds of their time to tuberculosis and school work. First visits to infants are made immediately on notification of birth, when untrained midwives are in attendance, and about 14 days after birth, when doctors and trained midwives are attending. The infants are not systematically revisited up to school age. During 1915, 7,221 visits were made to 1,350 infants. Of 678 infants kept under observation throughout their first six months of life, 518, or 77 per cent., were wholly breast-fed, 100, or 15 per cent., partly breast-fed, 43, or 6 per cent., hand-fed whilst hand-feeding was substituted for breast-feeding of 17 infants during the six months. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping cough and zymotic diarrhœa also visited by the H.V.s.

Centres.—Four municipal centres, three held weekly and one twice weekly. At each a consultation for children up to school age is conducted by the M.O.H. or by a lady medical officer, assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and mothers advised, but those needing treatment are referred to private doctors. Systematic instruction in domestic hygiene and child welfare, cookery and dressmaking is given.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited and invited to attend the ante-natal consultations conducted weekly at the centre by the lady medical officer and the superintendent for advice and instruction in ante-natal hygiene.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision, but efforts will be made to secure treatment for maternity cases when necessary. The General Hospital is available for infants needing treatment.

Wallasey.—Population, 78,504.

1911-14—	Births,	1,812;	birth rate,	22·0;	infant deaths,	165;	infant mortality,	91.
1915—	„	1,773;	„	20·9;	„	146;	„	82.
1916—	„	1,730;			„	127;	„	73.

Midwives.—Fifty (46 trained). They attend about 60 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the M.O.H., assisted by one of the H.V.s. In 1916, 24 stillbirths were investigated and 24 special enquiries were made.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911, and 1,578 births, or 91 per cent., were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, one of whom gives whole time and the others about three-quarters of their time to infant welfare work. Infants are visited only on request when a doctor is in attendance at birth and at present only up to one year, although some older children attending the centre are visited at home, and all children under six years are encouraged to attend the centre. Special visits are made to infants by the M.O.H. in cases attended by midwives, when the H.V.s consider such visits advisable. In 1916 4,482 visits were made to 1,578 infants, and 50 per cent. of them were revisited. Daily visits were made to some infants and weekly visits to others when thought necessary. At the first visits in 1915, 83 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed, 7 per cent. partly breast-fed, and 10 per cent. bottle-fed. Twenty special visits were made to cases of diarrhœa, 16 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 1,047 visits to cases of minor infectious diseases, 129 visits in connection with deaths of infants, 3 respecting deaths from measles, and 4 respecting deaths from diarrhœa. Early in 1916 all the H.V.s received instruction at the St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool, on the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, and they are now competent to douche the eyes of any cases occurring in the Borough, and regularly perform this work at the homes of the children under the direction of the doctor in attendance. During the year 1916, 15 cases were thus treated at home, 122 visits being paid.

Centre.—Wallasey Maternity Centre and Babies' Welcome, Oakdale Mission Hall, Lucerne Road, Seacombe, receives financial help from, and works in co-operation with the municipality. A consultation for children up to school age is conducted weekly by the M.O.H., assisted by one of the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined and minor ailments treated, the mothers being advised and sent to hospitals or dispensaries for treatment when necessary. Advice as to feeding, clothing and care of infants is given, and the mothers are shown and helped to make suitable clothes for infants. Dried milk, Virol, and other foods and drugs are sold at cost price. More suitable premises for the centre have been obtained, and it is hoped that within the next six months the premises will be occupied.

Ante-natal Work.—A few expectant mothers are visited by one of the H.V.s, and receive medical advice and assistance at the centre. Where found necessary they are referred to a hospital for women for treatment.

Hospital Treatment.—Two beds for infants suffering from marasmus or rickets have been retained at the Leasowe Sanatorium for Crippled Children. It is proposed to provide special accommodation for maternity cases and for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum (the most serious cases of which are at present sent to St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool), in connection with the centre. Children needing treatment are sent to the two general hospitals, which refuse to take maternity cases.

Walsall.—Population, 92,115.

1911–14—Births,	2,715;	birth rate,	29·2;	infant deaths,	385;	infant mortality,	142.
1915— „	2,667;	„	28·5;	„	380;	„	142.
1916— „	2,508;			„	279;	„	111.

Midwives.—Forty-four (13 trained). They attend about 50 per cent. of the births. Inspected by two H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H., and 314 visits were made to them in 1915.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,503 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, who are also superintendents of midwives, and each has a separate district. First visits are made to infants as soon as possible after births are notified and children are visited up to one year, or longer if necessary. During 1916, 4,661 visits were made to 1,689 infants and 123 visits to expectant mothers. 87 per cent. of the infants, when first visited, were breast-fed and 13 per cent. partially or wholly hand-fed, but on subsequent visits 28 per cent. were artificially fed. In 1916, 33 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 4 cases of puerperal fever were visited, and inquiries made respecting 37 unnotified births and 47 stillbirths, and visits were made in connection with the deaths of 3 infants. Visiting is also undertaken by 13 voluntary visitors.

Centres.—Two municipal centres, viz.: (1) 28, *Milton Street;* and (2) 93, *Stafford Street.* Infant consultations are conducted twice a week at each centre by the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s, and infants under one year old are weighed and examined and mothers advised. The attendances in 1916 were at (1), 1,646; at (2), 1,787. The Council decided in March, 1917, to establish another centre.

Ante-natal Work.—Some home visiting is undertaken by the H.V.s, and expectant mothers can obtain advice at the municipal centres; 56 cases were dealt with in 1916.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council have arranged with the Walsall and District Hospital for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy and cases of puerperal fever.

Warrington.—Population, 72,166.

1911–14—Births,	2,130;	birth rate,	29·0;	infant deaths,	257;	infant mortality,	120.
1915— „	1,902;	„	25·6;	„	212;	„	111.
1916— „	1,757;			„	169;	„	96.

Midwives.—Twenty-nine (15 trained). They attend about 74 per cent. of the births, and are supervised by a lady inspector, who is also a H.V., under the superintendence of the M.O.H., and 150 visits were made to them in 1916. Inquiries were also made respecting 3 births attended by uncertified women acting as midwives, and as to stillbirths.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; practically all births notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.'s, one of whom is also inspector of midwives. First visits are made to infants within 10 days after birth, unless a doctor is in attendance, when the visit is made about 14 days after birth. Four re-visits are generally made during the first 12 months and visits are continued at intervals until the children are five years old. During 1916, 7,049 visits were made to 1,589 infants, and 3,589 visits to children over one year old. Visits were also made to 9 cases of puerperal fever and 17 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and inquiries were made respecting the deaths of 157 infants, and 116 children from one to five years of age; 260 houses were inspected and 251 other visits made.

Centres.—Two, established by *Warrington Guild of Help*, viz.: (1) *Cairo Street Schools*, and (2) *Catherine Street, Bewsey*, where consultations for children up to five years of age are conducted weekly by the M.O.H. and the H.V.s, assisted by voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and when necessary examined by the medical officer, and the mothers advised. Short lectures are given by the H.V.s. Virol is supplied at cost price, and a sewing class is held and mothers instructed in making clothes for infants.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited and advised by the H.V.s and invited to attend the centres for advice and instruction. 242 visits were paid to 130 expectant mothers in 1916.

Hospital Treatment.—No provision has yet been made, but cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at the infirmary.

West Bromwich.—Population, 68,332.

1911–14—	Births, 2,066;	birth rate, 30·0;	infant deaths, 264;	infant mortality,	128.
1915—	„ 2,001;	„ 28·9;	„ 267;	„	133.
1916—	„ 1,921;		„ 169;	„	88.1

Midwives.—Thirty-two (18 trained). They attend about 92 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the senior H.V., and 148 visits were made to them in 1915.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,836 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, each with a separate district. The senior H.V. is also inspector of midwives, reports on all cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum, and investigates all still-births in the borough; assists at the centres and keeps records of work done. Another H.V. superintends generally the work at the centres. All three H.V.s perform duties in connection with cases of scabies in their respective districts and two of them specially undertake visiting cases of measles. During 1916, 6,141 visits were made to infants under two years of age; 1,692 of the visits were to newly-born infants.

Some home visiting is also done by the Secretary to the Infant Welfare Society.

Centres.—The Town Council have recently taken over the work at the West Bromwich Infant Welfare Society's Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, 87, *Spon Lane*, which is open three times weekly. A doctor attends once each week for consultations, and minor ailments are treated here. The Council also propose to take over from the Society the centre at *Greets Green*, 12, *Sheepwash Lane*, which is open twice weekly for

baby weighing and advice by nurses, and voluntary workers, assisted by the H.V.s. A doctor will attend once a week. Dried milk, foods and Virol are sold at cost price at the centres.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited and advised by the H.V.s, and, when necessary, referred to their medical attendant or to the hospital. Advice is also given at the Spon Lane centre.

West Ham.—Population, 289,030.

1911–14—	Births,	8,848;	birth rate,	30·3;	infant deaths,	1,014;	infant mortality,	115.
1915—	„	8,380;	„	28·5;	„	940;	„	112.
1916—	„	8,472;			„	828;	„	98.

Midwives.—Sixty-nine. They attend about 65 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the M.O.H. The Plaistow Maternity Charity provide the services of midwives and doctors in aid of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 7,517 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Infants have been visited by four women sanitary inspectors, who devoted a considerable part of their time to the work. The Council have now appointed nine H.V.s and propose to subsidise Stratford Mothers' Welcome, provided they continue to employ a H.V. for home visiting in and around the parish of Trinity Mission, and to treat at their centre infants sent from outside their area of visitation.

The Plaistow Maternity Charity do a large amount of health visiting in connection with their maternity cases, and in 1914-15, 2,124 visits to infants under one year, and 5,047 visits to children between one and five years were paid. All the infants are visited monthly at least up to the age of 12 months. The Charity also undertake ante-natal visiting, and it is intended to develop this work; three trained nurses have been appointed who will be assisted by the nurse-midwife students.

The South West Ham Health Society have six unpaid H.V.s who visit births in Canning Town, lists of which are supplied by the M.O.H.

Centres.—The Plaistow Maternity Charity, which exists for the purpose of training and supplying midwives for confinements, have three centres in West Ham in connection with their work, viz.: (1) *Central Home, Howards Road, Plaistow;* (2) *Lansdown Road, Tidal Basin;* (3) *Martin Street, Stratford.* There is an ante-natal clinic, under medical supervision, held twice weekly at (1) and once weekly at (2), and an infant consultation once weekly at each. Babies are weighed daily, except Saturdays, at (1). Drugs are supplied. Cases attending (3) who need medical advice are referred to the main centre at Howard's Road. The students, nurses and midwives of the Charity assist in the work of the centres. Children attend up to school age. The Society also provide a milk depôt.

(4) The *South West Ham Society* have an infant consultation at the *Medical Mission, Quadrant Street, Old Canning Town.* The centre is open weekly and is under medical supervision. Babies are weighed and advice and medical treatment given. Drugs are provided. (5) There is a *School for Mothers* controlled by this Society at *Lees Hall*, 81, *Barking Road.* Hygiene and sewing classes are held. There are also clothing provident clubs. Dinners are supplied at the Hall daily for nursing and expectant mothers.

(6) *The North Woolwich and Silvertown Day Nursery* have weekly infant consultations at 39, *Albert Road, Silvertown.* Babies are weighed, and advice given by trained nurses.

(7) *Stratford Trinity Mission Mothers' Welcome,* which is to be subsidised by the Town Council for the services of their H.V. and to conduct weekly infant consultations in their Mission Hall.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited at their homes by the Plaistow Maternity Charity, and medical advice is given at the centre controlled by the Charity. The South West Ham Health Society also does some visiting of expectant mothers.

Hospital Treatment.—Complicated cases of confinement and complications arising after parturition are received into the Plaistow Maternity Charity's Hospital, where 20 beds are reserved. The hospital is being extended. The hospital at the Canning Town Women's Settlement is available for infant cases dealt with at the centre of the South West Ham Society.

West Hartlepool.—Population, 63,923.

1911–14—Births,	1,875;	birth rate,	29·3;	infant deaths,	224;	infant mortality,	119.
1915— „	1,685;	„	26·2;	„	252;	„	150.
1916— „	1,649;			„	177;	„	107.

Midwives.—Ten. In 1916 they attended about 44 per cent. of the births. Supervised by the H.V.s.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 1,599 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two part-time H.V.s, who are also tuberculosis nurses, and inspectors of midwives. Infants are visited as soon as possible after the birth is notified, usually within seven days, and when a doctor is not in attendance they are revisited before the end of the month. One further visit is paid to all children before the end of the second month, and then the cases are passed on to voluntary workers for supervision. Children not progressing satisfactorily are kept under observation by the H.V.s and referred to the centre. During 1916, 4,758 visits were made to 1,391 infants by the H.V.s and 1,047 visits were made to 393 infants by the voluntary workers. In addition, the H.V.s paid 489 visits to 42 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Centre.—One municipal centre recently established at *Mill House, Stranton,* where infant consultations are held weekly by the M.O.H. Children up to school age are admitted. Mothers are advised and prescriptions given.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are advised at the centre, and visited by the H.V.s.

Hospital Treatment.—The Union Infirmary alone was available in 1916, but the Council propose to make arrangements with a nursing home for the reservation of certain beds for complicated maternity cases and for infants found to need in-patient treatment.

Wigan.—Population, 89,152.

1911–14—Births,	2,583;	birth rate,	28·7;	infant deaths,	410;	infant mortality,	159.
1915— „	2,385;	„	26·3;	„	392;	„	164.
1916— „	2,079;			„	239;	„	115.

Midwives.—Forty-five (29 trained). They attend about 85 per cent. of the births. Supervised by three of the H.V.s, who made 211 visits to them during 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.'s, three of whom supervise midwives. Each H.V. has a separate district, and first visits are made to infants immediately on notification of birth, or after doctors cease their attendance. Re-visits are made as often as required, and visiting is now continued until the children are five years of age. In summer special visits are made to all infants under nine months old, with a view to the prevention of infantile diarrhœa. During 1916, 9,690 visits were made to 1,826 infants, 657 visits to special cases, 214 visits in connection with the deaths of infants, 24 visits respecting deaths from zymotic enteritis, and 908 visits to cases of infectious disease, including 13 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and 6 cases of puerperal sepsis.

Centres.—Two municipal centres: (*a*) *School Clinic*, 22, *Rodney Street;* and (*b*) 15, *Billinge Road*, *Pemberton.* Consultations for children up to five years of age are conducted twice weekly at (*a*) by the acting M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s and some voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and in necessitous cases treated for minor ailments or the mothers advised to obtain medical assistance if necessary. Mothers are supplied with Glaxo at cost price, and instructed in making infant clothing. There are also talks to mothers on care of infants, home cookery, etc. At (*b*) a consultation is conducted twice weekly by the H.V.s, under the acting M.O.H.'s supervision, and special cases are referred to him for advice.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s, and it is hoped that they will be recommended by doctors and midwives as well as the H.V.s to attend the maternity centre at 22, Rodney Street, for medical examination and advice.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but urgent maternity cases are ordinarily admitted to the Albert Edward Infirmary, and cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia can be received into the Council's Isolation Hospital at Whelley.

Wolverhampton.—Population, 95,328.

1911–14—	Births,	2,512;	birth rate,	26·3;	infant deaths,	293;	infant mortality,	117.
1915—	„	2,389;	„	25·0;	„	316;	„	132.
1916—	„	2,298;			„	236;	„	103.

Midwives.—Thirty (6 trained). They attend about 66 per cent. of the births. Supervised by an inspector, who made 943 visits to them in 1916 and 525 visits to houses where they were in attendance. She gives lectures to midwives and also visits infants.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,153 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, one of whom is, however, absent on war service. Some infant visiting is also done by the inspector of midwives. In normal circumstances each H.V. has a separate district, and all infants are visited after notification of birth, unless a doctor is in attendance. It is hoped to undertake the visiting of infants in cases attended by doctors in future. The visits are made only up to the age of 12 months at present. During 1916 2,734 visits were made to infants by the H.V.. and 181 visits to 11 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Centres.—Two municipal centres: (*a*) *St. Paul's Schools, Memdale Street*, and (*b*) *St. James' Schools, St. James Street, Horseley Fields.* Infant consultations are conducted weekly at each centre by a lady medical

officer, assisted by the inspector of midwives and the H.V.s. Infants are weighed and examined, and mothers advised to obtain medical aid when necessary. Minor ailments are treated. Practical demonstrations are given in feeding, bathing and clothing infants, and model garments are shown to mothers. Health talks are held.

Ante-natal Work is not yet systematically undertaken. Some special cases are visited, and expectant mothers receive advice at the centres.

Worcester.—Population, 47,982.

1911-14—Births,	1,006;	birth rate,	20·8;	infant deaths,	92;	infant mortality,	91.
1915— „	997;	„	20·1;	„	83;	„	83.
1916— „	878;			„	67;	„	76.

Midwives.—Twenty-three (22 trained), of whom 11 were on the staff of a nursing institution. They attend about 75 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s. Inquiries are made into cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 876 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Prior to August, 1915, home visiting was undertaken by one whole-time H.V. originally appointed in 1907 by the Infants' Health Society and afterwards taken over by the Council. In 1914-15, 3,408 visits were paid to 875 infants. At two weeks old 91 per cent. were breast-fed, and at three months 75 per cent. Home visiting was also undertaken by 25 voluntary workers (of whom nine were trained nurses), and during 1914-15 they paid about 5,000 visits, but in 1916 the number of voluntary workers fell to 19. In August, 1915, the Council appointed a second whole-time H.V., and the home visiting of expectant mothers and children aged 1–5 was begun. The H.V.s also visit children suffering from measles, and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. During 1916 the H.V.s paid 7,065 visits to 677 children of whom 91 per cent. were breast-fed when the first visit was paid on the eleventh day.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—In March, 1917, the Town Council opened a clinic for expectant mothers and infants, and children up to school age. The clinic is open six half-days a week and is attended on five days by a lady doctor and on the sixth day by the M.O.H. (B) *Voluntary.*—*Worcester Infant Health Society* have an Infant Welcome and School for Mothers in *Bank Street*, where the H.V.s attend weekly meetings to assist the voluntary workers. Babies are weighed and lectures given. Model garments and patterns are provided and mothers are helped and advised. Milk is provided for infants who cannot be breast-fed, and Virol is supplied. The H.V.s assist in the selection of cases. In March, 1916, it was decided to extend the grants of milk—hitherto confined to infants under 12 months—to children in the second year, and food has been supplied to expectant and nursing mothers.

Ante-natal Work.—Since the appointment of the second H.V. ante-natal visiting has been begun. The Infant Health Society have hitherto provided medical advice and treatment for expectant mothers in necessitous circumstances pending the provision of a municipal ante-natal clinic.

Hospital Treatment.—Maternity cases requiring hospital treatment are received into the general infirmary. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at an ophthalmic hospital.

York.—Population, 82,282.

1911–14—	Births, 1,928;	birth rate, 23·2;	infant deaths, 204;	infant mortality, 106.
1915—	„ 1,789;	„ 21·5;	„ 219;	„ 122.
1916—	„ 1,775;		„ 163;	„ 92.

Midwives.—Twenty-nine in practice (13 trained). They attend about 1,000 births per annum without a doctor. Inspected by the H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H. In 1916 they paid 203 visits.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,573 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time municipal H.V.s. Cases attended by a doctor or a good midwife are not visited by the H.V.s until the attendance of the doctor or midwife has ceased. The children are visited up to school age. In 1915-16, 5,243 visits were paid to 1,515 infants. Of these, 75 per cent. were entirely breast-fed at the end of the third month and 55 per cent. at the end of the sixth month. The H.V.s also paid 55 visits in connection with stillbirths, 65 in connection with diarrhœa cases and infantile deaths, 60 to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 3 to cases of puerperal sepsis, and 274 to defective, ailing or convalescent children. Home visiting is also undertaken by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the York Infant Welfare Association; in 1916 they visited about 3,000 children.

Centres.—Two voluntary centres are conducted by the *York Infants' Welfare Association* at (a) 22, *St. Saviourgate*, and (b) 76, *Stamford Street*. The former is open twice a week and the latter once a week for consultations for nursing mothers and children up to five years of age. Each centre has a medical officer who attends each session to give medical advice and minor treatment. The consultations are also attended by the Association superintendent and her assistant, by the municipal H.V.s, and by voluntary workers; babies are weighed and hygienic advice is given. In 1916 there were 4,045 attendances of children. The superintendent is also in attendance for an hour each morning to give hygienic advice to mothers. There are classes for mothers on infant care, home nursing, etc., twice a week at the St. Saviourgate Centre. The total sessions in 1916 was 155. Milk is sometimes provided for babies; feeding bottles are sold; some children are sent for country holidays; there is a thrift club and a clothing club.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant women are visited by the municipal H.V.s and by the superintendent of the Infant Welfare Association. In 1916 the former visited 102 and the latter 80 expectant mothers. Ante-natal visits are also paid by the nursing staff of the York Maternity Hospital. The medical officer of the St. Saviourgate Centre of the Infant Welfare Association conducts an ante-natal consultation once a week. In 1916, 36 women attended. There is an ante-natal clinic at the York Dispensary.

Hospital Treatment.—The Town Council contribute to the York Dispensary and Maternity Hospital for the treatment of mothers and infants when necessary. There is a special department for women and children at the *York Dispensary*, and children requiring serious treatment are referred here from the infant welfare centres. The *Maternity Hospital* has sixteen beds for women requiring in-patient treatment during pregnancy or at confinement. Infants requiring special care are retained in the hospital for treatment. Operative treatment is also provided for women and children at the *York County Hospital*.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Cardiff.—Population, 182,259.

1911–14—Births,	4,748;	birth rate,	25·7;	infant deaths,	556;	infant mortality,	117.
1915— „	4,647;	„	24·9;	„	496;	„	107.
1916— „	4,424;			„	390;	„	88.

Midwives.—One hundred and eleven (62 trained). They attended 2,793, or 64 per cent. of the births in 1916. Inspected by a lady assistant M.O.H. and an inspecter, who is also superintending H.V.s, under the supervision of the M.O.H.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 4,374 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—One superintending H.V. and inspector of midwives, who also does tuberculosis work (at present absent on war nursing service), and five H.V.s, two of whom give whole-time to infant work and the others half-time to infant work and half-time to tuberculosis and other visiting. Each H.V. has a separate district, and infants are visited generally for one year, but occasionally up to school age. First visits to infants are made 4–6 days after birth, when midwives are in attendance, and 10–13 days after birth in cases attended by doctors, and revisits are made as far as possible every three months, but all infants attending centres are not revisited. 7,214 visits were made to 3,746 infants in 1916. Of these 3,479 were breast-fed, 85 partially breast-fed, and 182 artificially fed. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited on notification, and efforts are made to secure proper medical treatment.

Centres.—Two municipal centres: (*a*) *City Hall*, and (*b*) ***May Street, Cathays***, where consultations and clinics for children up to school age are conducted weekly by the lady assistant M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s and local midwives. Infants are weighed by the H.V.s, and special cases seen by the medical officer. Drugs are occasionally prescribed for minor ailments, but mothers are usually advised to seek medical assistance. The H.V.s give general advice to mothers.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited and advised by the H.V.s, and an ante-natal consultation is conducted on two days in each month at the City Hall by the lady assistant M.O.H., when expectant mothers are examined and advised.

Hospital Treatment.—Twelve beds in the King Edward VII. Hospital are allocated to complicated cases of pregnancy. Arrangements are being made whereby a new centre will be established as part of the new Maternity Department of the Hospital, and in which beds and medical treatment will be provided for mothers and infants requiring hospital treatment.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Population, 80,990.

1911–14—Births,	2,417;	birth rate,	29·1;	infant deaths,	320;	infant mortality,	132.
1915— „	2,173;	„	25·9;	„	338;	„	156.
1916— „	1,948;			„	212;	„	109.

Midwives.—Fifty-five (30 trained). They attend about 98 per cent. of births. Supervised by the H.V.s, who made 158 visits to them during 1916.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1940 births, or 99·2 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are five H.V.s, four of whom who act also as inspectors of midwives and school nurses, and give half their time to school work. Four of them have separate districts, and first visits are made to infants within a week after birth, unless a doctor is in attendance, when the visits are made after the doctor ceases to attend. Infants are visited up to one year, but few revisits are made, only those infants needing special attention being revisited. In 1916, 2,917 visits were made to 1,894 infants. The H.V.s also visited eleven cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and investigated 17 deaths of infants from diarrhœa diseases during 1916. The Council are about to appoint another H.V. who will also act as school nurse.

Centres.—Two infant welfare centres at the School Clinics, where a lady assistant M.O. and the school clinic nurse, assisted by the H.V.s, conduct infant consultations and give advice to mothers. Lectures on mothercraft are given under the supervision of the assistant M.O.

Ante-natal Work.—Some home visiting of expectant mothers is now undertaken.

Newport (Mon.)—Population, 83,691.

1911–14—	Births,	2,328;	birth rate,	26·9;	infant deaths,	270;	infant mortality, 116.
1915—	„	2,194;	„	25·0;	„	216;	„ 98.
1916—	„	2,008;			„	207;	„ 103.

Midwives.—Forty-six (28 trained). They attend about 52 per cent. of births. Inspected by a woman sanitary inspector, who gives about one-sixth of her time to this work. In 1916 she made 92 visits to midwives, and also gave monthly lectures to them.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908, and 1,964, or 97 per cent., of the births in 1916 were notified.

Health Visitors.—Until May, 1916, there were three whole-time H.V.s: two more were then appointed, and each of the five now has a separate district. Ninety per cent. of the infants whose births are notified are visited from 10 to 20 days after birth, and revisited when necessary, most of them being revisited at the age of six months. In 1916, 5,100 visits were made to 1,801 infants, 2,235 to 1,789 children aged 1–5 years, and 471 to 291 mothers. When first visited, 89 per cent. of the infants in 1915 were breast-fed and 72 per cent. at second visit.

Centres.—Five, organised by the Town Council, in conjunction with the *Newport Infantile Health Central Committee*, at (*a*) *Marshes Hall, Presbyterian (Forward Movement) Schoolroom*, (*b*) *Wrenford's Memorial Hall*, (*c*) *St. Stephen's Institute, Alexandra Road*, (*d*) *Baptist Church Schoolroom, Corporation Road*, (*e*) *Presbyterian Church Schoolroom, Caerleon Road.* Consultations for children up to five years of age are held weekly at the centres, each under the superintendence of a H.V., assisted by voluntary workers, and pending the appointment of a lady M.O., the acting M.O.H. has attended fortnightly at Centres (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to give advice and treatment. Babies are weighed, and mothers advised as to feeding, clothing, etc., and instructed how to make model infants' garments. Health talks and lectures are given. Milk and other foods, cod-liver oil and malt are supplied to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers. In March, 1917, the Council appointed a whole-time lady medical officer for infant hygiene work and established a central ante-natal clinic.

Ante-natal Work.—Midwives receive a fee of 6d. for notifying each engagement to attend an expectant mother. In 1916, 532 visits were paid to expectant mothers by the H.V.s, who give advice and invite attendance at the centres, where medical advice can be obtained.

Hospital Treatment has not been specially provided by the Town Council, but one bed is reserved in Herbert Street Maternity Home. Complicated cases of pregnancy have hitherto been treated in the General Hospital, and children with badly inflamed eyes are recommended to the same hospital for treatment by the ophthalmic surgeon.

Swansea.—Population, 114,633.

1911–14—	Births,	3,301;	birth rate,	28·9;	infant deaths,	419;	infant mortality,	127.
1915—	„	3,094;	„	25·8;	„	329;	„	106.
1916—	„	2,701;			„	287;	„	106.

Midwives.—Fifty-seven (27). They attend about 78 per cent. of the births. Inspected by one of the H.V.s, who made 120 visits to them in 1916. The Town Council provide the services of a midwife and medical assistance for aid in confinement of necessitous women.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 2,611 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Until recently there was only one H.V. and inspector of midwives, but there were also two tuberculosis visitors, who gave about one-fourth of their time, and three school nurses, who gave about one-six of their time to infant welfare work. In May, 1916, the Council appointed four additional H.V.s, and there are now 10 officers giving part of their time to maternity and child welfare. Hitherto first visits to infants have been made by the H.V. within three or four days after birth, a few revisits being made to infants under 12 months by the other officers, more especially during the summer and autumn months. During 1916, 10,600 visits were made to 2,770 infants. When first visited, 2,174 infants were breast-fed.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—The H.V. attends at the school clinic twice a week, when infants are weighed and mothers advised under the supervision of the M.O.H. and milk and special foods are provided for necessitous cases.

(B) *Voluntary.*—*Swansea Mothers' and Babies' Welcome,* 149, *High Street,* have a weekly consultation for children up to three years of age, conducted by a lady medical officer and the superintendent of the Welcome. Infants are weighed and examined, and medical advice is given, but no treatment. Mothers are instructed in the feeding and clothing of infants and in making clothes, and classes in mothercraft are held for school girls. Dinners are provided daily for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers. There is a day and night crèche.

Ante-natal work has not yet been begun by the municipality, but expectant mothers receive advice, instruction, and dinners at the voluntary centre.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but the general hospital is available, and the Town Council subscribe annually to its funds.

III.—Counties.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911-14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911-14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911-14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Ampthill	2,270	43	30	6	—	135	—
*Bedford M.B. ...	39,183	687	678	61	58	88	86
†Biggleswade ...	5,375	127	135	14	11	106	81
†Dunstable M.B. ...	8,057	166	160	18	13	109	81
†Kempston	5,249	133	102	15	13	109	127
†Leighton Buzzard	6,782	137	131	10	16	73	122
*Luton M.B. ...	49,978	1,265	1,220	131	165	103	135
Rural Districts.							
†Ampthill	19,540	371	351	32	32	87	91
†Bedford	19,213	363	361	23	26	64	72
†Biggleswade ...	21,933	453	400	42	35	92	88
†Eaton Bray ...	3,892	72	69	5	5	66	72
†Eaton Socon ...	3,542	82	67	4	2	52	30
†Luton	9,474	219	220	17	19	77	86
Total for County...	194,588	4,114	3,924	1,505	395	91	101

Midwives.—Seventy-five, including 34 district nurses (23 trained). They attend about 67 per cent. of the births. In 1915 they attended 1,574 cases as midwives, and 295 as maternity nurses. Formerly inspected by a county inspector of midwives, who paid 311 visits in 1915 Since May, 1916, they have been inspected by three H.V.s under the County M.O.H. Still-births are now investigated. The County Education Committee make an annual grant of £150 to the Bedfordshire Rural Nursing Association for training women for district nursing and midwifery; three women were trained in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, who also act as superintendents of midwives, each with a separate district, and visit infants throughout the county, except in the boroughs of *Bedford* and *Luton*. They commenced work in May, 1916, and in the remainder of 1916 made 728 visits and 1,362 revisits.

Bedford Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 663 births, or 95 per cent. notified in 1916. A Committee has now been appointed of eight members of the Council and seven co-opted members.

Health Visitors.—There is one municipal H.V., who gives half-time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. She visits infants from seven to ten days after birth, but makes very few revisits. In 1916, 362 visits were made to 349 infants. Of these, 308 were breast-fed. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the M.O.H. and the H.V. The T.C. have decided to appoint a second H.V.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—A municipal centre was started in September, 1915, in the *Town Hall*, where the H.V. weighs infants each week and gives advice to mothers; special cases being seen when necessary by the M.O.H. Children under school age are treated for minor ailments at the school clinic.

(B) *Voluntary.*—There is also a voluntary centre in *Priory Street*, under medical supervision, but it is to be absorbed in a centre which is being provided by a Joint Committee.

Hospital Treatment.—The County Hospital is available for urgent maternity cases involving danger to mother or infant.

Luton Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,213 births, or 100 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, who visit children until they are five years old. They also visit cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever, but expectant mothers are not now visited owing to opposition by midwives. During 1916, 1,388 visits, 1,638 revisits, and 233 special visits were paid to children. The H.V. also gives lectures to girls' clubs and demonstrations to older school girls in infant management.

Centres.—Two municipal centres, (*a*) one held twice weekly, since June, 1915, at the *Friends' Adult School, Church Street*, and (*b*) one at the *Mission Hall, Brunswick Street, High Town*, held once weekly since September, 1915. Children up to five years of age attend, and the consultations are conducted by the M.O.H., and the former by a lady doctor also. At both centres advice is given to expectant and nursing mothers, and minor treatment is provided. Talks are given by voluntary workers, and dried milk is sold at cost price. An additional centre (with weekly meetings) is about to be opened. 580 mothers attended the centres with their children in 1916, making 2,274 attendances.

Voluntary helpers give assistance at the centres by weighing the babies, recording the weight, and making tea for the mothers.

BERKSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Abingdon M.B. ...	6,809	131	111	11	10	84	90
*Maidenhead M.B. ..	15,219	317	297	29	34	90	114
*Newbury M.B. ...	12,107	228	196	16	17	70	87
*New Windsor M.B.	12,681	264	244	19	14	73	57
Wallingford M.B. ..	2,716	46	58	3	3	55	52
Wantage	3,628	74	76	5	8	61	105
Wokingham M.B....	4,352	80	74	7	6	82	81
Rural Districts.							
Abingdon	9,250	195	195	12	13	63	67
Bradfield	17,059	263	242	15	14	58	58
Cookham	12,311	242	238	15	21	63	88
Easthampstead ...	17,548	305	307	21	22	70	72
§Faringdon (part of)	11,075	241	216	17	14	68	65
Hungerford ...	9,007	195	192	12	24	59	125
Newbury	10,757	191	157	14	15	75	96
Wallingford ...	7,245	153	126	9	15	60	119
Wantage	12,025	250	209	15	21	61	100
Windsor	15,370	286	275	19	20	68	69
Wokingham ...	16,652	333	298	19	27	58	91
Total for County...	195,811	3,791	3,511	258	297	68	85

§ Part in Co. Gloucester.

Midwives.—117, 31 working on their own account, and 86 under nursing associations, etc. 103 were trained, including all but one of the nursing association's midwives. They attend about 50 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by a county inspector of midwives, who made 255 visits in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council still have the question of a county scheme under consideration. Separate schemes are administered by *Maidenhead, Newbury* and *New Windsor* Town Councils.

Centres.—Abingdon Borough.—Since January, 1915, a babies' welcome has been held weekly in the *Church Room, Ock Street*, when advice on food and clothing is given by a nurse. The M.O. is at present absent on war service.

Faringdon Rural District.—In April, 1916, a centre was established by the *Faringdon Infant Welfare Association* at the *Mission Room, Coxwell Street, Faringdon.* Consultations are held fortnightly by a local medical man and a nurse. The area served consists of Faringdon, Great and Little Coxwell, and Fernham.

Maidenhead Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Town Council appointed a H.V. in February, 1917, who will give two-thirds of her time to maternity and child welfare work and one-third to school nursing.

Centre.—Voluntary.—The *Infant Welfare Association for Maidenhead and District* established a centre at 2, *Park Street*, in October, 1915. Infant consultations are held fortnightly by the M.O.H. Advice on hygiene and feeding is given, and there are lectures on various subjects. Sick infants are referred to private medical attendants. The Association made 762 visits in 1916, and 392 children attended the centre.

Newbury Borough.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st September, 1915. A Joint Committee has been appointed consisting of three members of the Council and three members of the Education Committee, with power to co-opt persons not members of the authority.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gives half-time to maternity and child welfare work, and half-time to school nursing. She visits children up to 12 months, and does some ante-natal work. The work was commenced in January, 1916.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal centre was established in May, 1916, at the *Domestic Subjects Centre, Andover Road*, which is held once a week under medical supervision.

New Windsor Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 171 births, or 69 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V. who gives half-time to maternity and child welfare work, and half-time to school nursing. She visits children up to twelve months. In 1916, 332 visits were made to infants.

Centre.—The *Windsor Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* has a voluntary centre at The Old Infirmary, Windsor, where infant consultations are held weekly. Babies are weighed and advice given. The average attendance is 24. The M.O.H. and H.V. conduct the centre.

Hospital Treatment.—There is a Women's Ward at King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, and a Maternity Home.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Aylesbury	11,048	228	220	22	18	95	82
†Beaconsfield ...	2,511	72	57	5	—	70	—
†Bletchley	5,166	116	108	7	8	61	74
†Buckingham M.B ..	3,282	60	61	3	8	41	131
*Chepping Wycombe M.B.	20,387	486	396	42	47	86	119
†Chesham	8,204	165	163	12	9	74	55
†Eton	3,192	28	28	2	2	71	71
†Linslade	2,262	41	43	5	1	109	23
†Marlow	4,683	107	100	12	12	112	120
†Newport Pagnell ...	4,238	81	72	5	8	65	111
†Slough	14,982	340	314	25	38	73	121
Rural Districts.							
†Amersham ...	18,514	395	405	24	35	61	86
†Aylesbury ...	16,023	291	291	23	20	79	69
†Buckingham ...	8,322	160	140	8	10	48	71
†Eton	23,435	509	488	41	48	80	98
†Hambleden ...	1,975	39	36	2	4	58	111
†Long Crendon ...	4,235	77	61	5	7	58	115
†Newport Pagnell ...	19,024	377	309	30	20	80	65
†Stratford and Wolverton	10,427	181	181	12	18	64	99
†Wing	6,089	108	88	7	5	67	57
†Winslow	6,995	112	100	8	18	72	180
†Wycombe	24,557	515	494	38	26	73	53
Total for County	219,551	4,487	4,155	336	362	75	87

Midwives.—Ninety-seven, of whom 43 were trained nurse-midwives employed by nursing associations. Of the remainder 28 were trained. They attend about 25 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the county inspector of midwives and an assistant inspector.

N.B. Act came into force in the whole county on 1st July, 1915, except in Chepping Wycombe Borough, in which the Act was already in force.

Health Visitors.—The county inspector of midwives, who is also superintendent of the County Nursing Association, acts as county H.V., with the assistance of one H.V. and assistant inspector of midwives and one H.V. who is also tuberculosis nurse, and 45 nurse-midwives of local nursing associations. Each of these acts as H.V. in her own district, while the two whole-time officers do the visiting in certain parts of the county not covered by nursing associations, or in which the nurse is not sufficiently trained. The scheme provides for about four-fifths of the county.

Centres.—The following voluntary centres are in existence:—(1) *Wraysbury School for Mothers.*—Infant consultations held weekly. The district M.O.H. and another doctor attend in alternate weeks. Classes are held at intervals. County Council H.V.s attend frequently. (2)

Datchet Infant Welfare Centre.—Infant consultations are held weekly. The district M.O.H. and another doctor attend alternately every fortnight. County Council H..V.s attend frequently. (3) *Eton Wick.*—Infant consultations held weekly by district nurse. No medical supervision at present. County Council H.V.s attend frequently. (4) *Stony Stratford.*—Infant consultations held weekly. Two doctors attend alternately every fortnight. County Council H.V.s also attend frequently. (5) *Eton Babies' Welcome.* Infant consultations are held weekly at the *Baldwin Institute.* A doctor attends once a month. The District Nurse who acts as H.V. attends regularly, and the superintendent H.V. occasionally. (6) *Lane End Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* held fortnightly and attended by the district nurse, who acts as H.V. A doctor attends once a month. Classes are sometimes held. (7) *Burnham Infant Welfare Centre.*—Infant consultations are held weekly at the *Mission Room, Burnham,* conducted by the district nurse. Instruction given weekly on infant health, and food and babies' and children's clothing. Several infants provided with foods, Virol, etc. A doctor attends when asked, and County Council H.V.s visit sometimes.

Chepping Wycombe Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 319 births, or 77 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is carried out by three district nurses each giving one-third time as H.V.s., who receive the monthly lists of notified births from the M.O.H. Each visitor has a separate district, and first visits are made about ten days after birth and revisits are now made until the child reaches school age. 2,759 visits were made to 317 infants in 1916.

Centre.—A municipal centre has been established at the *Christ Church Schoolroom, Crendon Street,* where a lady M.O., assisted by one of the H.V.'s and voluntary workers, conducts a weekly consultation for children up to school age. No treatment is given, but some Virol and Marylebone cream are supplied. There are talks on hygiene and infant care as well as lectures.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban District.							
*Cambridge M.B. ...	40,027	983	1,002	82	88	84	88
Rural Districts.							
†Caxton and Arrington	7,775	141	140	9	10	64	71
†Chesterton ...	27,433	478	402	34	35	71	87
†Linton	10,567	198	185	16	20	80	108
†Melbourn	8,538	169	137	15	16	90	117
†Newmarket ...	19,864	440	386	31	40	71	104
†Swavesey	2,584	51	52	3	2	59	38
Total for County...	128,322	2,536	2,304	196	211	77	92

Midwives.—Forty-three (32 trained), of whom 28 work under district nursing associations. They attend about 36 per cent. of the births. Inspected by the superintendent of the County Nursing Association, under the direction of the county M.O.H. The Education Committee grant annually four scholarships of £50 each for training midwives, and smaller scholarships are granted to nursing associations where the Holt Ockley system of cottage nursing is in operation.

N.B. Act came into force in the whole of the county on 1st January, 1915, except in the borough of Cambridge, where the Act was already in force. 1,211 births, or 93 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council formulated a scheme under the N.B. Act which came into operation early in 1915, and which provides for the whole county, with the exception of Cambridge Borough. The home visiting, together with inspection of midwives, school nursing, and tuberculosis visiting, is carried out by the superintendent, three assistant superintendents, and 20 district nurses of the County and District Nursing Associations. The superintendents supervise the district nurses, and themselves do the visiting where there are no nurses. Visits are not paid until the attendance of the doctor or midwife has ceased. During 1916, 8,788 visits were made to 2,246 infants. In May, 1916, the scheme was extended to include ante-natal visiting, and the visiting of children up to school age. Cases in which inquiries appear necessary into the sanitary condition of the house visited are communicated to the local M.O.H.

Ante-natal Work.—Ante-natal visiting is now undertaken by the county H.V.s.

Hospital Treatment.—The County Council propose to provide £50 per annum for payment of medical practitioners' fees or hospital charges in necessitous cases of difficult confinement.

Cambridge Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 928 births, or 95 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is carried out by H.V.s attached to the *Cambridge Branch of the League of Physical Education and Improvement*, who give practically their whole time to this work, and who work under the direction of the M.O.H. They visit children from the eleventh day after birth up to 12 months, and if necessary, after that age, and do some ante-natal work. In 1916, 5,332 visits were paid to 1,147 infants. About 65 per cent. of the infants visited are breast-fed.

Centres.—The *Cambridge Branch of the League of Physical Education and Improvement* conduct centres at (1) *The Romsey Town Institute*, (2) *The Nursing Institute, Barnwell Infant Consultation*, (3) *Castle End*, (4) *Newtown*, (5) *Old Chesterton.* Three are held once a week and two once a fortnight, under medical supervision, and the H.V.s attend. Babies are weighed, and advice given as to food, clothing, etc. Children are brought up to five years of age. Dried milk and Virol are supplied at cost price. Mothers' schools are conducted at centres (3), (4) and (5) above, and at *The Tipperary Club, Fitzroy Street.*

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers are visited by the H.V.s and are occasionally advised at the centres.

ISLE OF ELY.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Chatteris	5,259	130	104	13	11	104	106
†Ely	7,917	162	160	15	23	93	144
†March	8,403	192	194	22	18	116	93
†Whittlesey... ...	4,207	101	79	10	6	100	76
†Wisbech M.B. ...	10,822	224	226	28	24	123	106
Rural Districts.							
†Ely	12,916	285	281	26	19	90	68
†North Witchford ...	5,215	120	110	11	9	91	82
†Thorney	1,902	55	53	5	3	87	57
†Whittlesey... ...	3,380	76	83	7	7	89	84
†Wisbech	9,731	254	257	26	24	101	93
Total for County	69,752	1,597	1,547	162	144	102	93

Midwives.—One in Chatteris, who attends no cases by herself, and one in Downham, who attends about 30 per cent. of the cases in that village only. The chief H.V. has been appointed inspector of midwives. The county M.O.H. states that more midwives are unnecessary, as practically everyone can afford to engage a doctor for confinement, but that the monthly nurses need more training.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council for the whole county in 1914; 1,088 births, or 70 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—One H.V. was appointed in April, 1915, and two more in October, 1915. They give the greater part of their time to maternity and child welfare, and also act as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. Each works in one of the following divisions of the county:— (1) Southern Division—Ely U.D. and Ely R.D. (2) Central Division—Chatteris, March and Whittlesey U.D.'s, and North Witchford and Whittlesey R.D.s. (3) Northern Division—Wisbech Borough, Thorney and Wisbech R.D.s.

Infants are visited as soon as possible after notification and up to 12 months of age. In 1916, 4,542 visits were made to infants.

CHESHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Alderley Edge ...	3,143	49	38	3	1	62	26
†Alsager	2,743	53	38	5	2	90	53
*Altrincham ...	17,813	398	376	46	27	116	72
*Ashton upon Mersey	7,234	166	158	13	12	78	76
*Bollington ...	5,224	96	91	9	8	96	88
†Bowdon	3,044	38	35	2	2	47	57

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
†Bredbury and Romiley ...	8,683	172	138	14	14	79	101
†Bromborough ...	1,974	42	43	3	5	71	116
†Buglawton... ...	1,438	38	35	4	5	111	143
†Cheadle and Gatley	9,913	186	183	14	11	77	60
†Compstall	908	17	19	1	3	72	158
†Congleton M.B. ...	11,309	283	238	36	24	126	101
*Crewe M.B. ...	44,960	1,028	1,044	112	127	109	122
†Dukinfield M.B. ...	19,422	509	469	84	64	164	136
*Ellesmere Port and Whitby ...	10,366	453	370	53	33	116	89
*Hale	8,351	143	124	12	3	86	24
†Handforth ...	934	21	18	1	—	60	—
†Hazel Grove and Bramhall ...	9,631	171	170	18	12	103	71
†Higher Bebington ..	1,689	42	43	3	4	59	93
†Hollingworth ...	2,580	52	39	7	8	135	205
†Hoole	5,929	138	114	11	18	76	158
†Hoylake and West Kirby	14,029	248	232	17	11	67	47
*Hyde M.B. ...	33,437	727	611	107	86	147	141
*Knutsford	5,760	109	95	9	5	85	53
*Lower Bebington ..	11,401	342	291	30	29	88	100
†Lymm	4,989	108	114	8	4	76	35
*Macclesfield M.B. ...	34,797	693	618	86	88	123	142
†Marple	6,483	105	98	12	12	109	122
*Middlewich ...	4,909	128	132	18	14	141	106
†Mottram in Longdendale ...	3,049	46	33	5	4	109	121
*Nantwich	7,815	163	143	23	17	141	119
†Neston and Parkgate	4,596	118	130	10	17	85	131
*Northwich ...	18,151	467	424	65	48	139	113
†Runcorn	17,353	476	461	64	61	134	132
*Sale	15,044	340	309	32	29	93	94
†Sandbach	5,723	132	155	13	11	100	71
†Stalybridge M.B. ...	26,513	585	556	97	82	166	147
†Tarporley	2,604	64	46	5	1	70	22
†Wilmslow	8,153	148	137	10	10	68	73
*Winsford	10,770	270	234	33	28	123	120
†Yeardsley cum Whaley ...	1,659	32	23	2	—	70	—
Rural Districts.							
†Bucklow	22,868	405	357	33	38	81	106
*Chester	12,447	220	223	16	18	70	81
†Congleton	12,821	294	255	20	19	68	75
†Disley	2,958	64	55	4	4	58	73
*Macclesfield ...	16,628	292	268	18	21	62	78
*Malpas	4,643	103	94	9	5	87	53
†Nantwich	24,995	538	513	48	39	90	76
†Northwich ...	23,270	547	489	52	39	95	80
†Runcorn	28,216	603	548	57	34	95	62
*Tarvin	13,187	267	261	24	8	89	31
†Tintwistle	2,193	43	33	5	3	110	91
†Wirral	19,022	392	389	29	37	75	95
Total for County ..	597,771	14,046	12,110	1,492	1,205	106	100

Midwives.—369 (58 trained), of whom 60 work under District Nursing Associations. Steps are being taken by the County Council to remedy the shortage of midwives in some of the rural districts. Until 1915 the district M.O.H.s were appointed by the County Council to supervise the midwives within their areas, but from the beginning of 1916 this work has been done mainly by an assistant county M.O.H. The County Council make a grant of £250 per annum to the Cheshire County Nursing Association for the training of midwives.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have framed a scheme for the visiting of infants in 26 boroughs and urban districts and eight rural districts of the county, or about two-thirds of the area of the county. This area is divided into 20 districts, in each of which one whole time H.V. works, undertaking also the duties of School and Tuberculosis Nurse and Mental Deficiency Visitor. The scheme commenced on 1st March, 1916, and over 7,000 infants have been visited since then. An Assistant Lady Medical Officer has been appointed to help in the supervision of this work and in the inspection of midwives. The question of extending the county scheme to some of the smaller districts which are at present working separate schemes is under consideration.

Centres have been established at *Congleton; Frodsham; Hoylake; Runcorn* and *Stalybridge.*

Hospital.—The County Council have retained 3 beds in West Kirby Convalescent Home and propose to retain other beds for children under 5.

Altrincham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st May, 1915.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V. appointed. Up to the 31st December, 1915, she paid 4,343 visits to 320 infants. Children up to 12 months and expectant mothers are visited.

Centre.—Voluntary.—A Voluntary School for Mothers meets weekly at the *Technical School.* The M.O.H. and the H.V. attend. Babies are weighed and advice is given to the mothers. During 1915, 320 children were brought to the Centre. Expectant and nursing mothers are provided with dinners at a nominal cost, and special milk food for infants is sold at cost price.

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements have been made with the local hospital for the treatment of children and for the admission of mothers for confinement where danger is anticipated or operative treatment is required.

Ashton-upon-Mersey Urban District.

N.B. Act come into force on 1st February, 1915.

Health Visitor.—The D.C. contribute to the local nursing association for the part-time services of a district nurse as H.V., who undertakes some ante-natal as well as infant visiting. In 1915, 199 visits were made to 52 infants. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited.

Hospital Treatment.—Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are, if necessary, sent to the Manchester Eye Hospital.

Bollington Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A district nurse acts as a part-time H.V. Infants are visited up to one year old, the first visit being made after the midwife

or doctor ceases to attend. During 1916 the H.V. made 547 visits to 78 infants. In November, 1916, the Council decided that the H.V. should undertake ante-natal and measles visiting.

Crewe Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 984 births, or 94 per cent. notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., giving four days a week to maternity and child welfare work who, in 1916, paid 839 visits to infants. On the occasion of her first visits she found that 91 per cent. of the infants were being breast-fed. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited. The League of Friendliness gives valuable assistance in looking after wives and children of soldiers and sailors. Home visiting is done by members of the committee and assistance in extra nourishment is given where needed.

Centre.—Municipal.—An infant welfare centre is held weekly in the *Municipal Buildings.* Infants are weighed and advice given in all matters relating to infant care and management by the H.V. Special cases are seen by the M.O.H., and those requiring medical treatment are referred to their family doctors.

Hospital Treatment.—Puerperal fever patients and severe cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Ellesmere Port and Whitby Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitor.—One H.V. giving her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 18 months, and in 1915 she paid 2,193 visits to infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—On 7th December, 1915, the District Council opened a centre at the Council Offices with fortnightly consultations. Each infant is weighed and is seen by a doctor. Where treatment is needed the case is referred to a private medical practitioner, to Liverpool or Chester hospitals, or sent to West Kirby Convalescent Home. Arrangements are being made for extending the work to ante-natal consultations.

Hale Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st January, 1915; 131 births, or 96 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a private nurse as part-time H.V. She visits children at least monthly up to 12 months, and also does some ante-natal visiting. During 1916, 781 visits were made to 59 infants and 47 visits to expectant mothers.

Hyde Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 579 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V., who visits children up to 12 months, and in special cases to school age, and also does ante-natal visiting. In 1916 she paid 2,328 visits to 578 children.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is a voluntary centre organised by the Hyde Maternity and Child Welfare Society. The H.V. and voluntary workers attend every day, when dinners are provided to expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age. The average attendance of babies is 23.

Once a week an infant consultation is held, the H.V. attends, babies are weighed and talks to mothers on the care and management of infants are given. The Council have provided a municipal maternity centre, and have appointed a lady M.O. to take control of the work.

Knutsford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ the district nurse as part-time H.V. She visits children up to 12 months, and in 1916, 986 visits were paid to infants.

Centre.—Voluntary.—Knutsford District Nursing Association at the end of 1916 started a Mothers' Guild. Meetings are held fortnightly, when the district nurse assists with weighing babies, etc. There are health talks, and mothers are assisted with infants' clothing, etc.

Lower Bebington Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 301 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, tuberculosis, measles and minor infectious diseases. Infants are first visited about ten days after birth, and they are revisited up to one year of age. Some ante-natal nursing is undertaken by the H.V., and about three-fifths of her time is devoted to maternity and child welfare work.

Centre.—A Centre has been established in the *Public Reading Rooms, Winstanley Road, New Ferry,* where consultations are conducted weekly under medical supervision, and it is proposed to arrange in conjunction with the midwives a clinic for expectant mothers.

Hospital Treatment.—St. Paul's and Myrtle Street Hospitals, Liverpool, are available for treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Macclesfield Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 545 births, or 100 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting of infants is carried out by two H.V.s employed by the *Macclesfield Public Health Society,* the Town Council making an annual contribution for their services. The H.V.s give about half their time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to school nursing. Each H.V. has a separate district. Some 5,603 visits were made to children in the year ended 31st March, 1916, and 173 visits were made to expectant mothers. First visits are made after the doctor or midwife ceases to attend, and visiting is continued to one year of age.

Centre.—There is a School for Mothers at 43, *Park Green,* organised by the health society. Babies are weighed and advice is given to the mothers twice a week by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Cooking, sewing, knitting, and cutting-out classes are held. Dinners are provided for expectant and nursing mothers at the cost of 1d. Virol, Glaxo, etc., are sold. There is also a thrift club in connection with the school. An

additional H.V. has now been appointed to take charge of the Maternity Centre. The M.O.H. attends on one morning a week to exercise general supervision of the work at the Centre.

Hospital Treatment.—Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and infantile diarrhœa sent to the General Infirmary.

Middlewich Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 136 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is a part-time H.V. who in 1916 made 1,141 visits to infants.

Nantwich Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 133 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A district nurse acts as part-time H.V. In 1916, 218 visits were made to infants.

Centre.—A voluntary infant welfare centre has recently been established, with fortnightly meetings attended by the M.O.H.

Northwich Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 444 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. is employed, and infants are visited immediately on notification of birth, and revisited for a period of one year or longer, if necessary. 2,394 visits were made to 392 children in 1916.

Sale Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 9th February, 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council contribute to a local nursing association for the services of a district nurse as part-time H.V.

Hospital Treatment.—Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are sent to Manchester Eye Hospital.

Winsford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—Since February, 1916, the Council have employed a part-time H.V., who also visits cases of measles. She made 1,152 visits in 1916.

Chester Rural District.

Health Visitor.—Since the 1st July, 1916, one whole-time H.V. has acted for the rural districts of Chester, Malpas and Tarvin. Up to the end of the year she made 365 visits and 803 revisits.

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements are to be made for the treatment in Shaw Street Hospital, Liverpool, of ante-natal or post-natal cases and Myrtle Street Hospital for Children.

Macclesfield Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed on 1st November, 1916.

Malpas Rural District.

Health Visitor.—See Chester Rural.

Tarvin Rural District.

Health Visitor.—See Chester Rural.

CORNWALL.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Bodmin M.B. ...	5,734	81	64	8	8	95	125
Callington	1,712	35	27	2	2	43	74
Camborne	15,829	367	344	48	30	129	87
*Falmouth M.B. ...	13,132	236	210	24	30	100	143
Fowey M.B. ...	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Hayle	1,028	20	19	2	1	90	53
Helston M.B. ...	2,937	60	55	7	11	121	200
*Launceston M.B. ...	4,117	58	55	4	4	74	73
Liskeard M.B. ...	4,371	76	72	6	7	73	97
Looe	2,718	43	35	3	1	71	29
Lostwithiel M.B. ...	1,373	23	23	3	2	130	87
Ludgvan	2,213	49	40	5	4	98	100
Madron	3,710	65	57	6	8	88	140
Newquay	4,415	69	55	4	5	58	91
Padstow	2,480	36	37	4	1	98	27
Paul	6,014	128	108	12	12	94	111
Penryn M.B. ...	3,092	69	71	11	14	159	197
*Penzance M.B. ...	13,478	228	186	28	24	121	129
Phillack	3,611	80	93	10	6	129	65
Redruth	10,814	251	212	36	22	141	104
St. Austell ...	3,365	57	59	7	3	118	51
St. Ives M.B. ...	7,170	154	113	19	8	125	71
St. Just	5,753	155	124	21	17	134	137
Saltash M.B. ...	4,130	73	69	6	11	76	159
Stratton and Bude..	2,976	56	62	4	3	63	48
Torpoint	4,282	110	84	9	9	77	107
Truro M.B. ...	11,325	227	221	23	21	102	95
Wadebridge ...	2,339	42	35	3	1	71	29
Rural Districts.							
Bodmin	10.357	196	184	14	11	73	60
Calstock	4,880	85	68	7	10	82	147
Camelford	7,385	148	143	12	10	78	70
East Kerrier ...	8,009	140	145	11	12	75	83
Helston	17,192	333	309	34	29	101	94
§Holsworthy(part of)	325	4	4	—	—	59	—
Launceston ...	7,544	143	115	11	8	74	70
Liskeard	15,349	312	257	23	14	73	54
Redruth	18,002	407	416	55	45	135	108
St. Austell ...	32,699	724	642	67	59	93	92
St. Columb Major ..	11,262	238	178	10	18	82	101
St. Germans ...	12,273	228	223	16	13	71	58
Scilly, Isles of ...	2,097	27	17	1	—	46	—
Stratton	4,924	103	105	8	4	75	38
Truro	20,515	356	352	29	29	82	82
West Penwith ...	11,167	221	168	20	12	88	71
Total for County...	328,098	6,517	5,876	636	539	98	92

§ Part in County Devon.

Midwives.—168 (139 trained). 106 of the trained midwives work under District Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association—23 under independent associations, and the remainder on their own account. All the midwives are inspected by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the County Nursing Association,

under the direction of the county M.O.H., and each midwife was visited about four times. The Education Committee pay an annual grant to the County Nursing Association for the training of three midwives. The midwives attended 3,020 cases in 1916, 1,754 as midwives and 1,266 as nurses.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have directed the preparation of a scheme.

Centres.—Madron Urban District.—The *Infants' Welfare Association* established two centres in March, 1916: (1) *Landithy Hall, Madron*, and (2) *St. Thomas Vestry, Heamoor*, where consultations for children up to 5 years old are held fortnightly under the superintendence of a district nurse, and a medical officer attends once a month. The average attendance at Madron is six, and at Heamoor 10. Classes in infant care, cookery, and needlework, etc., are to be held.

St. Austell Urban District.—A voluntary centre is held weekly at the *Church Schoolroom, St. Austell.*

Truro Borough.—A Babies' Welcome and Maternity Centre was established in July, 1915, at *The Baths, Truro.* Meetings are held weekly under the superintendence of a midwife, and a doctor attends fortnightly for consultations. Elementary lectures and demonstrations are held. Virol and malt extract are sold at half-price and baby clothes at cost price.

Wadebridge Urban District.—There is a *Voluntary Mothers' and Babies' Welcome*, with weekly meetings attended by the M.O.H. or another doctor and by the district nurse. Children up to school age attend, and at the first consultation they are thoroughly examined. Minor complaints treated and advice given. Children are subsequently visited at home by the nurse. Ante-natal cases are seen and occasionally visited.

St. Austell Rural District.—St. Blazey and Par Infant Welfare Centre, Assembly Room, St. Blazey, established in December, 1915, is open weekly under the supervision of a district nurse. A doctor attends monthly and sees urgent cases.

Falmouth Borough.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed on Dec 1st, 1916.

Centre.—Voluntary.—Falmouth School for Mothers and Infants' Milk Club established in 1910 a centre in the *Guild of Help Rooms, Quay Hill.* No meetings were held in 1916 as there was a lack of supervision and voluntary workers. Steps are being taken to reorganise the centre.

Launceston Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Town Council appointed a part-time H.V. in May, 1916. She also practises privately as a midwife and maternity nurse. Infants are visited periodically, and visiting is continued up to school age.

Centre.—A centre was established in the *Working Lads' Institute* in May, 1916, with monthly meetings, conducted by the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V. 38 children made 108 attendances in 1916.

Penzance Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 103 births, or 56 per cent. notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who also acts as school nurse, and who paid 200 visits to 103 infants in 1915.

Centre.—A voluntary centre was established in April, 1916. Meetings are held fortnightly and a doctor attends once a month.

CUMBERLAND.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Arlecdon and Frizington	5,183	161	164	18	19	109	116
†Aspatria	3,339	93	89	8	11	84	124
†Cleator Moor ...	8,301	251	234	31	26	124	111
†Cockermouth ...	5,203	119	93	11	13	89	140
†Egremont	6,305	188	174	28	28	151	161
†Harrington ...	4,338	126	113	14	14	109	124
†Holme Cultram ...	4,494	87	80	8	6	86	75
†Keswick	4,403	76	63	5	2	66	32
†Maryport	11,418	321	275	31	27	95	98
†Millom	8,612	182	205	22	27	120	132
*Penrith	8,973	184	175	17	24	93	137
*Whitehaven M.B....	19,044	569	560	78	91	138	163
†Wigton	3,687	76	76	9	5	116	66
*Workington M.B. ..	25,092	664	640	80	120	121	188
Rural Districts.							
†Alston with Garrigill	3,075	63	60	6	5	92	83
†Bootle	5,664	109	98	6	7	51	71
†Brampton	7,982	138	120	8	9	60	75
†Carlisle	17,736	257	188	19	16	73	85
†Cockermouth ...	22,231	599	559	61	62	102	111
†Longtown	6,167	132	129	12	16	87	124
†Penrith	12,549	244	231	16	19	67	82
†Whitehaven ...	14,147	374	364	48	30	128	82
†Wigton	11,383	263	240	30	20	113	83
Total for County...	219,326	5,270	4,930	562	597	110	121

Midwives.—96 (69 trained), of whom 48 work under District Nursing Associations. They attend about 48 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by the county inspector of midwives, who is also Superintendent of the County Nursing Association, and acts as H.V. in Penrith U.D. Each was visited at least once every three months, and a quarterly report made to the County M.O.H. A fair amount of unqualified practice still goes on. The inspection of midwives in Workington M.B. has been delegated to the Town Council, but the County Council retain the disciplinary powers of the Midwives Act.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council in 1914 for the whole county excepting the Boroughs of Whitehaven and Workington and the Penrith Urban District, where it was already in force. 3,418 births, or 69 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916. Steps have been taken to secure more complete notification of births.

Health Visitors.—Five H.V.s were appointed to give four-fifths of their time to tuberculosis work and one-fifth to maternity and child welfare work, and children were visited up to school age. It is proposed to employ in addition the part-time of five school nurses on health visiting when normal conditions are restored. At present, owing to absence of seven nurses on military service, the County Council have had to organise a system of visiting by voluntary visitors. Each notified birth is to be visited in the first instance by a county H.V. and afterwards by a voluntary worker. The county is to be subdivided into areas in each of

which one lady is to be responsible for all the voluntary workers therein, and the ultimate aim is to have one voluntary visitor for practically every parish. About 104 voluntary visitors are already at work. In parishes in which voluntary visitors are not available the services of district nurses will be utilised.

Penrith Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The county superintendent of midwives and superintendent of County Nursing Association acts as H.V., giving the time necessary for the work required. She visits infants up to 12 months. In the year 1916, 557 visits were paid to 122 children.

Whitehaven Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 500 births, or 68 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. has been appointed who is also the school nurse; she gives half her time to health visiting and half to school work. She visits at once all cases notified by midwives. In 1916 she made 1,651 visits to 422 infants. She also visits all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, of which there were 15 in 1916.

Workington Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 500 births, or 68 per cent., notified in 1916. Steps are being taken to improve notification.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gives practically all her time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits infants up to 12 months, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 30 visits were paid to expectant mothers and 4,450 visits to children. 200 visits were also paid to children by voluntary workers.

Centres.—Municipal.—There are three Municipal Infant Welfare Centres, the *Central Babies' Welcome*, the *Westfield Babies' Welcome*, and the *Marsh Mission*, at which the H.V. and the M.O.H. attend regularly. Babies are weighed, and advice and lectures are given. The average attendance at the three centres is 50, 12 and 20 respectively.

DERBYSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Alfreton ...	19,064	572	553	57	35	100	63
†Alvaston and Boulton	1,398	38	43	3	3	78	70
†Ashbourne ...	4,059	88	74	6	10	63	135
†Bakewell	3,078	63	43	4	5	64	116
†Baslow and Bubnell	858	16	19	—	2	16	105
*Belper	11,640	288	291	33	32	115	110
†Bolsover	11,214	374	343	51	46	137	134
†Bonsall	1,248	35	27	2	—	58	—
*Brampton and Walton	2,125	45	49	4	1	89	20
†Buxton	10,024	145	149	12	18	83	121
*Chesterfield M.B. ...	37,406	1,125	1,023	145	116	128	113

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
†Clay Cross ...	8,365	261	262	38	37	146	141
†Dronfield	3,943	107	90	12	11	107	122
†Fairfield	4,114	111	92	6	14	56	152
*Glossop M.B. ...	21,688	413	355	58	41	139	115
†Heage	3,474	106	101	8	7	78	69
†Heanor	19,851	570	542	59	42	103	77
*Ilkeston M.B. ...	31,657	957	924	136	130	142	141
*Long Eaton ...	19,207	346	366	44	28	126	77
†Matlock	6,745	119	95	8	9	65	95
†Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick	1,802	32	28	3	1	85	36
†New Mills	8,998	188	145	22	24	117	166
†North Darley ...	3,317	70	55	6	5	90	91
†Ripley	11,848	338	349	31	28	92	80
†South Darley ...	809	18	14	—	—	28	—
†Swadlincote District	18,674	552	562	66	65	120	116
*Whittington and Newbold	17,213	542	530	70	66	130	125
*Wirksworth ...	3,888	73	77	6	7	75	91
Rural Districts.							
†Ashbourne ...	10,294	232	227	16	15	69	66
†Bakewell	20,257	422	344	33	23	78	67
†Belper	23,586	497	484	42	34	85	70
*Blackwell	39,306	1,375	1,268	176	133	128	105
*Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	16,557	342	284	29	11	85	39
*Chesterfield ...	72,277	2,244	2,069	266	202	118	98
†Clowne	17,844	584	549	79	55	136	100
†Glossop Dale ...	4,009	63	64	4	3	64	47
†Hartshorn and Seals	7,939	233	204	21	20	88	98
†Hayfield	5,170	87	65	7	3	78	46
†Norton	3,919	72	62	4	3	56	48
*Repton	16,133	336	296	29	16	87	54
†Shardlow	30,900	700	600	62	48	89	80
†Sudbury	2,683	52	54	3	5	62	93
†Codnor Park and Shipley Parishes.	1,450	24	35	2	—	83	—
Total for County...	560,013	14,952	13,806	1,662	1,354	111	98

Midwives.—398 (186 trained). 54 work under District Nursing Associations and also act as district nurses. The midwives attend about 74 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by the County Council's chief inspector of midwives and by 33 assistant inspectors who are engaged in other work as well. 947 inspections or visits were made in 1915. Ten scholarships of the value of £20 each were awarded for midwifery during the year. From records kept by the midwives it appears that of 10,514 children 9,709 were breast-fed on the tenth day after birth and 805 hand-fed.

N.B. Act.—The County Council adopted this Act in 1915 for the parts of the county in which it was not already in force.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have appointed a staff of 34 women who act as H.V.s, tuberculosis visitors, and school nurses through-

out the county, except in the boroughs of *Chesterfield, Glossop,* and *Ilkeston,* and the *Brampton and Walton* and *Long Eaton* urban districts. All these administer separate schemes which are described below. In the other districts of the county in which the Notification of Births Act had been adopted before the County Council scheme came into operation the council pays the County Council for the H.V.'s services. These districts are treated separately in the summary below. In the other districts of the county in which the the scheme is in force the County Council pay the whole of the H.V.'s salary. The following statement shows the distribution of the H.V.s amongst the sanitary districts served by the scheme:—(1) Dronfield U.D. and Norton R.D., one H.V. (2) Buxton and Fairfield U.D.s, one H.V. (3) Bakewell, Baslow and Bubnell, Matlock, Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick, North Darley and South Darley U.D.s and Bakewell R.D., two H.V.s. (4) Glossop Dale R.D., one H.V. (5) Hayfield R.D., one H.V. (8) Ashbourne U. and R.D.s, one H.V. (9) Sudbury R.D., one H.V. (10) Repton R.D., two H.V.s. (11) Heage and Ripley U.D.s and Belper R.D., four H.V.s. (12) Shardlow R.D., two H.V.s. (13) Hartshorn and Seals R.D., one H.V. (13) Clay Cross U.D., one H.V. (13) Clowne R.D., one H.V. (16) Bolsover U.D., one H.V. (17) Swadlincote U.D., one H.V. (18) Heanor U.D., one H.V. Some H.V.s work in more than one district.

Alfreton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 95 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The home visiting is done by the County Council's Health Visitor, to whose salary the council contribute. She visits children up to 12 months, and in the year 1916 paid 1,176 visits.

Centres.—Municipal.—There are four centres, each held fortnightly, at *Ironville, Alfreton, Somercotes and Swanwick.* All are under medical supervision.

Belper Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 270 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The home visiting is done by the County Council's school nurse, who paid 955 visits to infants in 1916. The Council pay the County Council for her services.

Brampton and Walton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 40 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The M.O.H. has hitherto visited some of the births notified, and given advice where necessary as to the feeding and care of the child. He paid 45 visits in 1916. Arrangements have been now made for the services of one of the nurses employed by the County Council.

Chesterfield Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, who visit children up to two years; they do not visit expectant mothers, but some ante-natal work is done at the centres. 6,880 visits were paid to 1,018 children in 1916.

Centres.—Municipal.—There are three centres:—(1) 32, *Lordsmill Street,* held two afternoons weekly, when babies are weighed and advice given on feeding, clothing, etc., by the H.V. The M.O.H. attends twice weekly in the mornings to advise on the treatment of children referred by the Health Visitors from the afternoon meetings. In the months of July, August and September the centre is open every morning for the treatment of summer diarrhœa, and serious cases are detained for the day for special treatment. All notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are now treated at the Lordsmill Street centre, the cases attending daily and twice daily if necessary. (2) *Settlement, Church Lane,* held once weekly; the H.V. attends to give advice on diet, clothing, etc., and weighs the babies. (3) *Mount Zion Chapel, Brampton,* held once weekly; the H. V. attends, babies are weighed and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc. Dried milk is sold at cost price.

Glossop Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 307 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. and school nurse giving half-time in each capacity has been appointed by the Town Council, and commenced duty on 1st September, 1916. She made 228 visits up to 31st December, 1916.

Ilkeston Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Three H.V.s, giving one-third of their time to maternity and child welfare work and two-thirds to school nursing. They visit children up to school age, and do some ante-natal work. In 1916, 6,533 visits were paid to 992 children.

Centre.—A municipal centre is held once weekly at the *Clinic, Albert Street,* and is attended by a doctor. The children are weighed by the H.V., and advice is given as to diet, clothing, etc.

Long Eaton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 358 births, or 98 per cent. notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The Council have appointed two H.V.s, who each give three-quarters of their time to maternity and child welfare work. The second was appointed in March, 1916. Each has a separate district, and also acts as tuberculosis nurse, school nurse and inspector of midwives for the County Council. In 1915, 794 visits were paid to children under one year of age and about 2,000 to children under 5 years of age.

Centre.—A municipal centre was opened in May, 1916, which is held two days a week for infants and one day a week for expectant mothers. The M.O.H. acts as M.O. of the centre, and examines all children on their first attendance. Lectures are given by the H.V.s, and simple treatment is provided. Virol and dried milk are sold at cost price. Children attend up to school age.

Whittington and Newbold Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 475 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ as H.V. a County Council school nurse, who gives about half her time to maternity and child welfare. She visits infants up to 12 months of age, and in 1916 she paid 1,250 visits to 433 children.

Centre.—A municipal centre has been established in the *Adult School, Whittington Moor,* where weekly consultations are conducted by a county school M.O. and the H.V., assisted by voluntary workers. The attendance of children up to five years is encouraged. Health talks are held, model clothes are shown, Glaxo and Virol are sold, and minor ailments are treated. The average attendance is 17, and during 1915, 590 attendances were made by 84 children.

Wirksworth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The home visiting is done by the County Council's school nurse, to whose salary the Council contribute. She visits children up to 12 months and expectant mothers. In 1916, 456 visits were made to 107 infants.

Centre.—The H.V. holds Mothers' Welcomes fortnightly for the purpose of giving advice to mothers. The average attendance is 10.

Blackwell Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 1,183 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is done by two of the County Council's school nurses, who give about half their time to the work, and visit children up to school age, and do some ante-natal work. The Council make a contribution towards their salaries. In 1916, 3,524 visits were made to 1,183 infants.

Centres.—Voluntary.—Five centres were opened early in 1916 at (*a*) *Cliff House, Shirebrook,* to be held weekly; and at (*b*) *Downing Street School, South Normanton,* (*c*) *Parish Room, Tibshelf,* (*d*) *Wesleyan School, Pinxton, and* (*e*) *The Institute, Blackwell,* to be held fortnightly.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is done by two of the County Council's school nurses, to whose salaries the council contribute.

Centres.—Voluntary.—Chapel-en-le-Frith Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Market Street, was established in October, 1913, and classes in hygiene and the management of infants are conducted fortnightly by a district nurse, but as yet there is no medical supervision. The average attendance is about 19.

Chesterfield Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 1,936 births, or 98 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Health visiting is undertaken by eight of the County Council's school nurses, to whose salaries the Council contributes. 6,968 visits were paid to 1,882 children in 1916.

Centres.—The Council have arranged a centre once weekly at the *Mission Room, Holmewood* (Heath Parish), which started at the end of 1915. The H.V., one of the local midwives, and members of a local committee attend each week, and a lady medical officer attends every fourth week, and sometimes oftener, to advise as to the treatment of children who are not thriving and also gives simple lectures to mothers and expectant mothers. The M.O.H. also visits the centre occasionally. There are also 5 infant welfare centres started by the Education Committee of the County Council, and another will be started early in 1917.

Repton Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 237 births, or 79 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is done by two of the County Council school nurses, to whose salaries the District Council contributes. In 1916 they made 1,422 visits to 237 infants.

DEVONSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Ashburton ...	2,494	47	50	6	3	132	60
†Axminster ...	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
†Bampton	1,572	34	24	2	3	66	125
†Barnstaple M.B. ...	14,485	277	231	25	14	90	61
†Bideford M.B. ...	9,078	191	162	14	17	73	105
†Brixham	7,954	183	170	11	24	59	141
†Buckfastleigh ...	2,430	38	29	5	2	120	69
†Budleigh Salterton..	2,170	37	35	2	—	47	—
†Crediton	3,640	51	48	4	5	68	104
†Dartmouth M.B. ...	7,005	133	114	13	10	98	88
†Dawlish	4,099	69	76	5	9	69	118
§East Stonehouse ...	13,748	382	—	50	—	130	—
†Exmouth	11,962	176	178	9	6	51	34
†Great Torrington M.B.	3,041	64	53	6	1	98	19
†Holsworthy ...	1,499	33	23	3	1	90	43
†Honiton M.B. ...	3,191	52	57	4	5	77	88
†Ilfracombe... ...	8,935	117	116	8	12	71	103
†Ivybridge	1,730	32	21	3	2	87	95
†Kingsbridge ...	3,049	44	31	2	5	51	161
†Lynton	1,770	26	24	2	4	67	167
†Newton Abbot ...	13,711	254	233	20	26	78	112
†Northam	5,500	126	79	11	13	83	165
†Okehampton M.B. .	3,174	72	50	3	13	45	260
†Ottery St. Mary ...	3,699	70	56	5	2	64	36
†Paignton	11,241	197	187	19	9	97	48
†Salcombe	2,032	34	26	1	1	30	38
†Seaton	1,694	26	15	2	—	69	—
†Sidmouth	5,612	76	82	4	4	56	49
†South Molton M.B..	2,742	51	48	2	3	45	63
†Tavistock	4,392	69	63	8	10	120	159
†Teignmouth ...	9,215	133	113	11	20	79	177
†Tiverton M.B. ...	10,205	162	157	14	16	85	102
*Torquay M.B. ...	38,771	549	497	55	41	99	82
†Totnes M.B. ...	4,128	66	68	5	6	76	88
Rural Districts.							
†Axminster ...	12,338	247	183	14	17	58	93
†Barnstaple... ...	18,229	346	286	21	19	61	66
†Bideford	6,355	126	136	12	8	98	59
†Broadwood Widger.	2,390	46	38	5	3	99	79
†Crediton	10,919	198	218	14	18	68	83
†Culmstock ...	3,346	58	56	4	5	69	89
†Holsworthy (part of)§§	7,022	154	124	13	9	86	73

§ Now included in the County Borough of Plymouth.
§§ Part in Co. Cornwall.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Rural Districts-cont.							
†Honiton	9,600	179	133	12	8	67	60
†Kingsbridge ...	11,645	216	186	15	16	71	86
†Newton Abbot ...	19,507	363	328	26	33	72	101
†Okehampton ...	13,600	254	224	19	12	75	54
†Plympton St. Mary.	21,436	421	387	38	40	90	103
†St. Thomas ...	26,501	494	428	37	34	75	79
†South Molton ...	10,908	201	175	15	12	73	69
†Tavistock	16,228	257	231	18	26	69	113
†Tiverton	15,126	292	258	17	20	57	78
†Torrington... ...	8,970	180	158	16	16	89	101
†Totnes	12,293	218	200	17	18	79	90
Total for whole County.	457,331	8,262	6,893	654	601	79	87

Midwives.—Two hundred and eighty-five (210 trained). About 118 work under District Nursing Associations. The midwives attend about 35 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by a lady inspector, who paid 663 visits in 1916, and who also inquires into cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever. The 14 H.V.s to be appointed will also act as assistant inspectors of midwives in such cases as may be allotted to them. The County Council also propose to make grants for the establishment of nursing associations for midwifery.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have now adopted a scheme for maternity and child welfare for the county which provides for the appointment of 1 chief health inspector and 14 whole-time health visitors, who will act also as school nurses, tuberculosis nurses, and visitors under the Mental Deficiency Act in the whole of the county except *Torquay Borough.*

Centres.—Bideford Borough.—The Bideford Mothers' Guild and Baby Welfare Centre hold an infant consultation weekly, attended by the M.O.H. or another doctor and by a nurse.

Teignmouth Urban District.—The Teignmouth and Shaldon Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Society started a centre in the middle of 1915. It is managed by a committee consisting of the M.O.H., one member of the U.D. Council, and three ladies. It is held weekly, and is attended by the district nurse, and the M.O.H. attends fortnightly for consultations.

The County Council propose to make grants to voluntary centres in the county.

Torquay Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in July, 1915.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who also acts as tuberculosis visitor and visits cases of measles. In 1916 the H.V. made 365 first visits and 1,535 revisits to children, 17 visits to expectant mothers and 536 to cases of measles. She conducts classes and demonstrations to school-girls on mothercraft, etc.

Centre.—There is a voluntary centre managed by the *Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for District Nursing*, held once a week at *Ellacombe* and attended by a doctor. Babies are weighed, and advice is given as to treatment, feeding, etc., and sewing and cooking classes are held.

DORSETSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Blandford Forum M.B.	3,477	69	70	4	10	51	143
†Bridport M.B. ...	5,919	106	100	6	11	54	110
†Dorchester M.B. ...	9,842	200	169	15	13	75	77
†Lyme Regis M.B....	2,772	41	41	2	6	48	146
*Poole M.B. ...	38,885	905	841	86	74	95	88
†Portland	17,011	228	213	20	20	87	94
†Shaftesbury M.B....	1,873	30	26	2	1	50	38
†Sherborne	5,953	103	91	10	10	92	110
†Swanage	4,689	70	78	3	4	43	51
†Wareham M.B. ...	2,002	35	42	4	2	108	48
*Weymouth and Melcombe Regis M.B.	22,324	446	440	32	35	71	80
†Wimborne Minster..	3,711	66	58	5	3	69	52
Rural Districts.							
†Beaminster ...	9,213	180	154	13	12	71	78
†Blandford	8,769	155	133	7	8	43	60
†Bridport	6,731	120	126	7	6	54	48
†Cerne	4,915	97	77	9	4	93	52
†Dorchester... ...	9,614	159	164	11	11	69	67
†Poole	6,305	147	141	13	11	88	78
†Shaftesbury ...	10,910	210	174	13	10	64	57
†Sherborne	5,918	112	92	7	5	60	54
†Sturminster ...	8,504	159	135	9	11	58	81
†Wareham and Purbeck	10,567	213	186	11	10	53	54
†Weymouth ...	8,398	169	176	12	13	68	74
†Wimborne and Cranborne.	14,964	309	272	20	27	63	99
Total for County...	223,266	4,327	3,999	316	317	73	79

Midwives.—Ninety-five (71 trained). 38 work under District Nursing Associations. The midwives attend about 59 per cent. of the births. Hitherto they have been inspected by assistant county M.O.H.s. In 1916, 99 visits were paid to 70 midwives, the inspections having been considerably interrupted by war vacancies in the medical staff. In 114 cases in 1916 the midwives required medical assistance. Owing to the lack of certified midwives in certain districts, there has been much uncertified practice. In future, inspections will be made by the county staff of H.V.s referred to below.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme for the whole of the county except the boroughs of *Poole* and *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis*, where local schemes are in operation. The area under the county scheme has been divided into ten districts, in six of which a nurse will act as H.V., inspector of midwives, tuberculosis visitor, school nurse

and visitor under the Mental Deficiency Act. Ante-natal visiting is included in the scheme, and it is hoped to visit children up to school age. The County is divided as follows:—

District (with the nurse's place of residence).	Sanitary Districts in each division.
No. 1 District (Dorchester) ...	Dorchester Borough and parts of the R.D.s of Blandford, Dorchester, Wareham and Weymouth.
No. 2 District (Poole)	Wareham Borough, Swanage U.D. and parts of Poole and Wareham and Purbeck R.D.s.
No. 3 District (Bridport) and No. 3A District (Lyme Regis).	Boroughs of Bridport and Lyme Regis, Beaminster R.D. (part) and Bridport R.D.
No. 4 District (Wimborne) ...	Wimborne Minster U.D. and parts of the R.D.s of Poole and Wimborne and Cranborne.
No. 5 District (Portland) ...	Portland U.D. and Weymouth R.D. (part).
No. 6, 6 (*a*), 6 (*b*), 6 (*c*) Districts	Boroughs of Blandford Forum and Shaftesbury, Sherborne U.D., Cerne, Shaftesbury, Sherborne and Sturminster R.D.'s and parts of the R.D.'s of Beaminster, Blandford, Dorchester, Poole, Wareham and Purbeck and Wimborne and Cranborne.

In districts 1 to 5 whole-time county nurses are employed. Districts 6, 6 (*a*), 6 (*b*) and 6 (*c*) are worked by the superintendents and nurses of the County Nursing Association. A part-time nurse for all duties has been appointed for the western portion of No. 3 District including the borough of Lyme Regis and the Parish of Charmouth, etc. The work of the above nurses will be supplemented by district nurses; and the County Council will make annual contributions to the nursing associations in respect of their services.

Poole Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 664 births, or 79 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Town Council appointed a whole-time H.V. from 1st January, 1917. Previously home visiting was undertaken by a nurse employed by the Poole Mothers' Association, the council paying £10 per annum to the association for her services. She visited children up to 12 months, and in some cases to five years. The first visit was made, if possible, within a fortnight after birth. In 1916, she made 2,001 visits to 297 infants. Some ante-natal visiting was also undertaken.

Centres.—Voluntary.—A school for mothers, organised by the *Poole Mothers' Association*, has three centres at Poole, Branksome and Parkstone. The nurse referred to above holds classes in hygiene, sewing and cooking, and 216 mothers were on the register in 1916. A doctor attends once a fornight for infant consultations. Fresh milk, dried milk and Virol are given or sold at a low price to necessitous mothers.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 536 births, or 100 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., giving half-time to maternity and child welfare and half to school nursing. She visits children from the tenth day up to 12 months, and in certain cases until school age. In 1916, 929 visits were paid to 483 infants. Printed cards giving advice as to the care of infants are distributed.

Centre.—Municipal.—There is an Infant Welfare Centre held once weekly at the *Municipal Buildings*, at which the H.V. is present. Mothers attend with their infants for advice and weighing of infants. The H.V. also sees infants every morning from 10 to 11 a.m., and each afternoon from 4 to 5 p.m. Cases which require further advice than the H.V. is authorised to give are referred to the M.O.H.

DURHAM.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Annfield Plain ...	16,552	569	455	75	64	130	141
†Barnard Castle ...	4,757	94	87	10	7	101	80
†Benfieldside ...	8,355	231	220	26	26	110	118
†Bishop Auckland ...	13,834	378	317	49	50	129	158
†Blaydon	31,139	1,114	1,036	169	139	151	134
†Brandon and Byshottles	17,667	592	581	75	72	127	124
†Chester-le-Street ...	14,712	469	390	66	49	141	126
†Consett	11,207	342	289	49	34	142	118
†Crook	12,308	366	363	48	45	131	124
†Durham	17,550	439	367	60	61	135	166
†Felling	25,026	799	743	97	92	121	124
*Hartlepool M.B. ...	20,615	650	546	86	52	132	95
†Hebburn	21,763	780	771	101	85	130	110
†Hetton	15,678	586	565	93	82	159	145
†Houghton-le-Spring	9,753	333	278	50	42	150	151
*Jarrow M.B. ...	33,726	1,108	1,042	131	157	118	151
†Leadgate	4,990	158	146	24	25	152	171
†Ryton	12,948	430	417	48	41	112	98
†Seaham Harbour ...	15,757	597	555	90	91	150	164
†Shildon	13,488	420	387	50	55	120	142
†Southwick on Wear	13,784	488	431	66	65	135	151
†Spennymoor ...	17,909	617	558	87	68	141	122
†Stanhope	2,010	37	43	3	4	88	93
†Stanley	23,294	842	796	134	105	159	132
*Stockton on Tees M.B.	52,154	1,654	1,672	204	215	123	129
†Tanfield	10,101	319	276	47	35	146	127
†Tow Law	4,324	127	99	9	14	71	141
*Whickham... ...	18,332	563	533	69	67	123	126
†Willington ...	8,731	270	244	35	24	129	98
Rural Districts.							
†Auckland	58,338	1,905	1,716	256	233	134	136
†Barnard Castle ...	11,681	290	272	30	31	104	114
†Chester-le-Street ...	63,878	2,210	2,053	323	279	146	136
†Darlington... ...	10,914	262	229	28	26	106	114
†Durham	30,790	1,028	901	150	112	146	124
†Easington	60,040	2,317	2,230	352	346	152	155
†Hartlepool ...	3,355	64	59	9	6	138	102
†Houghton-le-Spring	25,527	931	852	134	130	144	153
†Lanchester ...	32,235	1,022	904	136	99	133	110
†Sedgefield	33,697	1,068	1,034	146	136	137	132
†South Shields ...	14,481	411	398	55	46	134	116
†Stockton	17,530	417	259	50	21	120	81
†Sunderland ...	29,002	931	818	137	122	147	149
†Weardale	9,651	199	178	14	9	72	51
Total for County	873,583	29,965	26,110	4,025	3,462	134	133

Midwives.—There were 231 midwives in the county in March, 1916, of whom 138 gave notice of intention to practise. Of the 231, 111 were trained, out of the 138 only 49. They attend about 20 per cent. of the births. Three midwives work under District Nursing Associations. They are inspected by a county inspector of midwives, who visits each quarterly or for special reasons. The County Council give four scholarships yearly to provide midwifery training; the women trained must practise in the county for three years.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council in 1913 for those parts of the county in which it was not already in force; 18,005 births, or 90 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme for the whole county with the exception of *Hartlepool, Jarrow, and Stockton-on-Tees Boroughs,* and *Whickham U.D.,* where the N.B. Act was already in force, and the Councils of which decided to continue their own schemes. The visiting staff consists of a superintendent and 26 H.Vs., who also act as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors under the general direction of the county M.O.H. It has been decided to increase the staff by six additional H.V.s, who are now being appointed. As a rule each H.V. gives seven-twelfths of her time to the visiting of infants. One of these officers takes duty for those absent on holidays or sick leave, each of the remaining 25 visits in one of the under-mentioned areas of the county, but the districts will be rearranged and reduced in size when the additional H.V.s are appointed:—(1) Sunderland R.D.; (2) Southwick and Seaham Harbour U.D.s; (3) Houghton-le-Spring U.D. and part of Houghton-le-Spring R.D.; (4) part of Bishop Auckland U.D., Stanhope U.D., Weardale R.D., and part of Auckland R.D.; (5) Barnard Castle U. and R.D.; (6) parts of Sedgefield and Easington R.D.s; (7) Durham Borough and Brandon and Byshottles U.D.; (8) Crook, Tow Law, and Willington U.D.s, and part of Auckland R.D.; (9) Durham R.D. and part of Houghton-le-Spring R.D.; (10) Darlington and Stockton R.D.s, and part of Sedgefield R.D.; (11) Shildon and East Thickley U.D.; (12) Hetton U.D. and part of Easington R.D.; (13) Annfield Plain and Tanfield U.D.s; (14) Benfieldside, Consett, and Leadgate U.D.s, and part of Lanchester R.D.; (15) part of Lanchester R.D.; (16) Hebburn U.D.; (17) part of Auckland R.D.; (18) Stanley U.D.; (19) part of Bishop Auckland U.D. and Spennymoor U.D.; (20) Chester-le-Street U.D. and part of Chester-le-Street R.D.; (21) Blaydon U.D.; (22) part of Chester-le-Street R.D.; (23) part of Easington R.D. and Hartlepool R.D.; (24) Ryton and Felling U.D.s; (25) South Shields R.D.

The superintendent visits each district as occasion demands, and the H.V.s attend once a month at the County Council's Office at Durham, and on these occasions a lecture is sometimes given by the assistant county M.O.H. or his medical staff. Each H.V. makes a monthly report. In 1916, 38,969 visits were made to 17,337 infants In the case of 1,097 notified births visits to the home were considered unnecessary. A few visits are made to children over 12 months and to expectant mothers, and special visits were made during the summer to infants who were artificially fed. Inquiries are made into stillbirths, and help is given as far as possible in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The H.V. in every case reports insanitary conditions to the local M.O.H. 960 such reports were made in 1916, of which 382 were on overcrowding.

Centres.—In the area of the county administered by the County Council there are the following centres:—*Barnard Castle U.D.*: A consultation has been conducted fortnightly, under medical supervision,

in the *Mission Room, The Bank, Barnard Castle*, since June, 1916. *Durham City: Mothers' and Babies' Welcome*, a voluntary institution started early in 1915 and held weekly, and attended by the county H.V., district nurse, and voluntary workers, and by the assistant county M.O.H., who gives medical advice and minor treatment. Dried milk and Virol are sold at cost price, babies are weighed, and mothers are shown how to make garments. *Benfieldside U.D.: Derwent Valley Infant Welfare Centres*—(1) *Old School House, Shotley Bridge*, and (2) *P.M. Chapel Hall, Durham Road, Blackhill* (from January, 1916), carried on by the *Derwent Valley Infant Welfare Association.* The county H.V., district nurses, and voluntary workers attend each centre weekly, and when possible a doctor attends fortnightly. Children up to five years of age are received, babies are weighed, model garments are shown and mothers are helped to make them, and they are sold slightly above cost price. Addresses are occasionally given on mothercraft, etc. *Stockton R.D.*: (1) *Wesleyan Schools, Port Clarence*, and (2) *Parish Hall, Haverton Hill*, carried on by the *Port Clarence and Haverton Hill Mothercraft Club* weekly, and attended by the county H.V. The district Medical Officer attends every fortnight. *Bishop Auckland U.D.: Temperance Hall, Victoria Street*, opened April, 1916. The M.O. of the Auckland Rural District and the County H.V. attend each week. *Stanley U.D.:* opened September, 1916. Held at *Chapel Schoolrooms.* The district M.O. attends fortnightly, and the County H.V. each week.

The County Council are prepared to make an annual grant of £10 to each centre, provided its situation and management are satisfactory to the county M.O.H. A centre is about to be provided in Hebburn U.D.

Hartlepool Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now two H.V.s, each giving half-time to maternity and child welfare work, the remainder to school and tuberculosis nursing. Each H.V. has a separate district, and visits children up to five years of age, expectant mothers and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In the year 1915 one part-time H.V. made 620 visits to 352 children.

Centre.—A Centre was established in *Baltic Street Girls' School* in June, 1915, where consultations are held once a week. Babies are weighed and advice given. The M.O.H. and H.V. attend, and a district nurse occasionally assists. Children up to school age are admitted, and classes are to be held.

Hospital Treatment.—Children needing surgical treatment are received in Hartlepool Hospital.

Jarrow Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 901 births, or 87 per cent. notified in 1915, and 1,070, or 99 per cent., in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V. In 1915, 1,224 visits were paid to 901 children, and in 1916 1,153 visits to 1,070 children.

Stockton-on-Tees Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 83 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, who devote their whole time to infant welfare work. In 1916 they paid 6,293 visits to 1,564 children. Visits are made as soon as practicable, generally within a week after birth, but

not till after the tenth day in doctors' and trained midwives' cases. They are continued up to 12 months, and in a few cases up to two or three years. Ophthalmia and other urgent cases receive special attention.

Centre.—Municipal.—At 3, *Oxford Terrace* meetings are held three afternoons a week. On one afternoon a lady doctor attends, assisted by both H.V.s. Two other afternoons one H.V. attends alone, and she arranges that any mother, expectant mother or child who may attend on these days may be seen by the lady doctor if this appears to be desirable.

Whickham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The maternity and child welfare work is undertaken by three nurses of the District Nursing Association, each giving one-third of her time to this work and the remainder to school and tuberculosis nursing and district nursing.

ESSEX.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Barking Town ...	31,294	996	934	117	110	118	118
Braintree	6,168	133	113	7	16	51	142
Brentwood ...	6,923	117	110	6	8	49	73
Brightlingsea ...	4,403	74	77	6	8	75	104
Buckhurst Hill ...	4,886	91	111	8	4	85	36
Burnham-on-Crouch	3,190	59	49	2	3	38	61
*Chelmsford M.B.	18,008	384	417	29	34	75	82
*Chingford	8,184	190	182	16	19	83	104
*Clacton	9,777	174	155	14	17	79	110
*Colchester M.B. ...	43,452	909	783	79	66	92	84
Epping	4,253	67	81	5	7	67	86
Frinton-on-Sea ...	1,510	25	22	1	—	50	—
*Grays Thurrock ...	15,998	417	393	39	46	92	117
Halstead	6,264	111	94	8	5	68	53
Harwich M.B. ...	13,622	322	341	34	37	106	109
*Ilford	78,188	1,525	1,529	106	125	70	82
*Leyton	124,735	2,871	2,630	257	221	90	84
*Loughton	5,433	100	81	8	6	83	74
Maldon M.B. ...	6,253	117	119	11	9	92	76
*Romford	16,970	398	401	34	34	86	85
Saffron Waldon M.B.	6,311	105	88	8	5	79	57
*Shoeburyness ...	5,004	164	121	16	12	94	99
*Tilbury	6,429	190 (3 yrs.)	199	14 (3 yrs.)	22	75 (3 yrs.)	111
Waltham Holy Cross	6,795	132	146	12	12	89	82
*Walthamstow ...	124,580	3,181	2,886	271	271	85	94
*Walton-on-the-Naze	2,172	38	36	3	2	73	56
Wanstead	13,830	233	253	14	12	59	47
Witham	3,480	68	72	6	4	88	56
*Wivenhoe	2,375	40	48	4	3	94	63
*Woodford	18,496	371	357	29	20	77	56
Rural Districts.							
Belchamp	4,676	84	73	7	4	80	55
Billericay	21,555	386	369	24	32	62	87
Braintree	18,463	324	341	26	40	81	117
Bumpstead ...	2,594	58	41	5	5	82	122

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Rural Districts-cont.							
*Chelmsford ...	22,791	493	462	32	28	64	61
Dunmow	16,084	308	276	24	15	77	54
Epping	13,959	282	229	18	17	63	74
Halstead	10,332	194	159	14	13	73	82
Lexden and Winstree ...	19,686	387	290	27	28	70	97
*Maldon	16,164	335	273	19	13	57	48
Ongar	10,644	214	226	14	17	67	75
Orsett	18,443	503	431	39	39	77	90
*Rochford	18,375	389	374	30	31	78	83
*Romford	25,356	601	539	50	43	82	80
Saffron Walden ...	10,810	203	184	13	21	65	114
Stansted	7,066	135	108	12	15	85	139
Tendring	21,957	440	419	36	31	83	74
Total for whole County.	865,651	19,028	17,622	1,546	1,530	82	87

Midwives.—Two hundred and thirty-five (188 trained), of whom 107 are employed by nursing associations. The provision of nurse-midwives by these associations in rural districts has been very beneficial, and is being extended every year. In urban areas the standard of midwifery is generally rather lower. The practice of uncertified women is gradually diminishing, but in at least two towns good midwives are needed, and uncertified women are at present practising. The midwives attended about 30 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by a woman inspector under the direction of the County M.O.H. Every midwife was inspected twice during the year, and many of them several times. Medical aid was required by midwives in 439 cases in 1916. Four local authorities provide the services of a midwife or doctor for the aid in confinement of necessitous women. The Inspector of Midwives, with the approval of the M.O.H., helped the midwives to form an association of Essex midwives which is affiliated to the Midwives Institute. This association has six local branches and lectures are being given to the midwives at each centre. Some of these lectures are given at the tuberculosis dispensaries and in other cases a room has been lent at Town Halls for the purpose. The lecturers are women doctors connected with tuberculosis, school and infant welfare work.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have not yet adopted a county scheme of maternity and child welfare work.

Barking Town Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 895 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, who give about half-time to this work and half to school nursing. They visit infants up to 12 months, and in 1916 paid 1,359 visits to 895 infants. At the first visits, 86 per cent. were entirely breast-fed, and at the third month 58 per cent. The Plaistow Maternity Charity undertakes ante-natal visiting in the case of mothers who are to be admitted as in-patients or to be attended at home. Two midwives from this institution are resident in the district.

Of the 895 births notified in 1916, 528 were attended by midwives, and of the latter cases 252 were attended by midwives from the local branch of the Plaistow Maternity Charity.

Centres.—The Council employ a local medical practitioner to attend once a week at the *School Clinic* for ante-natal consultations. Home visits are paid to expectant mothers by the council's H.V.s and by voluntary workers to invite them to attend these consultations, and the Maternity Charity also refers to this centre cases which are not likely to require in-patient treatment. Complicated cases requiring in-patient treatment are referred from the centre to the Maternity Charity. An infant class is held at the school clinic, and is open daily for medical advice and treatment, and small operations are performed. Babies are weighed weekly by the H.V.s, who give simple advice to the mothers. During 1916, 246 mothers made 1,344 attendances. Dried milk is sold.

Hospital Treatment.—Cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum are admitted to the Council's Isolation Hospital. Maternity cases requiring in-patient treatment are removed in the Council's ambulance to the Plaistow Maternity Home.

Provision of Medical Assistance—The Council provide medical assistance for poor women in confinement.

Chelmsford Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Council decided in February, 1917, to appoint a H.V. who will give half-time to this work and half-time to school nursing.

Chingford Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a part-time H.V. in June, 1916, to undertake visiting of expectant mothers, and children up to school age. She made 335 visits in the last half of 1916, including 7 ante-natal visits.

Clacton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 148 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one part-time H.V., the remainder of her time being given to private nursing. Infants are visited within 24 days after birth, but they are not revisited. In 1915 she visited 148 infants.

Colchester Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 861 births notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gives two-thirds of her time to infant welfare work and one-third to tuberculosis visiting. She visits infants during the first week (but after the third day), at the end of the first month and at the end of the third month. In 1916 she paid 2,355 visits to infants. The percentage of breast-fed infants, according to information supplied by mothers, was: First month, 95; third month, 85; 3 to 6 months, 84; 6 to 9 months, 68; 9 to 12 months, 66. The acting M.O.H., however, considers these figures too high. Special visits are paid during the summer months (June to September) to infants who were born during the previous months (October to May) with a view to the prevention of diarrhœa, etc. Leaflets are left at the same time.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is a voluntary centre, organised by a committee of ladies, held at 7A, St. Botolph's Street. Babies are weighed and advice given by the lady doctor and nurse in attendance. Model

garments are shown. Voluntary helpers visit mothers whose babies are delicate, and to see if advice is carried out. Dried milk, Virol and woollen underclothing are provided in necessitous cases.

Grays Thurrock Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 397 births, or 100 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gave only part of her time to maternity and child welfare work until June, 1916, when the Council appointed a whole-time H.V. During 1916, 341 visits were paid to infants. Children are now visited up to school age, and ante-natal visiting is undertaken.

Centre.—The Council have provided a Centre which is open twice a week. The M.O.H. attends fortnightly and sees both expectant mothers and infants.

Hospital Treatment.—Complicated maternity cases are received into the Passmore Edwards Hospital, Tilbury, and cases of puerperal fever are to be admitted to the isolation hospital.

Ilford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 1,470 births, or 100 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Hitherto there has been one H.V., giving part-time to infant welfare work and part-time to school nursing. She has visited infants about three weeks after birth if a doctor has been in attendance, and 10 to 14 days after birth in midwives' cases. In 1916, 2,150 visits were paid to 1,370 infants. In order that infant visiting may be continued up to school age and ante-natal visiting undertaken, the Council have recently appointed an additional part-time H.V.

Centre.—Voluntary.—The Ilford Child Welfare Centre, organised by a committee of ladies, is open twice a week. The M.O.H. and the H.V. attend, babies are weighed and examined by the doctor, and records kept. The H.V. gives short addresses, and advice as to diet, clothing, etc. Virol, Glaxo and Lactagol are sold at cost price. The number of children in attendance in December, 1915, was 184.

Medical Assistance.—The Council provide medical treatment for ringworm in children under school age for a small fee, which is remitted wholly or partially in necessitous cases.

Leyton Urban District.

Health Visitors.—Hitherto the Council have employed only one part-time H.V., who has given the remainder of her time to school nursing. The Council have now adopted a comprehensive scheme for maternity and child welfare, including the appointment of an additional H.V., who, with the existing officer, would give almost whole-time to the work, the provision of a maternity and infant clinic at the Town Hall under a M.O., and the provision of four maternity beds in a local hospital. Cases of measles are to be nursed by the nurses of a local nursing home.

Loughton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The home visiting is carried out by a Queen's nurse, who works under the direction of a local committee. The Council have arranged to make an annual contribution towards the cost of the nurse on the understanding that she does such ante-natal and post-natal work as may be necessary. She paid 54 visits in 1916.

Romford Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ jointly with the Romford R.D.C. a whole-time H.V., who commenced duty on January 1st, 1916, and who visits children up to school age. In 1916 she made 1,445 visits to infants.

Centre.—A voluntary centre was started in the latter part of 1916.

Shoeburyness Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 118 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council have recently appointed a part-time H.V., who will visit children up to the age of 12 months, and undertake ante-natal visiting.

Tilbury Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time nurse is employed by the Council as H.V. and assistant inspector of nuisances. She visits children up to school age. In 1916 she made 1,029 visits to infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—A *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre* is held once a week at 61, *Dock Road*, at which the H.V. attends, and weighs babies and gives hygienic advice. The M.O.H. attends twice a month to examine children and advise the mothers. Children up to school age are brought to the centre. The centre was opened in November, 1915.

Hospital Treatment.—A cottage hospital, to which the Council contribute, is available for maternity cases requiring in-patient treatment.

Walthamstow Urban District.

Midwives.—The County Council, as from 1st April, 1916, delegated to the District Council their powers under the Midwives Act, 1902, with certain restrictions.

Health Visitors.—Prior to 1915, some infant visiting, more particularly in connection with summer diarrhœa, had been undertaken by a female sanitary inspector, who was appointed in 1908. The remainder of her time was occupied in visiting workshops, women workers, etc. In January, 1916, an additional whole-time visitor was appointed, and later in the year a second H.V. was appointed; 3,082 visits were made to 2,527 infants in 1916. Home visitation has also been undertaken by one salaried worker and several voluntary workers belonging to the Walthamstow Infant Welfare Society.

Centres.—(A) *Municipal.*—In March, 1916, two ante-natal clinics, situated in the more densely populated areas, were established. These are under the supervision of a lady doctor, who attends two hours weekly at each centre.

(B) *Voluntary.—The Infant Welfare Society* was established early in 1915, and provided a centre where an infant consultation is held weekly with a local medical practitioner, the society's nurse and voluntary workers in attendance. The Council contribute to the funds of the society.

Walton-on-the-Naze Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council since March, 1916, have employed a district nurse as part-time H.V., who visits children up to school age, and also expectant mothers. She made 52 visits to expectant mothers, and 57 visits to 31 infants in 1916.

Wivenhoe Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council since 1916 have employed a district nurse as H.V., who gives 12 to 14 hours a week to this work. She made 464 visits in 1916.

Woodford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 14 births, or 2 per cent. notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is some home visiting of the infants attending a voluntary centre by the part-time superintendent of the centre, who is a qualified H.V.

Centre.—A centre was established in October, 1915, in the *Church Room, Holy Trinity Church, Hermon Hill,* by a voluntary committee, where consultations are conducted weekly by the M.O.H., assisted by the superintendent of the centre and voluntary workers. Virol is sold at cost price.

Chelmsford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V. as from 1st February, 1917. She visits expectant mothers, and infants and young children under school age, including those suffering from measles.

Medical and Nursing Assistance.—The Council have made arrangements with district nursing associations for the provision of nurses for young children suffering from measles in need of their assistance. The Council provide the services of a midwife, or a doctor where a midwife is not available, or where the midwife requires medical assistance, for necessitous women.

Maldon Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V. who commenced duty in October, 1916. She visits expectant mothers and infants, and children under school age suffering from measles.

A Committee has been formed, including representatives of nursing associations, and the proper proportion of lady members. The county inspector of midwives is an *ex-officio* member.

Medical and Nursing Assistance.—The Council propose to provide the services of a midwife or of a doctor where a midwife is not available, or where the midwife requires medical assistance, for the aid in confinement of necessitous women. They also propose to provide the services of a doctor in necessitous cases for children under five years of age suffering from measles.

Rochford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V. as from 1st January, 1917, to visit expectant mothers and infants, and children under school age suffering from measles.

A committee has been formed, including representatives of nursing associations, and the proper proportion of lady members. The county inspector of midwives is an *ex-officio* member.

Medical and Nursing Assistance.—The Council provide the services of a midwife, or of a doctor where a midwife is not available, or where the midwife requires medical assistance. They have also made arrangements with the district nursing associations for the provision of nurses for children under five years of age suffering from measles.

Romford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council employs, jointly with the Romford U.D.C. a whole-time H.V., who commenced duty on January 1st, 1916, and who visits children up to school age. In 1916 she made 1,397 visits to 333 infants in the rural district.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Awre	1,070	22	16	1	—	35	—
†Charlton Kings ...	4,495	88	78	6	10	69	128
*Cheltenham M.B. ..	48,942	829	773	77	68	93	88
†Cirencester ...	7,631	143	127	10	16	67	126
†Coleford	2,604	67	73	8	6	115	82
†Kingswood ...	12,700	268	267	23	22	84	82
†Nailsworth ...	3,031	60	55	5	6	88	109
†Newnham	1,021	22	18	2	—	68	—
†Stow-on-the-Wold ..	1,301	24	28	2	1	93	36
†Stroud	8,767	160	154	11	14	71	91
†Tetbury	1,758	34	28	4	4	119	143
†Tewkesbury M.B....	5,287	107	98	9	9	84	92
†Westbury-on-Severn	1,812	33	29	1	2	38	69
Rural Districts.							
†Campden	5,597	114	118	10	10	83	85
†Cheltenham ...	5,254	93	80	6	4	67	50
†Chipping Sodbury ..	20,955	404	373	34	28	83	75
†Cirencester ...	12,746	255	217	15	16	60	74
†Dursley	12,233	246	224	16	18	65	80
†East Dean and United Parishes	19,952	518	502	47	44	90	88
†Faringdon (part of)§	1,167	21	22	2	—	108	—
†Gloucester ...	12,615	221	188	14	12	63	64
†Lydney	9,005	189	200	13	13	67	65
†Marston Sicca ...	1,609	31	28	2	—	72	—
†Newent	6,964	128	125	11	14	82	112
†Northleach ...	8,056	169	171	11	14	62	82
†Pebworth	3,239	71	55	5	3	74	55
†Stow-on-the-Wold (part of)§	6,803	138	117	11	7	78	60
†Stroud	28,068	483	482	32	44	66	91
†Tetbury (part of)§...	3,913	73	68	3	6	41	88
†Tewkesbury (part of)§	5,074	101	77	10	3	97	39
†Thornbury... ...	19,079	373	345	26	23	68	67
†Warmley	17,188	352	339	34	38	96	112
†West Dean ...	13,454	388	354	32	32	83	90
†Wheatenhurst ...	6,093	116	111	9	10	76	90
†Winchcombe (part of)§	9,531	184	181	13	15	72	83
Total for County...	329,014	6,522	6,121	512	512	78	84

§ Faringdon, part in Co. Berks; Stow-on-the-Wold, part in Co. Worcester; Tewkesbury, part in Co. Worcester; Winchcombe, part in Co. Worcester. Tetbury, part in Co. Wilts.

Midwives.—The supply of certified midwives in the county has never been adequate. In 1907 there were no certified midwives in 120 parishes with an aggregate population of 52,966. The number practising on their own account (all or almost all untrained women) has fallen from 156 in 1910 to 116 in 1916. The deficiency is being gradually met by the formation of district nursing associations, and the number of trained midwives employed by such associations has risen from 112 in 1909 to 129 in 1916; but at the end of that year there were still 54 parishes, with a population of 22,055, in which there were no certified midwives. In 1916 there were 245 practising midwives, of whom 147 were trained. The County Council have aided the supply of midwives by an annual grant of £100 to the County Nursing Association for the training of midwives. The Council have recently decided to provide the services of a midwife for the aid in confinement of necessitous women in localities where a certified midwife is not available, and the services of a doctor when required by a midwife. The inspection of midwives is undertaken on behalf of the County Council by the assistant superintendent of the County Nursing Association. In 1916, 731 inspections were made. The midwives attend 61 per cent. of the births in the county, and are inspected about three times a year.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme for the whole county, excluding the Borough of Cheltenham where local arrangements have been made. Under this scheme, which came into operation on 1st April, 1916, the county has been divided into six areas. For these areas six whole-time county nurses have been appointed, who will act as H.V.s., school nurses and tuberculosis visitors, and who will be responsible for the carrying out of the work in their respective districts. In about half the parishes in this area, viz., in those parishes covered by their respective associations, the visiting is done by 73 district nurses, but where there is no district nurse available the health visiting is done by the county nurse.

The following are the areas assigned to the county nurses:—(1) *North-Eastern* (111 parishes; population, 36,136).—Stow-on-the-Wold U. and Campden, Marston Sicca, Northleach, Pebworth, Stow-on-the-Wold and Winchcomb R.D.s. (2) *North-Western* (77 parishes; population, 45,782).—Charlton Kings and Tewkesbury U.D.s and Cheltenham, Gloucester, Newent, Tewkesbury and Wheatenhurst R.D.s. (3) *Eastern* (70 parishes; population, 67,081).—Cirencester, Nailsworth, Stroud and Tedbury U.D.s., and Cirencester, Faringdon and Stroud and Tetbury R.D.s. (4) *Western* (28 parishes; population, 48,918).—Awre, Coleford, Newnham and Westbury-on-Severn U.D.s and East Dean, Lydney and West Dean R.D.s. (5) *South-Western* (35 parishes; population, 31,312). Chipping Sodbury (six parishes), Dursley (10 parishes) and Thornbury R.D.s. (6) *South-Eastern* (32 parishes; population, 50,843).—Kingswood U. and Chipping Sodbury (20 parishes) and Warmley R.D.s. Nineteen other district nursing associations, working in 83 parishes, with a population of 77,540, are now being invited to co-operate in the scheme.

Centres.—It is proposed to make grants to existing voluntary agencies, and that later on when dental clinics have been provided for the school medical service they might be utilised for infant consultations.

The following is a list of the existing voluntary centres in the county (excluding Cheltenham):—*Campden R.D.*—Broad Campden School for Mothers and Babies' Club, started in October, 1915. Meetings held monthly for baby weighing, and prizes given at age of 12 months. No medical supervision. *Cirencester R.D.*—Fairford. *East Dean and*

United Parishes R.D.—(*a*) Churcham and Huntley School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome. (*b*) Cinderford Mothers' Club and Babies' Welcome. *Northleach R.D.*—(*a*) Coln St. Aldwyn Infant Welfare Centre serves Coln St. Aldwyn, Cirencester, and Northleach; it was established in September, 1915. Meetings are held fortnightly, and advice is given by a district nurse; the average attendance is six. (*b*) Eastleach, Hatherop, and Southrop District Nursing Association established a centre in May, 1916, where meetings are held fortnightly, and general advice given by a nurse-midwife. The attendance varies from two to eleven. *Gloucester R D.*—(*a*) Longlevens and District Child Welfare Centre was established in November, 1915, in the Church Room, The Avenue, Longlevens, with fortnightly meetings under a nurse who gives health talks to mothers. The average attendance is four. (*b*) Quedgeley District Nursing Association Baby Welcome was established in September, 1915, with fortnightly meetings under a nurse-midwife. The average attendance is four. (*c*) Hucclecote Infant Welfare Centre, Temperley, established in November, 1915, with fortnightly meetings under a lady doctor, who gives advice to mothers. Attendance varies from seven to eighteen. *Kingswood U.D.*—Kingswood Mothers and Babies' Welfare Centre. *Stroud R.D.*—Painswick Baby Clinic, established in October, 1915, by Painswick District Nursing Society. Consultations are held fortnightly, with occasional medical supervision. Advice given as to feeding of infants. *Tetbury U.D.*—Tetbury. *Winchcomb R.D.*—(*a*) Beckford Babies' Welcome. (*b*) Stanton and District Baby Clinic.

Cheltenham Borough.

N.B. Act.—A Statutory Committee has been appointed under the Act consisting of (*a*) six members of the Council, (*b*) two representatives of the Cheltenham District Nursing Association, (*c*) one representative of the Voluntary Health Society, (*d*) one representative of the Committee of the Cheltenham Crèche, and (*e*) one representative of working women.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V., who commenced her duties in May, 1916.

Centres.—*The Cheltenham Voluntary Health Society* has provided two centres at 2, *Bath Street*, and *St. Peter's Institute*. A M.O. attends the Bath Place Centre once a week and the St. Peter's Institute once a fortnight, and sees children over one year of age at the Bath Street Centre once a month.

Midwifery.—Most of the cases among the poor are taken by the District Nursing Association. During 1915, 608 were nursed (463 midwifery and 145 monthly nursing cases). At the Nurses' Home there is a small lying-in ward, to which 99 patients have been admitted during the last five years.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Bromyard	1,703	32	32	3	1	95	31
*Hereford, M.B. ...	22,568	458	421	39	34	84	81
Kington	1,819	33	34	1	1	38	29

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
Ledbury	3,358	74	64	5	9	64	141
Leominster, M.B....	5,737	132	101	13	16	95	158
Ross	4,682	95	73	8	11	85	151
Rural Districts.							
Bredwardine ...	1,995	35	48	2	1	43	21
Bromyard	7,931	174	144	12	11	66	76
Dore	6,491	139	110	8	8	57	73
Hereford	13,597	249	227	18	15	73	66
Kington	4,996	106	101	8	6	73	59
Ledbury	9,059	182	170	17	16	91	94
Leominster ...	7,915	154	152	9	10	55	66
Ross	10,421	204	202	15	9	71	45
Weobley	6,699	142	116	11	10	77	86
Whitchurch ...	1,526	33	30	4	5	82	167
Wigmore	3,772	79	87	5	4	57	46
Total for County...	114,269	2,320	2,112	175	167	76	79

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in 1916 was 111 (60 trained, of whom 32 worked for district nursing associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and 6 for unaffiliated associations, and 22 on their own account). They attend about 70 per cent. of the births. The County Council employ the superintendent of the County Nursing Association and her two assistants as inspectors of midwives. In 1916 they made 260 routine inspections and 106 special visits. In some districts there is no midwife available, and in others the supply is inadequate. As a result there has been some practice by uncertified women; but this is being gradually suppressed, and the need for qualified midwives is being met by the extension of district nursing associations. The County Council contribute £150 per annum to the County Nursing Association for the training of midwives. Three finished their training in 1916, and one district association was re-affiliated. Five nurses are at present in training, the period now being 12 instead of 9 months.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have under consideration a county scheme for maternity and child welfare work for the whole county except the City of Hereford, where a separate scheme is already in operation.

Hereford Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 392 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gives one-fourth of her time to maternity and child welfare work, and three-fourths to school nursing. The visits are not continued up to school age, and ante-natal visiting has not been undertaken. In 1916 about 82 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed: long tube bottles were in use in the case of nearly one third of the bottle-fed babies. The H.V. is at present on war service, and three district nurses of Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society undertake infant visiting, and make quarterly revisits. In 1916, 710 visits were made to 404 infants.

Centre.—Voluntary.—Since July, 1915, a mothers' welcome has been held at the *Young Women's Christian Association* once a fortnight. The M.O.H. is honorary medical officer.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Baldock	2,049	49	50	4	6	72	120
†Barnet	10,440	217	200	15	19	70	95
†Bishop's Stortford..	8,721	164	150	16	11	99	73
†Bushey	6,978	131	108	8	9	59	83
†Cheshunt	12,954	312	287	23	27	72	94
†Chorleywood ...	—	—	40	—	5	—	125
†East Barnet Valley.	12,381	240	225	13	10	55	44
†Great Berkhamp-stead.	7,302	113	122	9	8	78	66
†Harpenden ...	6,172	106	96	6	4	59	42
†Hemel Hempstead M.B.	12,888	292	283	20	21	69	74
†Hertford M.B. ...	10,383	223	188	18	17	82	90
†Hitchin	11,905	261	245	23	15	86	61
†Hoddesdon ...	5,196	99	116	6	7	63	60
†Rickmansworth ...	6,288	140	128	10	12	68	94
†Royston	3,985	71	46	4	7	60	152
†St. Albans M.B. ...	18,133	395	469	28	32	70	68
†Sawbridgeworth ...	2,304	41	34	5	1	110	29
†Stevenage	4,856	103	108	8	10	75	93
†Tring	4,481	85	93	6	7	79	75
†Ware	5,842	128	125	10	9	74	72
*Watford	40,939	889	872	68	61	77	70
Rural Districts.							
†Ashwell	3,948	67	73	4	4	63	55
†Barnet	4,969	105	101	8	7	72	69
†Berkhamsted ...	4,707	86	85	8	8	93	94
†Buntingford ...	5,019	106	93	6	4	59	43
†Hadham	5,795	104	105	5	5	51	48
†Hatfield	8,592	179	197	11	13	63	66
†Hemel Hempstead .	6,565	143	130	8	11	58	85
†Hertford	7,659	154	139	13	13	81	94
†Hitchin	18,666	458	458	30	39	66	85
†St. Albans ...	19,463	372	244	25	15	67	61
†Ware	11,464	211	199	12	19	56	95
†Watford	17,776	254	198	16	15	64	76
†Welwyn	2,419	52	42	3	2	53	48
Total for County...	311,284	6,362	6,049	448	453	70	75

Midwives.—One hundred and twenty-eight practising in 1916, of whom 82 were trained. 108 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by a county inspector of midwives, assisted by the H.V.s for the purpose of investigating special cases. 462 inspections were made in 1916. The number of trained midwives has increased from 31 to 108 in the last ten years, and in 1916 there were only six

parishes in the county without a midwife. The County Council have made provision for midwives in 22 parishes, and are proceeding to complete the midwifery service of the whole County.

Since 1910 the County Council have made a grant of £100 per annum to the county nursing association for the training of four pupil midwives; in 1916 this grant was increased to £250 for the training of ten pupils. The County Council provide medical assistance for necessitous women in confinement.

In 1915 the midwives attended 55 per cent. of the total births of the county; 42 per cent. without a doctor.

N.B. Act came into operation in the whole county in 1911, excepting the Watford Urban District, where it was already in force; 4,550 births, or 75 per cent., were notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme for the whole county (excluding Watford Urban District), which provides for the appointment of a county H.V. and seven H.V.s, who act also as assistant inspectors of midwives and school and tuberculosis nurses, and who give two-thirds of their time to maternity and child welfare work. They visit cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever. They work in nine urban districts, and in 17 parishes in the 13 rural districts. In the other 105 parishes and 11 urban districts the work is carried on by the district nurses, of whom there are 75, and by 1 voluntary visitor. The 75 district nurses are all qualified midwives with a certain amount of sick nursing training; 22 are fully certificated nurses. The County Council pay the associations employing these nurses a grant at the rate of £2 per thousand of the population.

The county H.V.s work in the following districts and parishes:—1. St. Albans and outlying hamlets and Colney Heath. 2. Barnet U.D., East Barnet Valley U.D., Totteridge, Elstree, Ridge, Shenley, and Northaw. 3. Cheshunt and Hoddesdon U.D.s. 4. Bishop's Stortford U.D., Great and Little Hormead, Much Hadham, and Thorley. 5. Hemel Hempstead U.D., 6. Tring U.D., Albury and Tring Rural. 7. Baldock U.D., Barley, Newnham, Caldicote and Wallington.

Centres.—The County Council have provided centres at *Barnet*, *High Barnet*, *Berkhamsted*, *Bishop's Stortford*, *Cheshunt*, *Hemel Hempstead*, *Hertford* and *St. Albans*. At *Stevenage*, a voluntary society has provided a centre, the work of which is co-ordinated with the County Council's scheme. A lady medical officer was appointed on 1st August, 1916, to undertake work at the centres. At *Hitchin* the *Maternity and Health Association* employ a H.V., half of whose time is given to maternity and child welfare work, 1,459 visits being made in 1915. A mothers' welcome is held weekly in the *Old Town Hall*, at which the M.O.H. attends once a fortnight. The County Council and the U.D.C. contribute.

Watford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 725 births, or 92 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s, one of whom is also tuberculosis visitor. All births are visited amongst the poorer and middle classes, and visits are continued after 12 months if the child is not thriving. Some ante-natal work is also done. In 1916, 140 visits were paid to expectant mothers, and 5,580 visits to 691 infants.

Centres.—Municipal.—There is a municipal centre held at the *Public Health Offices, High Street,* for expectant mothers every Thursday. It is attended by the H.V.s, an expert in needlework, and a lady of the committee. The M.O.H. attends monthly and gives an address. 50 mothers made 290 attendances in 1916. An infant welfare centre is held at the same place every Wednesday from September to April, and from April to September at the *County Nursing Home, King Street.* Infants are weighed and advice given to mothers as to feeding, clothing and general management. The M.O.H. gives medical advice, but treatment is unnecessary owing to existence of a large provident club. 346 mothers with children made 1,750 attendances in 1916. Another centre was opened in the Callow Land district at the end of 1916.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Godmanchester, M.B.	2,130	46	45	3	3	71	67
†Huntingdon, M.B.	4,003	70	66	6	2	82	30
†Old Fletton ...	5,005	132	127	15	14	110	110
†Ramsey	5,328	132	120	10	11	74	92
†St. Ives M.B. ...	3,015	60	41	4	2	71	49
†St. Neots	4,171	92	84	9	6	98	71
Rural Districts.							
†Huntingdon ...	6,938	143	134	7	12	47	97
†Norman Cross ...	5,624	119	112	11	8	91	71
†Oundle (part of)§ ...	1,140	21	19	1	3	48	158
†St. Ives	9,701	196	159	14	14	73	88
†St. Neots	7,227	130	112	10	7	75	63
†Thrapston (partof)§	863	16	13	2	2	94	154
†Stibbington ...	432	8	11	—	—	—	—
Total for County...	55,577	1,163	1,033	91	84	78	81

Midwives.—Twenty, of whom eleven were trained and in active practice: eight of these work in connection with nursing associations. The midwives are inspected by the county M.O.H., and 24 visits were paid in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a county scheme for maternity and child welfare. Two whole-time H.V.s have been appointed to undertake ante-natal visiting and home visiting of children up to school age. They are also to investigate cases of measles, and give advice in homes where cases of infant diarrhœa occur.

Centres.—The county council propose to give grants to maternity centres.

Old Fletton Urban District.—In December, 1915, a voluntary centre was commenced at 169, *High Street, Old Fletton,* and is open once a week. A doctor and nurse attend, and advice is given to mothers. The average attendance is 10.

KENT.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Ashford	13,668	271	256	22	27	80	105
*Beckenham ...	31,692	592	553	40	39	67	71
*Bexley	15,895	383	384	36	45	93	117
*Broadstairs and St. Peter's	8,929	125	119	7	4	54	34
*Bromley, M.B. ...	33,646	648	621	45	33	70	53
*Chatham, M.B. ...	42,250	1,103	944	124	115	112	122
†Cheriton	7,577	211	149	17	23	82	154
†Chislehurst ...	8,666	163	163	7	19	43	117
*Dartford	23,609	534	482	51	43	95	89
†Deal, M.B. ...	11,295	255	218	22	34	87	110
*Dover, M.B. ...	43,645	969	893	92	112	94	125
*Erith	27,750	745	741	57	56	76	76
†Faversham M.B. ...	10,619	231	261	21	22	91	84
*Folkestone, M.B. ...	33,502	602	658	46	74	76	112
†Foots Cray ...	8,493	145	155	8	10	57	65
*Gillingham, M.B....	52,252	1,237	1,072	113	104	91	97
*Gravesend, M.B. ...	28,115	644	609	59	57	91	94
*Herne Bay ...	7,780	132	108	9	6	68	56
†Hythe M.B. ...	6,387	141	139	15	12	103	86
†Lydd, M.B. ...	2,874	49	55	4	5	82	91
*Maidstone, M.B. ...	35,475	719	706	64	70	89	99
*Margate, M.B. ...	27,085	457	442	45	30	98	68
*Milton Regis ...	7,475	178	149	12	8	65	54
†New Romney, M.B.	1,333	22	21	1	2	46	95
*Northfleet	14,184	370	404	41	36	112	89
*Penge	22,330	431	421	36	40	84	95
*Queenborough, M.B.	2,468	80	85	7	12	88	141
*Ramsgate, M.B. ...	29,603	576	515	58	36	101	70
*Rochester, M.B. ...	31,384	728	662	65	53	89	80
†Sandgate	2,827	33	22	3	1	84	45
*Sandwich, M.B. ...	3,040	57	58	6	3	101	52
*Sevenoaks ...	9,182	170	138	11	13	62	94
*Sheerness	17,487	437	419	40	45	90	107
*Sittingbourne ...	8,380	219	207	18	12	86	58
†Southborough ...	7,001	138	123	14	13	98	106
†Tenterden, M.B. ...	3,379	63	49	4	2	67	41
†Tonbridge	14,796	302	274	23	23	75	84
*Tunbridge Wells, M.B.	35,697	556	553	38	51	67	92
†Walmer	5,347	93	91	8	6	83	66
†Whitstable ...	7,982	161	136	16	10	101	74
†Wrotham	4,169	93	75	6	6	59	80
Rural Districts.							
†Blean	7,597	133	127	8	7	56	55
†Bridge	11,194	225	215	13	17	58	79
†Bromley	21,958	451	424	36	36	80	85
†Cranbrook ...	13,689	248	244	20	21	79	86
*Dartford	39,909	890	868	84	78	94	90
†Dover	8,290	165	114	13	14	78	123
*East Ashford ...	13,616	294	263	22	24	74	91
†Eastry	13,161	279	258	22	15	79	58
†Elham	7,441	119	118	5	13	42	110
†Faversham ...	14,129	305	313	27	23	89	73

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Rural Districts-cont.							
†Hollingbourne ...	12,845	244	204	18	19	75	93
†Hoo	3,965	103	102	10	8	93	78
†Isle of Thanet ...	12,929	202	155	23	13	111	84
†Maidstone	16,398	338	337	33	32	99	95
†Malling	24,233	546	474	46	33	85	70
*Milton	12,453	278	276	21	35	76	127
†Romney Marsh ...	2,797	60	57	4	5	67	88
†Sevenoaks ...	24,029	451	397	31	30	69	76
*Sheppey	4,427	96	94	10	8	105	85
†Strood	15,354	372	311	33	22	89	71
†Tenterden	6,001	120	116	8	9	65	78
*Tonbridge	17,769	351	306	27	12	76	39
*West Ashford ...	7,964	135	108	10	8	71	74
Total for County...	1,020,965	21,470	20,011	1,826	1,784	85	89

Midwives.—Four hundred and five on the register (231 trained), but 58 did not practise. Forty-six work under district nursing associations. All midwives are inspected by two whole-time lady inspectors, who in 1915 made 814 routine inspections, and paid six visits to unregistered women, and 748 special visits (*e.g.*, to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, and to cases attended by unsatisfactory midwives). The County Council make an annual grant of £400 for the training of midwives, and by arrangement with the County Nursing Association 16 are trained annually for service in the county.

Health Visitors.—At the end of 1916 separate schemes were administered in 26 of the 41 boroughs and urban districts, and in six of the 23 rural districts. A scheme to cover the rest of the county has been adopted by the County Council. This scheme includes the appointment of ten whole-time and nineteen part-time H.V.s, and all but two of these officers have now started work. It is proposed to extend the county scheme to some of the smaller districts which are at present working separate schemes.

Centres.—Southborough Urban District.—Southborough Babies' Welcome and Mothercraft Centre, St. Matthew's Parish Room, High Brooms Road, established January, 1916. Weekly meetings are held for baby weighings and health talks, and demonstrations by Jubilee nurses; a lady doctor attends fortnightly. Lectures and cookery demonstrations and needlework.

Wrotham Urban District.—Borough Green Mothers' and Babies' Welcome. Established in March, 1916, in *High Street, Borough Green.* Meetings held weekly under a nurse; cases are referred to doctor for advice. Needlework classes held.

Ashford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a district nurse as part-time H.V.

Beckenham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 585 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving three-fourths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and one-fourth to school and tuberculosis nursing. She visits children up to five years of age, and also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In 1915 she paid 2,547 visits to 369 infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—An infant consultation is held once a week at 75, *High Street.* The acting M.O.H. and the H.V. attend, babies are weighed and advice is given as to diet, clothing, etc. Those requiring medical advice are referred to the M.O., and Glaxo, Virol, cod-liver oil and malt, olive oil, grey powders, etc., are supplied, but the mothers are advised to consult a doctor when other than minor treatment is necessary. During 1916, 566 babies attended the centre; the average attendance was 21.

Bexley Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 351 births, or 91 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—Until January, 1916, the Council employed a local nurse, who gave one-fourth of her time to infant visiting, and made 262 visits in 1915. On 1st February, 1916, the Council appointed a H.V. who gives most of her time to maternity and child welfare work and paid 1,102 visits (including the home visitation of cases of measles), and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting. It is intended to develop ante-natal visiting.

Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V., who gives part of her time to them and the remainder to the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Mothercraft Committee.

Centre.—Broadstairs and St. Peter's Mothercraft Club hold a Centre weekly attended by the H.V. and the M.O. for children up to five.

Bromley Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 611 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a H.V., who gives three-quarters of her time to maternity and child welfare work, and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting and inspection of workrooms where females are employed. During the year 1916 she paid 234 visits to 88 expectant mothers, and 2,837 visits to 518 infants and children up to school age.

Centres.—Voluntary.—The *Bromley Infants' Health Society* has three centres, at *Parish Room, West Street, St. Mark's Room,* and *St. Luke's Institute.* Ante-natal and infant consultations are held weekly at each centre—at two centres by the M.O.H., and at the third by a general practitioner. The municipal H.V. attends the centres and follows up the case by home visits. In addition the Society employed their own nurse during 1916; she co-operated with the Council's H.V. Babies are weighed, infant clothing is sold at reduced prices; in special cases milk is supplied to mothers for their infants; literature as to the prevention of diarrhœa, the dangers from flies, etc., is distributed; and by recommendation the society is enabled to send mothers and babies to the seaside for rest, to obtain admission of children into hospitals or convalescent homes, and in cases of illness to hire women to keep house. During 1916, 150 mothers attended the centres and the total attendances of babies was 1,561.

Chatham Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 866, or 83 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Up to the end of March, 1916, home visiting was undertaken by a H.V., who devoted four days a week to this work, and the remainder to the school clinic. An additional whole-time H.V. was then appointed. Infants are visited up to one year and continued where necessary up to school age, and ante-natal visiting is undertaken.

Centre.—The Council have decided to establish a maternity and child welfare centre, which will be opened as soon as possible. Arrangements have been made with the local hospital for the treatment of patients referred from the centre.

Dartford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 77 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who, up to June, 1915, gave half-time, but has since given whole-time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal visiting. In 1916 she paid ten visits to expectant mothers, and 3,174 visits to children under 5, including 481 visits to new-born babies.

Centre.—There is a Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre held four days a week at the *Technical Institute, Essex Road,* under the supervision of four local doctors, each of whom attends the same day in each week. Treatment for minor ailments is given in necessitous cases; others are referred to their own doctor. Children up to five years of age may attend. Voluntary workers investigate necessitous cases, and milk, eggs, etc., are provided.

The Council undertakes to provide the services of a midwife and of a doctor when called in by a midwife in necessitous cases.

Dover Borough.

N.B. Act.—A Statutory Committee has been appointed, consisting of five members of the Council, one medical practitioner (nominated by the Dover Medical Society), one woman (nominated by the Women's Co-operative Guild), and two other women. 955 births, or 95 per cent., were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—In January, 1916, the Council appointed a H.V. who gives whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to school age. During the year she paid 4,574 visits to 1,001 children.

Centre.—Since January, 1916, a municipal centre has been held once a week at *St. Mary's Parish Institute, Biggin Street.* The H.V. attends each week and a doctor once a fortnight. Children are received up to school age. If treatment is required mothers are referred to their own doctors, or hospital out-patients tickets are supplied. 214 women attended the centre with one or more children in 1916.

Erith Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914. All births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Hitherto a nurse has been employed giving a quarter of her time to maternity and child welfare work and three-quarters to school nursing. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and tuberculosis were also visited. A whole time H.V. was appointed in December, 1916.

Folkestone Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 734 births, or 94 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Till July, 1916, about one-fifth of the time of a school nurse was given to visiting infants under six months. In 1915 she paid 476 visits to 407 infants. On 1st July, 1916, the Council appointed an honorary whole-time H.V. in lieu of the paid officer, who has made 421 primary visits and 503 revisits.

Centre.—Municipal.—The Council in August, 1916, established a centre in *Old Harvey Grammar School, Foord Road,* for weekly ante-natal and infant consultations. The medical supervision is undertaken by a rota of local medical practitioners, who will each attend for six months at a time. The H.V. gives advice daily at the centre.

The Council provide the services of a midwife, and of a doctor when called in by a midwife for necessitous women.

Gillingham Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The council employ the school nurse as infant H.V. In 1915 she made 1,598 visits to 583 infants.

Gravesend Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 598 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The council have hitherto employed the school nurse as part-time infant H.V., but a whole-time H.V. has now been appointed, and children are to be visited up to school age.

Centre.—A municipal centre was started at the *School Clinic, Manor Road,* in December, 1916, and is held four afternoons a week, twice for expectant mothers and twice for mothers with children. The M.O.H. and H.V. attend. Minor ailments are treated, and cod liver oil, malt and Virol provided, and serious ailments referred to general practitioners. Medical and nursing assistance will be given in necessitous maternity cases.

Herne Bay Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The council employ a nurse as a part-time H.V. under an arrangement with the local maternity and district nursing association. First visits are made to infants about ten days after birth and after the doctor ceases to attend, and three or four visits are made within two months of birth. Only exceptional cases are visited later. On the 1st May, 1916, a second nurse was appointed for the home visitation of cases of measles. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the H.V.

Centre.—Voluntary.—The association referred to above opened a centre in 1915. Infant consultations are held weekly with a rota of local medical practitioners, who give their services, and the nurse employed by the council as H.V. attends. It is intended to extend the work to ante-natal consultations.

Maidstone Borough.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st August, 1915.

Health Visitor.—On 1st November, 1916, the Council appointed a H.V., who devotes the whole of her time to maternity and child welfare. First visits are made to infants about nine days after birth, and they are revisited as circumstances permit up to one year old. From August, 1915, to October, 1916, 313 first visits and 324 revisits were made to

infants. During November and December, 1916, 468 visits were made, of which 134 were first visits. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the H.V., and are treated at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital.

Centre.—A Voluntary Society has established an infant welfare centre at the *Old Palace, Maidstone,* which is held weekly and has an average attendance of about 24.

Margate Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V., who visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 3,277 visits were paid to about 500 children. Some home visiting is also done by voluntary lady workers and a local midwife, but only after first visits have been made by the H.V.

Centre.—Municipal.—A centre provided by the Council is held twice a week at the *Schoolroom, Emmanuel Church, Addington Square.* The M.O.H. attends for ante-natal and infant consultations, and the H.V. and voluntary workers assist. Babies are weighed and mothers advised and referred to private doctors for treatment where necessary. The H.V. gives short lectures illustrated by lantern slides, and literature as to infant welfare is provided gratuitously. There is a needlework stall, where patterns and suitable garments can be obtained at about cost price. Milk is provided from a voluntary source for those in necessitous circumstances. There is an average attendance of 45.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council provide the services of doctors for expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous circumstances owing to the war.

Milton Regis Urban District.

(See under Sittingbourne Urban District.)

Northfleet Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 358 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a H.V. who gives two-thirds of her time to maternity and child welfare and the remainder to school nursing. Children are visited only up to 12 months; during 1916 about 1,000 visits were paid to 358 infants, of whom 300 were breast-fed. The H.V. visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Penge Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 390 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving three-fourths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and one-fourth to tuberculosis visiting and inspection of women's workrooms. Hitherto she has visited children up to 12 months, but it is intended shortly to extend the work to children up to five years, and ante-natal visiting is also contemplated. In 1915, 1,599 visits were paid to 333 infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—An infant consultation is held once a week at the *Town Hall, Anerley Road,* at which the M.O.H., H.V. and a trained nurse attend. Babies are weighed, simple treatment is given, and drugs are provided where necessary. Children are seen up to the age of five years, and nursing mothers are also advised and prescribed for by the M.O.H. It is proposed to extend the work to ante-natal consultations. The H.V. also encourages mothers to come to see her at the Town Hall any morning, and the M.O.H. sees the babies if necessary.

Queenborough Borough.

(See under Sheerness Urban District.)

Ramsgate Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 519 births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is now one H.V. employed jointly by the Town Council and the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity and Mothercraft Association, and giving her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She undertakes ante-natal visiting, and visits children up to five years of age. In 1916, 1,989 visits were paid to expectant mothers and to children under five years by the part-time H.V. then employed by the Council.

Centre.—Consultations for expectant mothers and for infants up to the age of five years are held weekly at a centre at *Curtis House, Cliff Street,* provided by the *Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity and Mothercraft Association.* The consultations are conducted by the Acting M.O.H., and the H.V. is superintendent of the centre. The average weekly attendance of mothers is 60. The Association employ one midwife, and a considerable proportion of the midwifery of the town is undertaken by her. They also provide midwifery assistance either free or at a reduced fee in necessitous cases. On the recommendation of the M.O.H. and the H.V., the Central Help Committee supply milk to nursing mothers in necessitous circumstances.

Rochester Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 618 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a whole time H.V., whose duties include the home visitation of cases of measles. Infants are visited up to eight months, and usually seven visits are paid. In 1916, 2,500 visits were made to 561 infants; of these 534 were breast-fed at the date of the last visit.

Sandwich Borough.

N.B. Act came into in 1914; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a district nurse as part-time H.V. She visits children up to school age, and during 1916 she paid 788 visits to 96 children and 183 visits to 39 expectant mothers.

Centre.—Voluntary.—The *Sandwich Maternity Society and Mothercraft Club and Babies' Welcome* has weekly meetings, when mothers receive advice and instruction, infants are weighed, and children kept under observation up to school age.

Sevenoaks Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a part-time H.V. in 1916.

Sheerness Urban District, Queenborough Borough and Sheppey Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in each district in 1914; 484 births, or 81 per cent., were notified in the three districts in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The three Councils employ a half-time H.V., the remainder of whose time is employed by the County Council as tuberculosis visitor and school nurse in the same area. Usually only one visit has been paid, and during the year 1915 she made 440 visits to

389 infants. The present arrangement is inadequate, and the three Councils have under consideration the appointment of a whole-time maternity and infant H.V. for their joint districts.

Centres.—Municipal.—The H.V. has conducted a mothers' welcome weekly at *Sheerness* and *Queenborough*. Babies are weighed, and in some cases mothers are referred for advice to the M.O.H. at his office, or at the centre by appointment. In 1915, 59 mothers made 228 attendances at the two centres. The centre at Sheerness has been closed since the end of 1915 owing to the premises being required for military purposes.

Sittingbourne Urban District, Milton Regis Urban District and Milton Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in each district in 1914; 645 births were notified in the three districts in 1915.

Health Visitor.—For two years the three Councils employed a half-time H.V., the remainder of whose time was employed by the County Council as tuberculosis visitor and school nurse in the same area. Visiting was confined almost entirely to infants up to 12 months. During 1915, 587 visits were made to 540 infants. This arrangement proved inadequate, and on the 1st April, 1916, the three Councils appointed the H.V. as a whole-time officer for maternity and child welfare work in the joint district. Expectant mothers are visited, and children are now visited up to school age.

Centres.—Municipal.—The H.V. conducts a mothers' welcome weekly at the *Public Offices, Chalkwell, near Sittingbourne*, and fortnightly at *Church Hall, Rainham*. Babies are weighed, and in some cases mothers are referred for advice to the M.O.H. at his office or at the centre by appointment. The total attendances of mothers at each centre in 1915 was 247 and 32 respectively. Children attend up to five years of age.

Tunbridge Wells Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, each giving one and a half days a week to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder of their time to school nursing. They visit children up to 12 months and do some ante-natal work. In 1916, 1,699 visits were paid to 375 children.

Centre.—Municipal.—Since November, 1914, an infant consultation has been held once a week at the *Public Health Office*, at which the M.O.H. and the H.V. attend. Infants are weighed and medical and hygienic advice is given. Foods and clothing are provided in necessitous cases from a voluntary fund. During 1916, 130 babies were brought to the centre and the total number of attendances was 511.

Dartford Rural District.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s, who give their whole time to maternity and child welfare work, began work in December, 1915, and a third in November, 1916. Each has a separate district, and infants are visited about 10 days after birth and revisited up to school age.

Centres.—There are seven maternity and child welfare centres held fortnightly.

East Ashford Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 204 births, or 78 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The Council have made arrangements with four district nursing associations for home visiting in the areas served by the associations and with two local nurses in areas where there are no nursing associations. In 1915, 430 visits were made to 153 infants.

Milton Rural District.

(See under Sittingbourne U.)

Sheppey Rural District.

(See under Sheerness U.)

Tonbridge Rural District.

Health Visitors.—The Council have arranged for the services of 11 district nurses as H.V.s throughout the district. They began their duties in October, 1916.

West Ashford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—A part-time H.V. was appointed by the Council in October, 1916. She undertakes the visiting of children up to school age and also ante-natal visiting.

LANCASHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Abram	6,893	207	186	27	32	128	172
*Accrington M.B. ...	45,029	855	753	106	78	122	104
†Adlington	4,457	104	93	8	8	77	86
*Ashton-in-Makerfield.	21,543	672	610	90	96	134	157
*Ashton-under-Lyne M.B.	45,172	1,042	905	176	154	169	170
†Aspull	8,276	249	205	37	35	146	171
*Atherton	18,982	521	474	75	50	143	105
†Audenshaw ...	7,977	192	159	26	19	136	119
*Bacup M.B. ...	22,318	430	376	50	38	117	101
Barrowford ...	5,527	112	93	15	6	132	65
†Billinge	4,903	142	115	18	15	125	130
†Bispham-with-Norbreck.	2,244	31	28	3	—	98	—
†Blackrod	3,896	103	96	15	12	140	125
*Brierfield	8,259	174	150	21	11	119	73
†Carnforth	3,141	66	70	5	4	76	57
*Chadderton ...	28,299	715	659	88	81	123	123
*Chorley M.B. ...	30,315	723	706	104	93	143	132
†Church	6,888	141	116	20	10	142	86
*Clayton-le-Moors ...	8,868	222	173	28	33	126	191
*Clitheroe M.B. ...	12,500	270	235	31	20	114	85
*Colne M.B. ...	25,689	537	428	67	57	124	119
*Crompton	14,750	329	292	45	37	138	127
†Croston	2,041	39	38	3	—	83	—
*Dalton-in-Furness .	10,763	323	344	31	45	95	131
*Darwen M.B. ...	40,332	737	666	97	75	132	113
*Denton	16,877	366	327	52	48	141	147
†Droylsden	13,259	320	316	39	41	122	130
*Eccles M.B. ...	41,944	954	883	101	106	106	120
*Failsworth ...	15,998	423	392	56	38	133	97

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
*Farnworth ...	28,131	663	576	112	101	168	175
†Fleetwood ...	15,875	475	375	58	33	121	88
†Formby ...	5,947	108	95	7	4	63	42
†Fulwood ...	6,578	79	75	5	6	63	80
*Golborne ...	6,931	219	201	35	39	158	194
†Grange ...	2,232	21	16	1	—	49	—
†Great Crosby ...	12,273	254	232	20	18	80	78
*Great Harwood ...	13,815	280	233	26	19	91	82
*Haslingden M.B. ...	18,719	334	289	44	34	130	118
*Haydock ...	9,649	312	284	46	43	146	151
†Heysham ...	3,350	45	45	3	1	72	22
Heywood M.B. ...	26,697	583	526	86	65	147	124
*Hindley ...	24,100	714	681	105	108	147	159
*Horwich ...	16,285	361	294	34	24	95	82
*Hurst ...	7,858	203	203	29	31	141	153
†Huyton-with-Roby.	4,559	80	87	8	9	97	103
*Ince-in-Makerfield ..	22,034	772	691	122	117	157	169
*Irlam ...	6,308	188	220	20	24	107	109
†Kearsley ...	9,669	220	218	33	33	149	151
†Kirkham ...	3,793	83	62	17	7	205	113
*Lancaster M.B. ...	41,410	809	667	76	91	94	136
†Lathom and Burscough.	7,235	173	161	16	14	91	87
*Lees ...	3,650	95	101	16	15	164	149
*Leigh M.B. ...	44,103	1,254	1,123	202	187	161	167
†Leyland ...	8,088	180	206	18	21	102	102
†Litherland ...	14,795	510	482	64	66	125	137
*Littleborough ...	11,697	219	209	21	25	96	120
†Little Crosby ...	844	21	14	1	—	48	—
†Little Hulton ...	8,103	197	210	22	26	111	124
†Little Lever ...	5,194	115	98	16	16	137	163
†Longridge ...	4,340	90	92	14	6	151	65
†Lytham ...	9,463	136	127	12	8	89	63
*Middleton M.B. ...	27,980	606	505	80	47	131	93
*Milnrow ...	8,584	165	150	20	21	121	140
†Morecambe M.B. ...	12,131	194	193	21	15	109	78
*Mossley M.B. ...	13,205	268	229	27	28	100	122
*Nelson M.B. ...	39,479	704	622	68	57	96	92
*Newton-in-Makerfield.	18,451	513	439	60	44	117	100
*Norden ...	3,797	75	75	6	9	81	120
†Ormskirk ...	7,407	165	151	19	14	113	93
*Orrell ...	6,318	162	181	29	26	176	144
*Oswaldtwistle ...	15,714	359	310	48	42	134	135
*Padiham ...	13,635	310	247	45	28	144	113
†Poulton-le-Fylde ...	2,424	43	39	4	8	81	205
†Preesall ...	1,718	35	27	3	1	87	37
†Prescot ...	8,154	239	218	27	20	114	92
*Prestwich ...	17,195	318	268	25	18	79	67
*Radcliffe ...	26,084	504	433	64	63	126	145
†Rainford ...	3,503	99	81	10	6	98	74
*Ramsbottom ...	15,146	272	237	31	25	112	105
*Rawtenstall M.B....	30,516	588	549	62	73	105	133
†Rishton ...	7,441	137	118	15	9	106	76
*Royton ...	17,069	444	351	56	47	126	134
†St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.	9,837	121	99	11	2	89	20
†Skelmersdale ...	6,822	208	201	34	30	164	149
†Standish-with-Langtree.	7,280	194	180	24	26	124	144

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
*Stretford	42,496	765	666	70	60	91	90
*Swinton and Pendlebury.	30,759	762	693	105	103	137	149
†Thornton	4,669	120	97	10	7	83	72
†Tottington... ...	6,769	118	107	10	10	87	93
Trawden	2,963	61	50	7	6	118	120
†Turton	12,648	213	194	18	18	85	93
*Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	15,582	422	389	61	44	145	113
*Ulverston	9,552	201	203	22	22	108	108
*Upholland ...	5,233	151	148	19	18	126	122
†Urmston	7,912	153	144	13	6	82	42
†Walton-le-Dale ...	12,350	261	239	32	34	121	142
*Wardle	4,720	64	58	12	6	180	103
*Waterloo-with-Seaforth.	26,396	637	615	60	57	93	93
*Westhoughton ...	15,046	414	391	58	59	140	151
†Whitefield	6,967	136	121	18	11	133	91
*Whitworth ...	8,872	170	158	24	12	141	76
*Widnes M.B. ...	31,541	1,000	937	138	134	138	143
†Withnell	3,399	69	64	5	1	76	16
†Worsley	13,906	279	263	33	31	119	118
Rural Districts.							
*Barton-upon-Irwell.	9,270	204	202	17	12	82	59
Blackburn ...	9,435	171	154	19	10	109	65
Burnley	20,291	385	316	45	34	117	108
Bury	9,043	180	169	18	20	97	118
Chorley	21,493	516	449	60	43	117	96
Clitheroe	6,342	124	107	10	8	76	75
Fylde	11,578	246	241	20	26	82	108
Garstang	10,691	212	185	15	13	72	70
Lancaster	9,085	173	150	13	16	75	107
Leigh	10,077	278	278	38	33	138	119
Limehurst ...	10,566	251	210	30	29	118	138
Lunesdale	6,882	125	106	8	11	60	104
Preston	20,933	383	335	36	23	95	69
Sefton	5,953	106	88	8	12	78	136
Ulverston	17,019	314	296	20	19	65	64
Warrington ...	13,745	277	249	28	30	102	120
West Lancashire ...	20,683	415	379	41	26	99	69
Whiston	21,200	467	453	50	41	106	91
Wigan	6,327	147	125	16	20	111	160
Total for County	1,739,320	38,767	34,713	4,729	4,151	122	120

Midwives.—On the 31st December, 1916, there were 922 on the Register, of whom 433 were trained; 708 were practising. They attend about 54 per cent. of the births; 19 work under District Nursing Associations. Two lady Inspectors of Midwives have been appointed by the County Council, but one of these has been on War service since the beginning of the War, and her place has not been filled.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have now adopted a provisional scheme for maternity and child welfare. It is proposed to appoint gradually 14 H.V.s to undertake health visiting in 47 U.D.s. Four of these H.V.s have been appointed. It is intended eventually to include in

the county scheme 18 Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Barrowford and Trawden. Local schemes are in operation in 54 Boroughs and Urban Districts and in one Rural District. In Heywood, so far, no arrangements have been made for health visiting.

Centres.—Droylsden Urban District.—An Infant Welfare Centre was established in 1915, at *Manchester Road Wesleyan Methodist School*, by a voluntary society. Weekly consultations are conducted by local doctors, who attend in rotation, and short addresses are given by district nurses. The average weekly attendance is 20.

Withnell Urban District.—Brinscall Babies' Welcome was established in 1913, with fortnightly meetings, under a district nurse, but no medical supervision. Milk and other nourishment is supplied.

Abram Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 196 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving her whole time to maternity and child welfare work since January, 1916. Practically all infants are visited and revisits are now continued up to school age. She made 3,604 visits to children and 61 visits to expectant mothers during the year 1916.

Accrington Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 488 births, or 67 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V. was appointed in December, 1915, and a second is about to be appointed.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal centre was established in the *Mechanics' Institute, Willow Street*, in January, 1916, where meetings are conducted once a week by the H.V., under the supervision of the M.O.H. Mothers are advised, and there are lectures and demonstrations. The H.V. attends every morning from 9.30 to 11 when she may be consulted by mothers and expectant mothers.

Hospital treatment is available if required at the children's ward of the Victoria Hospital.

Ashton-in-Makerfield Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., giving practically her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months, and does some ante-natal visiting where she learns that her advice would be acceptable. During 1916 she made 2,176 visits to 688 infants.

Centre.—There is an infant consultation held once a week at the *Congregational Sunday School, Gerard Street*, at which babies are weighed by the H.V. and voluntary workers. If necessary, babies are referred to the M.O.H., who gives advice, and, if medical treatment is necessary, refers the mother to her medical attendant. The M.O.H. gives addresses to the mothers relating to the health of infants, and the H.V. advises as to clothing and making of garments.

Ashton-under-Lyne Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 771 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two whole-time H.V.s, who visit children once a month up to 12 months, and more frequently if infants are weakly or

ailing; special visits are paid to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and during periods of epidemic diarrhœa and other sickness. In 1916 the H.V.s paid 502 visits to 701 infants, 57 visits for inspection of houses, 34 visits *re* phthisis, and 246 other visits. Inquiries made as to 725 infants showed that 632 were being breast-fed at the age of three months. Of 470 mothers visited during the year, 124 were found to have worked during pregnancy. Voluntary workers from the Ladies' Health Society also visit after the first visit has been paid by the H.V.s.

Centres.—Municipal.—Two centres established by the Ladies' Health Society, viz., (1) *Old Cross Mission Room, Old Cross Street,* and (2) *Trafalgar Square, Ryecroft,* have recently been transferred to the Town Council. The centres are open weekly. Babies are weighed by the H.V.s, and the M.O.H. attends the centres on alternate weeks to give advice as to the babies' health and ante-natal and post-natal advice to the mothers. Special addresses are given by the M.O.H. and H.V.s. Voluntary workers instruct mothers in making infant clothing, household management, cookery, &c. A savings club is also conducted. The average attendance at (1) is 30 and at (2) 65.

Other work.—There is a municipal milk depôt. The average number of infants supplied in 1916 was 43. There is also a crêche with accommodation for 12 babies, but it is closed until the end of the war.

Atherton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V., who visits children frequently during the first month and afterwards as often as required up to 12 months, but it is proposed to continue visiting up to school age. She also visits expectant mothers if asked to do so. In 1916, 2,736 visits were paid to 409 children and 14 visits to expectant mothers. Cases of epidemic diarrhœa are also visited by the H.V.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is an infant consultation under voluntary auspices held weekly at *Formby Hall, Atherton.* The M.O.H. superintends and is assisted by the H.V. and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and are seen at each attendance by the M.O.H., who also gives short addresses to the mothers. In 1916, 161 children attended the centre, and there were 1,236 attendances; the average attendance was 27. Babies' clothes are made and sold at reduced prices; dried milk is sold a little above cost price and a few dinners are given to necessitous expectant mothers. Children are now seen up to two years of age.

Bacup Borough.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., giving three-fifths of her time to maternity and child welfare and two-fifths to school nursing, who started her duties on 1st January, 1916. 612 visits were made to 311 infants in 1916.

The Council have arranged with the M.O.H. for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum if a doctor is not in attendance.

Centre.—The Council established a centre in March, 1917.

Brierfield Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 141 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council have made arrangements with the local nursing association for infant visiting to be carried out by the district

nurse, who gives two-thirds of her time to the work. She visits children up to 12 months. In the year 1916, 656 visits were paid to 146 children. Voluntary workers also assist in visiting.

Centre.—An infant consultation established by the *Brierfield Infant and Child Welfare Association* is held weekly at the *St. John's Ambulance Room.* The M.O.H. and H.V. attend. Infants are weighed and advice and short lectures are given. Virol is sold at cost price. Contributions have been made by the District Council, who have now assumed full financial responsibility.

Chadderton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s were appointed, one in May and the other in July, 1914, each giving half-time to maternity and child welfare work and half-time to school nursing. Visits are paid as early as possible where a doctor is not in attendance; other cases are not visited until a doctor has ceased to attend; visiting is not continued up to school age. In 1916, 360 visits were paid to 320 children. At the first visit 182 infants were breast-fed, 21 breast and bottle fed, and 50 artificially fed. The officers give advice to expectant mothers whom they meet in the course of their other duties. In May, 1915, one of the H.V.s was on military service, and steps were only taken to appoint a temporary substitute in October, 1916.

Hospital treatment.—Cases of puerperal fever unable to have proper nursing at home may be sent to the Isolation Hospital at Oldham.

Chorley Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 510 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., giving practically her whole time to maternity and child welfare. She visits infants up to 12 months, and during the year 1916 paid 3,313 visits to 577 infants. A second H.V. will shortly be appointed.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal centre was started in April, 1916. It is held once a week at *St. George's Street Congregational School;* the average attendance at each meeting is 17. Infants are weighed and advice given by the H.V. under the supervision of the M.O.H. Instruction in cookery, sewing, &c., is to be undertaken. Virol, dried milk, milk, and Scott's emulsion are sold.

Medical and nursing assistance in necessitous cases.—The Town Council have undertaken to provide medical and nursing assistance for poor women in confinement.

Clayton-le-Moors Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed on 1st December, 1916.

Clitheroe Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 133 births, or 70 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who gives half of her time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. She visits children once a month up to 12 months and more frequently if the children are weakly or ailing, and does some ante-natal work. During 1916, 1,486 visits were paid to 128 children, and 33 expectant mothers were visited. For infants artificially fed, milk has been provided in necessitous cases.

Centre.—The Council have established a centre at the *Old School, Church Brow*, where consultations are held fortnightly by the acting M.O.H.

Colne Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1907; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V., who has visited children about every two months up to 12 months and in certain cases up to school age, and also expectant mothers. In future more children up to school age are to be visited and ante-natal visiting is to be developed. In 1916, 1,240 visits were paid to 652 children. The H.V. visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and gives nursing attention if necessary.

Centre.—Municipal.—An infant consultation was started in 1915 by the Women's Co-operative Guild, which is now superseded by one started by the Council and held once a week, under the supervision of the Deputy M.O.H. Babies are weighed and the H.V. gives lectures to mothers on hygiene. In 1916, 97 infants made 1,047 attendances.

Hospital treatment.—Complicated maternity cases are admitted to Colne Cottage Hospital.

Crompton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who was a part-time officer until June, 1915, but since then her whole time has been given to maternity and child welfare work. First visits are made to infants 12 days after birth; on an average nine visits are made during the first year, and the children are visited about four times a year during the remaining years up to school age. The H.V. does some ante-natal work and visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and epidemic diarrhœa. In the year 1916, 3,688 visits were paid to 298 children and 53 visits to expectant mothers. At first visits to 298 infants paid in 1916, 219 were breast-fed, 12 breast and bottle-fed, and 36 artificially fed.

Dalton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council propose to appoint a H.V. jointly with the Ulverston U.D.C.

Darwen Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed in September, 1916, and the school nurse also gives one-third of her time to maternity and child welfare work. By arrangement with the medical practitioners, the H.V. does not as a rule visit cases attended at birth by a doctor or under medical care. Children are now visited up to school age. During 1915, 1,008 visits were made to 432 infants by a part-time H.V.; 60 per cent. of the infants visited were being breast-fed.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is a voluntary centre held weekly under the auspices of the *Mothers' Club Committee*, in a room at the *Free Library, School Street*, the Council being responsible for the cost of heating and lighting and providing instruction in cookery and needlework. The H.V., assisted by voluntary workers, weighs the infants, and the M.O.H. attends as often as possible to advise the mothers and their babies. Health talks are held, and expectant mothers are invited to attend. The total number on the books is now 200. Babies are also seen any morning from 9 to 10.30, at the School Clinic, 43, Bolton Road.

Denton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. in January, 1917.

Centre.—A municipal centre is to be established under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Eccles Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 763 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1915. A statutory committee has been appointed consisting of six members of the Health Committee and five members of the Eccles Ladies' Health Society.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s are appointed by the *Eccles Ladies' Health Society* with the approval of the M.O.H. They are each responsible to a lady superintendent, and call every morning at the office of the M.O.H., who sees any case they wish. The H.V.s give their whole time to the work, visiting children up to 12 months, the first visits being made about 10 days after birth. In 1916, 11,712 visits were paid to infants. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited. The Town Council make a contribution to the society which covers nearly all their expenditure.

Centre.—Voluntary.—A school for mothers and infant consultation was started in January, 1915, at *Ermen and Roby's Works, Cawdor Street, Patricroft.* Meetings are held weekly under the H.V. and voluntary workers, and a doctor attends once a fortnight. Children up to 18 months old are admitted, and the average attendance is 56. Lectures on health subjects are given and there is instruction in sewing and cooking. Dried milk, Glaxo, &c., is sold at a reduced price.

Failsworth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gave five-sixths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and one-sixth to tuberculosis visiting to November, 1916, when tuberculosis visiting was taken over by the County Council. The H.V. now gives all her time to maternity and child welfare work, increasing the number of visits to children under one year and extending her visits up to five years of age. She also gives advice to expectant mothers and visits cases of measles and ophthalmia neonatorum. Practically all infants are visited; the first visit is paid after 10 days, and three or four subsequent visits before the infants are 12 months old. In 1916, 1,870 visits were paid to 310 children, 199 visits to 8 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and 824 to cases of measles.

Hospital provision.—A few maternity cases are sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and some cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at the Eye Hospital, Manchester.

Farnworth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 512 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two whole-time H.V.s, who visit children from about 10 days after birth up to school age, and do some ante-natal visiting In the year 1916, 4,595 visits were paid to 1,528 children and 70 visits to 52 expectant mothers. Special visits are made when there are cases of epidemic diarrhœa, and a few cases of tuberculosis are visited.

Centre.—Municipal.—A centre is held twice a week at the *Town Hall.* The H.V.s also attend at the Town Hall daily from 9—10 a.m. and 4—5 p.m. Babies are weighed and advice given by the H.V.s. Dried milk and Virol are sold slightly above cost price; the small profit allows of some free distribution. Cocoa is sold to mothers. During the year 1916, 42 expectant mothers attended 129 times and 149 children (including children up to five years) made 554 total attendances. There are no arrangements for attendance of a doctor.

Hospital treatment.—Complicated maternity cases are received in St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and recommendations are given for Bolton Infirmary (General Hospital); to both of these the Council contribute.

Golborne Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., appointed jointly by the Golborne and Haydock District Councils, who gives three days a week in each district to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months. She also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and a few workshops where females are employed. During the year 1916, 2,092 visits were paid to 293 children in the Golborne U.D.

Great Harwood Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gives not less than three days a week to maternity and child welfare work. She does not hold any other office. In 1916, she made 1,664 visits to 212 infants.

Centre.—A Centre is held at the *Town Hall* once a month, attended by the M.O.H., the H.V., and some of the Committee. The average attendance is about 45 children. Children are weighed and records kept, and mothers advised as to their welfare.

Haslingden Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 281 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—One H.V., who is also school nurse. Visits have been paid up to 12 months, but in future they will be continued, where necessary, up to school age. In 1915, 1,556 visits were made to 306 infants. At the first visit, 232 infants were being breast-fed, 10 breast- and bottle-fed, and 58 artificially fed; 61 afterwards changed from breast-feeding to artificial feeding. The H.V. also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and epidemic diarrhœa.

Centre.—A municipal infant welfare centre is to be started.

Hospital provision.—No special arrangements made, but cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated as out-patients at Accrington Cottage Hospital and at Blackburn Infirmary.

Haydock Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., appointed jointly by the Haydock and Golborne Urban District Councils, who gives three days a week in each district to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months and expectant mothers. She also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and a few workshops where females are employed. During the year 1916, 3,249 visits were paid to 542 children in the Haydock U.D.

Hindley Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to 12 months, and has started ante-natal visiting. The first visit is paid as soon after notification of the birth as possible, and four or five revisits are made in the year. Practically all infants are visited, and in 1915, 3,329 visits were made to 620 infants. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited by the H.V. The school nurse helps with infant visiting when there is a pressure of work.

Centre.—Municipal.—A Maternity Centre is held once a week at the *Council Offices*, at which the M.O.H., H.V., and school nurse attend, and are assisted by voluntary workers. Babies are weighed, and all mothers and infants are seen by the M.O.H., and minor treatment is given where necessary in the adjoining school clinic. Virol is sold at cost price. School teachers are asked to bring to the centre classes of girls about to leave school. Sample garments are shown and instruction is given in the feeding, clothing and management of infants.

Horwich Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st March, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to five years, and does some ante-natal visiting. The H.V. started duty on 1st November, 1915. During 1916, she paid 2,459 visits to 266 children and 88 visits to expectant mothers. She also visited cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Hurst Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 18th August, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to school age, does some ante-natal visiting, and visits cases of epidemic diarrhœa. During 1916, 166 visits were made to 31 expectant mothers and 4,655 visits to 325 children. The M.O.H. sees that cases of ophthalmia neonatorum receive medical attention; cases are admitted to Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital.

Centre.—A centre established by a voluntary society is held weekly at the *Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Ormonde Street, Hurst Brook.* A joint committee of the District Council and the society manage the institution, and the Council makes an annual contribution towards the expenses. The M.O.H. and the H.V., as well as voluntary workers, attend each week. The H.V. conducts the baby-weighing and refers infants needing medical advice to the M.O.H. The M.O.H. gives advice on feeding and treatment for minor ailments, and refers mothers to their medical attendants or to the Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital for further treatment. Sterilised milk, Virol, &c., are provided in necessitous cases by the society. There was an average attendance of 38 in 1916.

Ince-in-Makerfield Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to 12 months, and also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and epidemic diarrhœa.

Irlam Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who began work on January 1st, 1916, and who gives half-time to maternity and child welfare work and the

remainder to practice as a midwife. Expectant mothers and children up to school age are visited. During 1916, she made 1,955 visits to 274 infants.

Centres.—There are two maternity centres, one at the *Infant Schools, Irlam*, and the other at the *Infant Schools, Cadishead.* The M.O.H. and H.V. attend fortnightly, assisted by voluntary workers, and advice is given to expectant mothers as well as to mothers of infants and children under school age. Model clothes are shown and paper patterns are sold.

Lancaster Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Four H.V.s, each giving half-time to maternity and child welfare and half-time to school nursing. First visits are paid as a rule within five days of notification of birth and revisits are paid about four times in the first 12 months, and where necessary up to five years of age. The M.O.H. visits special cases referred to him by the H.V.s. In 1916, 88 per cent. of the children seen at the first visit were breast-fed, 5 per cent. breast and bottle-fed, and 7 per cent. entirely bottle-fed. Visits and inquiries are made in all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and in cases of deaths under one year. When acting as school nurses the officers inquire and advise as to the health of children under school age and of expectant mothers. In 1916, 2,772 visits were paid by the H.V.s to 786 children.

Centre.—Municipal.—There is a maternity and infant consultation held weekly at the *Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Thurnham House, Thurnham Street.* Every child is seen by the M.O.H. when present, but his attendance is not regular. Advice is given to mothers individually by the M.O.H. and collectively by the H.V.s, a short address being given every week by one of the H.V.s on infant care and management. Model garments are shown and sold at cost price. Advice is also given to expectant mothers. Three voluntary workers from the Relief Committee have assisted since the war. The average attendance in 1916 was about 20.

Hospital treatment.—Cases of postpartum complications both in mother and infant are occasionally admitted to the local General Hospital. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, when treatment is not likely to be carried out at home. During the diarrhœa epidemic in the autumn of 1915 a number of children were admitted to the Isolation Hospital when there were no fever cases therein.

Lees Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A district nurse acts as part-time H.V., and gives about 16 hours weekly to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months. In 1916 she made 347 visits to 82 infants. The M.O.H. visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Centre.—There is a voluntary centre, organised by the District Nursing Association; meetings are held once a week at the *Primitive Methodist School, Princess Street,* and are attended by the M.O.H. or another local medical practitioner and by the H.V. Babies are weighed and advice given. Infants are brought from the neighbouring district of Springhead (Yorks) as well as from Lees. Average attendance 40 to 50.

Leigh Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 1,093 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s give practically their whole time to maternity and child welfare. Their duties also include visiting workshops where females are employed. They visit children up to 12 months and do some ante-natal work. In the year 1916, 2,084 visits were paid to 1,053 children and 211 visits to infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum. The M.O.H. investigated the death of every child dying under the age of 12 months in 1916: of 133 children who died 70 per cent. were artificially fed.

Centre.—Municipal.—There is a Babies' and Mothers' Welfare Centre held once a week at the *Old Town Hall.* The M.O.H. sees every infant and gives advice, and the H.V. attends. Treatment is not provided. Babies are weighed. In necessitous cases dried milk and new milk and Virol are supplied free of charge. In the year 1916, 225 children made 1,009 attendances.

Littleborough Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., appointed jointly by the Littleborough, Milnrow, and Wardle District Councils, who gives her whole time to maternity and child welfare work in the three districts. She visits children up to 12 months and in certain cases over that age, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 731 visits were paid to 191 children, 15 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and 9 visits to expectant mothers. 138 of the children were breast-fed, 19 breast-fed and bottle-fed, and 34 artificially fed. The H.V. visits cases of epidemic diarrhœa and ophthalmia neonatorum and the latter receive medical attention.

Middleton Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. is employed. She visits children up to school age, and in 1916 paid 5,036 visits to 450 infants. At the time of the first visit 340 infants were breast-fed and 69 bottle-fed; in most cases breast-feeding ceased at a very early age.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal centre was established in July, 1915, and is held weekly. Babies are weighed and advice given. In 1916 170 children made 435 attendances.

Milnrow Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., appointed jointly by the Milnrow, Littleborough, and Wardle District Councils, who gives her whole time to maternity and child welfare work in the three districts. She visits children up to 12 months and in certain cases over that age, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 723 visits were paid to 121 children.

Mossley Borough.

Health Visitor.—The school nurse was appointed a part-time H.V. in 1915, and gives less than half her time to maternity and child welfare work. Practically all births notified are visited, and revisits are made four times annually. Children are visited up to one year and a few up to five years.

Centre.—The Council have under consideration a scheme for the formation of a maternity and infant welfare centre.

Nelson Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s who give practically their whole time to maternity and child welfare work, and visit children up to five years of age, and have started ante-natal visiting. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited. In addition, they inspect factories and workshops where women are employed. In the year 1916, 5,902 visits were paid to children and 17 visits to expectant mothers. Investigations during the year ended March, 1916, showed that of 354 infants 302 were breast-fed for the first fortnight, but only 138 were being breast-fed at the end of six months. In 1916, 520 (83 per cent.) births were attended by medical practitioners and 96 by midwives and other persons.

Centre.—Municipal.—A centre is held weekly for expectant mothers, infants, and children up to school age, at the *School Clinic, Carr Road*, under the supervision of the M.O.H., at which the H.V. attends. Infants are weighed and advice given.

Hospital treatment.—The Burnley General Hospital admits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Newton-in-Makerfield Urban.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 435 births, or 99 per cent. notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to 12 months, and does some ante-natal visiting. It is hoped to extend visiting of children up to school age. During 1915, 40 first visits and 56 revisits were made to expectant mothers, and 367 first visits and 127 revisits to infants. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and epidemic diarrhœa are also visited.

Centre.—A consultation for children up to five years old is held weekly at the *Technical School, Crow Lane, Earlstown*, by the H.V. and voluntary helpers, under the general supervision of the M.O.H., who attends when possible. Babies are weighed and advice given as to the feeding and clothing. Lectures are also given. As the number of mothers and infants attending is increasing, it is expected that meetings will be required twice weekly.

Norden Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have contributed to the Rochdale District Nursing Association since July, 1916, for the services of a nurse for maternity and child welfare work under the supervision of the M.O.H. She paid 221 visits to the end of December, 1916.

Orrell Urban District.

Health Visitor.—Voluntary notifications of births have been made by midwives and doctors since 1909, and infants have been visited by the district nurse. In 1915, she paid more than 1,000 visits to 184 children. The M.O.H. also paid over 200 visits to children in 1915.

Centre.—A voluntary centre was established in May, 1915, at the *Council Offices, Orrell Road*, where infants under 12 months old are weighed weekly and mothers advised by the H.V. under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Oswaldtwistle Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st August, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A health visitor was appointed in 1916 who gives practically her whole time to maternity and child welfare work, and visits cases of measles.

Centre.—A centre has been started at which consultations for infants and expectant mothers are held. A M.O. attends to give advice, assisted by the H.V. and voluntary workers. Babies are weighed; cases requiring treatment are referred to a private doctor. Arrangements will be made to provide a midwife or doctor for expectant mothers in necessitous cases.

Padiham Urban District.

N.B. Act.—A statutory committee has been appointed under the Act, on which there are six ladies.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to school age, and has commenced ante-natal visiting. She will also visit cases of measles and epidemic diarrhœa.

Centre.—Municipal.—The *Padiham Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Society* started a centre in September, 1914, and another in May, 1915, with meetings in alternate weeks. Since January, 1916, the Council have taken over the work and established one centre in the town at *West Bank House*, where the H.V. lives. Consultations are held once a week. The M.O.H. attends and sees all new children and others requiring his advice. He is assisted by the H.V. Babies are weighed and hygienic advice given, and health talks are held. Treatment is provided for soldiers' and sailors' children and those who have no doctor, but as a rule patients requiring treatment are referred to their own doctor or to a hospital. Children up to five years and expectant mothers attend. Lectures and demonstrations are given in cookery, sewing and domestic hygiene. Milk is provided for nursing mothers and infants in necessitous cases, and also occasionally groceries, clothing, etc. Ailing children are taken at the centre in care of the H.V. whenever necessary.

Prestwich Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 233 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who started her duties on 1st May, 1916, and gives practically her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months, and does some ante-natal work. She also visits all cases of measles, and, if requested, other diseases notified to the M.O.H. by school teachers.

Hospital treatment.—The District Council contribute annually to St. Mary's, Manchester, Maternity Hospital, and to the Manchester Eye Hospital, the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Salford Royal Hospital. No special arrangements have been made for admission of patients from the district.

Radcliffe Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A system of voluntary notification of births by midwives has been in operation since 1907, when a H.V. was appointed. There are now two H.V.s, who are also school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. Only one-third of their time has been given to health visiting, but it is expected that with the provision of clerical assistance they will now be able to give half their time to this work. The first visit is paid on

the 10th day after birth or when the midwife ceases to attend, and revisits are made up to 12 months of age. In 1916, 1,663 visits were paid to 409 infants. At the first visit 77 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed; at three months, 62 per cent., and at six months, 54 per cent.

Ramsbottom Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who in 1916 made 3,196 visits to 132 children up to five years of age and to 57 expectant mothers of whom she heard in the course of her routine visiting. She also paid 125 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 30 to cases of epidemic diarrhœa, and 98 to cases of measles.

Hospital treatment.—The Council contribute annually to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, but no special arrangement has been made for admission of patients from the district. Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital and Bury Infirmary are also available for cases in which complications arise after parturition.

Rawtenstall Borough.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st March, 1915.

Health Visitors.—Home visiting is undertaken by six district nurses, each giving about one-fifteenth of her time to maternity and child welfare work. They do some ante-natal visiting and visit children up to school age. In 1916 they made 1,307 visits to 585 infants born in 1916, and 898 visits to children born in 1915.

Hospital treatment.—The Council have arranged with St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for the hospital treatment of women suffering from diseases of pregnancy and difficult cases of labour, the actual cost of each case being defrayed by the Council.

Royton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V. who makes first visits to infants about 10 days after birth, and continues to visit until the children are five years of age. She also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and epidemic diarrhœa; 345 first visits and 1,243 revisits were made in 1916.

Stretford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 685 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gives two-thirds of her time to maternity and child welfare, and one-third to visiting outworkers and workshops where women are employed. She visits children up to 12 months, and in certain cases over that age, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 1,057 visits were made to 554 children. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited, and the M.O.H. informed if treatment appears inadequate.

Centre.—There is a baby-weighing centre held weekly at the *Municipal Offices, Old Trafford*, conducted by the H.V.

Hospital treatment.—The Council contribute annually to St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, and to the Manchester Eye Hospital, but no special arrangement is made for admission of patients from the district.

Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who makes four or five visits to children under 12 months. In the year 1916, 3,201 visits were

paid to 554 children. Inquiries made in 1916 showed that of children visited during the first 14 days of life, 451 were breast-fed and 103 bottle-fed; of those visited at three months, 297 breast-fed and 116 bottle-fed; at six months, 179 breast-fed and 103 bottle-fed; and at nine months, 47 breast-fed and 82 bottle-fed. Some cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are attended by a district nurse, and some are treated at the Eye Hospital, Manchester.

Centre.—Municipal.—There is a baby clinic and school for mothers held once a week at the *Pendlebury Town Hall*, normally attended by the M.O.H. and H.V., but in the absence of the M.O.H. on military service, the work is being done by the H.V., assisted by the school nurse and two or three voluntary helpers. Children up to school age attend and are weighed and health talks are held by the H.V. Virol, cod-liver oil, malt extract, grey powder, etc., are provided for necessitous cases by the Civic Guild of Help. The average attendance is 37, and in the year 1916 there were 1,791 attendances by 449 children.

Tyldesley with Shakerley Urban District.

N.B. Act come into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gives practically her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits infants as soon as possible after notification of birth, and revisits up to 12 months. In the year 1916, 3,886 visits were paid to 729 infants under one year, and several visits to older children. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and of epidemic diarrhœa are visited by the H.V., who does some tuberculosis visiting and sees boarded-out children. About 75 per cent. of the infants are breast-fed.

Centre.—There is a maternity and child welfare centre held once a week at the *Technical School* under the supervision of the M.O.H. Infants are weighed and short addresses given by the H.V. on health subjects, diet, clothing, etc. An ante-natal clinic is proposed. The average attendance is 31.

Ulverston Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council propose to appoint a H.V. jointly with the Dalton U.D.C.

Centre.—An infant welfare centre was established in *Virginia House* in April, 1916, where weekly consultations are conducted by a M.O., assisted by a trained nurse and voluntary workers. There were 59 attendances in 1916. The babies are weighed and the mothers advised as to feeding and clothing.

Upholland Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one part-time H.V., who is also the district nurse. She visits infants up to 12 months, and sees informally some children over that age. The M.O.H. investigates cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, those needing hospital treatment being sent to Wigan General Infirmary. The H.V. paid 224 visits to infants in 1916.

Wardle Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914. All the births in 1915 were notified.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., appointed jointly by the Wardle, Milnrow and Littleborough District Councils, who gives her whole time

to maternity and child welfare work in the three districts. She visits children up to 12 months, and in some cases over that age, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916 she made 230 visits to 68 infants. The H.V. visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and sees that medical attendance is obtained, and if no nurse is available, she bathes the eyes, and she investigates the deaths of infants under one year old.

Waterloo with Seaforth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 500 births, or 82 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who is also school nurse, and gives half her time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months. In 1915, the H.V. paid 752 visits to 310 infants, and 27 special visits. She also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and measles.

Centre.—A school for mothers has been established in *Rawson Road School, Seaforth,* where a weekly baby weighing is conducted by the H.V. There are classes in cookery and needlework, and lectures and health talks are held. Glaxo and Virol are sold at cost price.

Hospital treatment.—The Council have made arrangements with St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool, for the reception of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Westhoughton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 302 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council in September, 1916, appointed a whole-time H.V., who visits children up to 12 months, and where they are delicate or the home surroundings are unsatisfactory, up to school age. During 1916, 1,153 visits were made to 423 children by two district nurses, and after September by the whole-time H.V. Ophthalmia neonatorum cases are also visited.

Centre.—Municipal.—The Council have established a centre in the Town Hall under medical supervision.

Whitworth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 137 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—A practising midwife is employed as H.V. to give half her time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to 12 months, and in 1915 she paid 270 visits to 123 children. She also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatarum and epidemic diarrhœa.

Widnes Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V. First visits are made to infants as soon as possible after notification of birth, and children are visited up to five years of age. In 1916 she made 1,324 visits to infants.

Centre.—Some infant consultation work is undertaken at the school clinic at the Town Hall.

Barton-on-Irwell Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a whole-time H.V., who started work in January, 1916. She visits expectant mothers and children up to school age.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4,927	104	106	9	6	89	57
†Ashby Woulds ...	2,783	73	82	6	6	82	73
†Coalville	18,718	558	581	72	74	128	127
†Hinckley	12,837	314	336	34	32	108	95
†Loughborough M.B.	22,990	531	486	59	52	110	107
*Market Harborough	8,853	168	132	11	9	65	68
†Melton Mowbray ...	9,202	242	213	23	22	94	103
†Oadby	—	—	63	—	3	—	48
†Quorndon	2,363	47	41	4	6	90	146
†Shepshed	6,542	134	113	13	13	96	115
†Thurmaston ...	1,824	52	50	8	2	158	40
†Wigston Magna ...	8,650	168	172	18	14	106	81
Rural Districts.							
†Ashby-de-la-Zouch	16,085	456	441	45	52	98	118
†Barrow-upon-Soar	23,758	512	502	45	50	88	100
†Belvoir	3,255	59	54	5	3	85	56
†Billesdon	6,913	125	107	10	6	78	56
†Blaby	19,114	339	288	23	24	67	83
†Castle Donington	6,416	132	117	11	9	83	77
†Hallaton	1,867	33	20	2	—	53	—
†Hinckley	13,825	316	306	31	35	98	114
†Loughborough ...	4,579	92	87	8	9	82	103
†Lutterworth ...	9,931	195	149	17	11	86	74
†Market Bosworth	21,858	629	611	58	57	93	93
†Market Harborough	7,770	154	133	9	6	58	45
†Melton Mowbray ...	15,271	315	282	20	29	62	103
Total for County	249,331	5,766	5,472	539	530	94	97

Midwives.—There were 143 practising in 1916, of whom 77 were trained. Twenty work under district nursing associations. They attended 1,916, or 36 per cent. of the births during the year. They are inspected by the H.V.s, under the supervision of the County M.O.H., and each midwife is visited three times a year and also in special circumstances.

N.B. Act.—The County Council in 1911 adopted the Act for the whole county except Market Harborough U.D., in which the Act was already in force. 5,167 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have appointed eight H.V.s, each of whom acts in a division of the county as H.V., inspector of midwives, tuberculosis visitor, and in some districts as school nurse. At present two are absent on military service, and the remaining H.V.s are working their districts, and but little school work is done. Every birth notified is referred to the H.V. of the district, who, for the most part, uses her own discretion as to whether she should pay a visit. She is supplied with an inquiry card for each birth notified, on which she makes her report, and which she returns to the office when the infant is a year old. The Superintendent Registrars check the births notified with their lists of registered births, and supply the County

M.O.H. with lists of births which have not been notified. In inquiring into these cases the County M.O.H. has come across a number of women practising as midwives who were not qualified to do so, and has stopped their practice. The H.V.s also give health talks to mothers at previously arranged centres throughout the county. Three visits to each child are aimed at up to the age of 12 months; the work is not at present continued up to school age. In the year 1916, 7,546 visits were paid to 5,222 infants. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in the practice of midwives are visited by the H.V.s.

The following table shows the sanitary districts in which each H.V. works:—

District.	*Population.*	
No. 1.	27,788	Coalville U.D. (part of), Loughborough Borough, Shepshed U.D., Castle Donington R.D., Loughborough R.D. (part of), Barrow-upon-Soar R.D. (part of), Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D. (part of).
No. 2.	29,261	Quorndon U.D., Thurmaston U.D., Barrow-upon-Soar R.D. (part of), Loughborough R.D. (part of), Melton Mowbray R.D. (part of).
No. 3.	17,208	Melton Mowbray U.D., Melton Mowbray R.D. (part of), Belvoir R.D.
No. 4.	28,805	Oadby U.D., Billesdon R.D. (part of), Hallaton R.D., Market Harborough R.D. (part of).
No. 5.	39,118	Wigston Magna U.D., Blaby R.D. (part of), Billesdon R.D. (part of), Lutterworth R.D., Market Harborough R.D. (part of).
No. 6.	39,011	Hinckley U.D. Blaby R.D. (part of), Hinckley R.D., Market Bosworth R.D. (part of).
No. 7.	43,799	Ashby-de-la-Zouch U.D., Ashby Woulds U.D., Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D. (part of), Market Bosworth R.D. (part of).
No. 8.	24,341	Market Bosworth R.D. (part of), Barrow-upon-Soar R.D. (part of), Blaby R.D. (part of).

Centres.—The *Leicestershire Child Welfare Society* have established centres at *Oadby*, *South Wigston*, and *Thurmaston*, where infants are weighed weekly or fortnightly, talks to mothers are given by a district nurse, and classes are held. Medical supervision will not be possible until after the war. There is a voluntary centre at *Loughborough* held weekly under medical supervision, a voluntary centre at *Hinckley* attended by the county H.V. and by a doctor every month, and a voluntary centre held alternately at *Barwell* and *East Shilton* by the *Barwell and District Nursing Association.*

Market Harborough Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving half-time to maternity and child welfare work and the rest of her time as maternity nurse attached to a cottage hospital. She visits infants up to 12 months, and has begun to visit children up to five years. She also does some ante-natal work. In 1915 she made 820 visits to 126 infants. The Council are now making arrangements for a whole-time H.V.

LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF HOLLAND).

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Boston M.B. ...	16,673	402	333	58	37	144	111
Holbeach	5,259	132	116	14	9	102	78
Long Sutton ...	2,837	74	49	9	7	125	143
Spalding	10,308	224	205	23	21	102	102
Sutton Bridge ...	2,156	53	38	4	1	81	26
Rural Districts.							
Boston	21,057	542	521	45	41	84	79
Crowland	2,683	66	53	6	5	91	94
East Elloe ...	8,690	223	203	20	22	87	108
Spalding	13,186	322	313	27	30	85	96
Total for County	82,849	2,038	1,831	206	173	101	94

Midwives.—Six practising in 1916, two of whom were trained. They are inspected by the County M.O.H., who states that the vast majority of confinements are attended by medical practitioners.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have not yet adopted a scheme for maternity and child welfare work in the county.

Boston Borough.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed in December, 1916.

LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF KESTEVEN).

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Bourne	4,343	85	81	9	8	103	99
†Bracebridge ...	2,281	63	41	3	6	48	146
*Grantham M.B. ...	20,070	451	424	39	56	85	132
†Ruskington ...	1,214	19	22	—	—	14	—
†Sleaford	6,427	129	114	10	18	80	158
†Stamford M.B. ...	9,647	224	205	19	24	86	117
Rural Districts.							
†Bourne	13,391	305	273	27	21	87	77
†Branston	14,913	310	328	27	24	88	73
†Claypole	7.968	158	148	11	15	71	101
†Grantham	12,257	263	258	24	29	90	112
†Sleaford	17,269	381	369	32	34	84	92
†Uffington	1,544	37	29	2	2	41	69
Total for County	111,324	2,423	2,292	205	237	85	103

Midwives.—There was only 1 midwife (trained) practising in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme of maternity and child welfare which will provide for the whole county with the exception of Grantham Borough. A whole-time H.V. has been appointed for the Bourne U. and R.D.s, and the Council have entered into arrangements with the Lincolnshire Nursing Association for their nurses to act as H.V.s, tuberculosis visitors and school nurses in Stamford Borough, Bracebridge, Ruskington, and Sleaford U.D.s, and the Branston, Claypole, Grantham, Sleaford, and Uffington R.Ds. Five of these nurses are to give whole time to the work (one partly clerical), and are to reside in Grantham, Lincoln, Sleaford (2), and Stamford.

Grantham Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V. from 1st January, 1917, to give her whole time to maternity and child welfare work.

Centre.—The Council are making arrangements for the provision of suitable premises where the H.V. will weigh and examine infants and give advice under the supervision of the M.O.H.

LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF LINDSEY).

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Alford	2,394	55	46	6	4	114	87
†Barton-upon-Humber.	6,673	167	146	18	14	109	96
†Brigg	3,343	77	86	6	8	75	93
†Broughton ...	1,381	35	39	2	4	58	103
*Brumby and Frodingham	2,931	101	103	11	8	106	78
†Cleethorpes	21,417	625	619	70	56	111	90
*Crowle	2,853	72	74	6	2	87	27
†Gainsborough ...	20,587	546	440	62	57	113	130
†Horncastle... ...	3,900	73	56	5	8	62	143
†Louth M.B. ...	9,880	172	176	18	20	105	114
†Mablethorpe ...	1,232	16	16	3	—	185	—
†Market Rasen ...	2,296	52	40	5	3	101	75
†Roxby cum Risby..	378	15	16	3	2	217	125
*Scunthorpe ...	10,170	345	322	46	49	132	152
†Skegness	3,775	68	71	5	6	81	85
†Winterton	1,426	31	33	3	1	81	30
†Woodhall Spa ...	1,484	26	12	2	1	86	83
Rural Districts.							
†Caistor	13,146	285	257	23	129	79	113
†Gainsborough ...	14,743	324	328	26	14	79	43
†Glanford Brigg ...	29,895	842	836	85	89	101	106
†Grimsby	10,629	280	272	28	27	100	99
†Horncastle... ...	13,102	295	307	25	21	84	68
†Isle of Axholme ...	6,815	152	143	16	15	107	105
†Louth	18,285	377	367	37	41	99	112
†Sibsey	2,985	81	69	8	6	96	87
†Spilsby	21,012	457	407	36	28	79	69
†Welton	11,111	244	226	23	20	94	88
Total for County	237,843	5,810	5,507	577	533	99	97

Midwives.—There were 53 practising in 1916, of whom 27 were trained. They attend about 12 per cent. of the births, 16 work under District Nursing Associations. The superintendent of the County Nursing Association acts as Inspector of Midwives for the County Council, and visits all midwives as far as possible every quarter. The Education Committee propose to give lectures and demonstrations to *bona fide* midwives who have had no professional training.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have formulated a scheme which provides for health visiting in the whole county, except the U.D.s of *Brumby and Frodingham, Crowle and Scunthorpe.* By arrangement with the County Nursing Association, H.V.s employed by the association give their whole time to this work and to school nursing and tuberculosis visiting, each in a separate district. In certain parishes the infant visiting is carried out by 29 district nurses employed by local District Nursing Associations, who serve a population of about 44,000. Supervision of the work of the nurses is carried out by the superintendent of the County Nursing Association under the direction of the county M.O.H.

Centres.—Cleethorpes U.D.—There is a school for mothers at 39, *Market Place,* with weekly meetings since May, 1916, and monthly infant consultations conducted by the county M.O. and nurses.

Brumby and Frodingham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gives part-time to maternity and child welfare work and part to district nursing, tuberculosis visiting, and school work. She visits children up to 12 months. In 1916, she made 732 visits to 117 infants.

Crowle Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; all the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The home visiting of infants is carried out by the district nurse, who also does the school and tuberculosis visiting for the County Council. She visits children up to 12 months, and during 1915 she made 170 visits to 75 children.

Scunthorpe Urban District

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 256 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving part-time to maternity and child welfare work and part to district nursing, and other nurses of the District Nursing Association assist. She visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, she paid 2,670 visits to infants, and 173 to expectant mothers.

Centre.—Voluntary.—The *Scunthorpe Nursing Institution* have established a centre in the *Salvation Army Hall, Cole Street,* where weekly consultations are conducted under occasional medical supervision. Mothers receive advice and are helped to make model infant clothes, &c.

MIDDLESEX.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Acton	57,497	1,505	1,427	146	150	97	105
*Brentford	16,571	465	390	56	37	153	95
*Chiswick	38,697	924	838	80	76	86	91
*Ealing M.B. ...	61,222	1,270	1,163	102	89	80	77
*Edmonton	64,797	1,839	1,692	193	189	105	112
*Enfield	56,338	1,343	1,324	128	116	95	88
Feltham	5,135	135	125	16	7	115	56
*Finchley	39,419	960	908	64	59	67	65
*Friern Barnet ...	14,924	352	335	26	30	75	90
Greenford	1,064	31	24	3	4	82	167
Hampton	9,220	189	169	17	18	90	107
Hampton Wick ...	2,417	37	31	4	1	102	32
*Hanwell	19,129	501	442	53	40	105	90
*Harrow-on-the-Hill	17,074	369	356	21	12	56	34
Hayes	4,261	117	107	12	15	99	140
*Hendon	38,806	1,053	1,053	75	76	71	72
*Heston and Isleworth.	43,313	1,038	952	118	98	113	103
*Hornsey M.B. ...	84,592	1,467	1,403	98	114	67	81
Kingsbury ...	821	20	20	1	3	38	150
*Ruislip Northwood.	6,217	133	152	9	11	64	72
*Southall Norwood..	26,323	692	624	67	66	96	106
*Southgate	33,612	712	684	48	30	67	44
*Staines	6,755	132	129	12	18	91	140
Sunbury-on-Thames	4,607	99	108	10	6	98	56
*Teddington ...	17,847	420	424	38	41	91	97
*Tottenham ...	137,418	3,841	3,657	367	336	96	92
*Twickenham ...	28,367	727	679	62	70	85	103
*Uxbridge	10,374	236	243	20	23	85	95
*Wealdstone ...	11,923	330	304	28	28	83	92
*Wembley	10,696	305	334	20	23	64	69
*Willesden	154,214	4,070	3,720	376	338	92	91
*Wood Green ...	49,369	1,200	1,026	91	92	76	90
Yiewsley	4,315	137	124	12	10	86	81
Rural Districts.							
Hendon	14,160	320	291	19	6	58	21
South Mimms ...	2,805	63	57	5	6	71	105
Staines	21,926	525	497	53	51	101	103
Uxbridge	9,240	211	197	19	13	87	66
Total for County...	1,126,465	27,764	26,009	2,461	2,302	89	89

Midwives.—There were 264 practising in 1915, of whom 206 were certificated; 10,580 births were attended by them as midwives, and 1,518 as nurses under medical practitioners. Two work under District Nursing Associations. They are inspected by a county inspector, who made 1,133 inspections in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have decided not to carry out a county scheme for maternity and child welfare work during the continuance of the war.

Acton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 1,241 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Since May, 1916, there have been two H.V.s, each giving about nine-tenths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to sanitary inspector's work. Ante-natal visiting is now undertaken. In 1916, 3,283 visits were paid to 878 children. Children are visited up to school age. The Council have also arranged for ante-natal and infant clinics, with fortnightly meetings, to be provided by the Acton Hospital Committee.

Centre.—Infant consultations are held twice weekly at the *Priory Schools, Acton,* and weekly at the *Social Club, Stanley Road, South Acton.* They are supervised by the M.O.H. or lady assistant M.O.H., and the H.V. attends. Babies are weighed, and advice given as to diet, clothing, &c.

Hospital treatment.—One bed in Acton Hospital is to be at the disposal of the Council for any complicated case of pregnancy.

Brentford Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A part-time H.V. was appointed in June, 1916.

Centre.—Voluntary.—A maternity and infant welfare centre was established in June, 1916, in *Bramley House, The Butts,* by voluntary workers. Meetings are held weekly by the H.V. and voluntary workers, and the average attendance is 21, and an infant consultation is conducted fortnightly by a lady medical officer, at which the average attendance is 43.

Chiswick Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 792 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now two H.V.s, who visit children up to school age; one is also school nurse. In epidemics of measles an additional H.V. is employed. In 1915, when only one H.V. was at work, 1,532 visits were paid to 591 children. Ophthalmia neonatorum cases are visited.

Centre.—A maternity and child welfare centre is held twice a week at the *Friends' Meeting House, Essex Place, Turnham Green,* at which the H.V.s attend. Infant consultations are held, babies weighed, and advice given by a lady doctor. Mothers are invited to bring children up to school age.

Hospital treatment.—Arrangements are made with Chiswick Hospital for the treatment of children and special maternity cases.

Ealing Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; about 80 per cent. of the births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gives the whole of her time to maternity and child welfare work. Children are visited up to five years, and ante-natal visiting is done. In 1915, 1,221 visits were made to infants.

Centres.—Infant consultations are held twice weekly at the *Town Hall* and at the *Ealing Day Nursery, South Ealing Road.* The M.O.H. and H.V. attend. Babies are weighed, but there is no treatment. Virol, etc., are given by the aid of private funds.

Edmonton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving five-sixths of her time to maternity and child welfare, the remainder to visiting school children suffering from infectious diseases. She visits children up to 12 months. In 1916, 1,164 visits were made to 766 infants.

Centre.—The *Edmonton School for Mothers and Child Welfare* has a centre, which is open twice a week, at *The Charles Lamb Hall, Church Street, Lower Edmonton.* A medical adviser attends once a week. Health talks are given by the H.V., and dressmaking and sewing classes are held. Virol and marylebone cream are sold at cost price. The Council contribute to the funds of the centre.

Enfield Urban District.

Health Visitor.—One whole-time H.V. was appointed in March, 1916. First visits are made to infants about 10 days after birth and visiting is continued up to one year of age. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited and, when necessary, sent to Tottenham Hospital.

Centres.—Municipal.—Four municipal centres were opened in September, 1916. 1. *Christchurch Institute, Armfield Road* (for Town and Chase and Bulls Cross Wards). 2. 99, *St. Mark's Road* (for Bush Hill Park Ward). 3. *Alma Road Schools* (for Green Street and Ponders End Ward). 4. *Totteridge Road Baptist Sunday School* (for Ordnance Ward). Consultations are conducted fortnightly at each centre by a medical officer, assisted by the H.V.

Finchley Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 697 births, or 84 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s, one serving the north, the other serving the south portion of the district, who give about half of their time to maternity and child welfare work, and the rest to school work and measles visiting. They visit children up to school age. In 1916, 677 visits were paid to 184 infants, and at the first visit 89 per cent. of the infants were being breast-fed.

Centres.—Two voluntary centres (1) *The Congregational Hall, North Finchley,* and (2) *Wesley Hall, King Street, Finchley,* were taken over by the Council in October, 1916. Consultations for children up to school age are held weekly under the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Babies are weighed and systematic advice and treatment given.

Friern Barnet Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 235 births, or 64 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed in December, 1916, to give two-thirds of her time to maternity and child welfare, and the remainder to visiting cases of tuberculosis, measles, etc.

Centre.—A centre was established in January, 1917, at the *Council Offices,* with weekly consultations, under the supervision of the M.O.H.; the average attendance is 10.

Hanwell Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 398 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving three-quarters of her time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting and visiting school children suffering from the minor infectious diseases. She visits children up to school age and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. She also gives lectures and health talks to mothers and girls at mothers' meetings and girls' clubs, and is available every morning at her room at the Council offices for consultations. In 1915, 2,143 visits were made to 411 infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—A centre was established in October, 1916, at the *Public Library, Hanwell,* with weekly consultations.

Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s giving part of their time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to district nursing under the local District Nursing Association. They visit children up to school age and do ante-natal visiting. They also visit cases of measles, chicken-pox, etc.; 726 visits were paid to infants in 1916.

Centre.—There is an ante-natal clinic and infant consultation held weekly at the *Wesleyan Sunday Schools, Bessborough Road.* It is conducted by a lady doctor, assisted by the two H.V.s and voluntary workers. Advice is given as to feeding and clothing of infants and the general health of the mothers. The centre was opened in March, 1916, and in the remainder of that year there were six ante-natal and 634 baby consultations. Treatment is provided at the Cottage Hospital, Roxeth Hill, for any case requiring it.

Hendon Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 825 births, or 82 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Up to the end of 1916 there was one H.V. giving half-time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. In 1916 she made 236 visits to 206 infants. The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. from 1st February, 1917.

Centre.—The Council have recently taken over two centres organised by the *Women's Local Government Association,* one at *West Hendon,* the other at *Child's Hill.* Infant consultations are held fortnightly, at which the H.V. and doctor attend. Dried milk, Virol, etc., are sold at cost price. Lectures are given in alternate weeks by a paid lecturer.

Heston and Isleworth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 856 births, or 92 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are three H.V.s, each giving nearly half-time to maternity and child welfare work, the remainder to school and tuberculosis work. In the year 1916, 4,773 visits were paid to children, apart from visits to cases of infectious disease, and inquiries into infant deaths. Visiting has been extended up to four years of age, and ante-natal cases are visited.

Centres.—Municipal.—There are two municipal centres at *Hounslow Council House* and at *Isleworth Public Hall.* Infant consultations are held at Hounslow on Mondays, at Isleworth on Wednesdays. Maternity consultations are held on the same days and at the same places after the infant consultations. The centres are under the supervision of the deputy M.O.H., and the H.V. attends them.

Hornsey Borough.

Health Visitor.—Since May, 1915, a certain amount of visiting has been done by voluntary workers connected with the Hornsey Mothers' and

Babies' Welfare Centre. The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. from 1st August, 1916.

Centre.—Municipal.—A Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has been appointed by the Town Council, and a centre was established in October, 1916, at the *Mission Hall, Brook Road,* in lieu of a voluntary centre which had been established in May, 1915. Consultations are conducted twice weekly by a lady medical officer, assisted by the H.V. and voluntary helpers. General hygienic advice is given to mothers, and minor complaints are treated, cases needing medical treatment being referred to medical practitioners or to hospitals according to circumstances. Children up to school age are admitted to the consultations, and expectant mothers are invited to attend for advice. On 10th March, 1917, there were 250 babies on the books and 15 expectant mothers were also registered. The average attendance is 30.

Ruislip-Northwood Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 137 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two qualified midwives have hitherto been employed as H.V.s, each being paid £5 per annum for making one visit to each notified birth. One visited in Northwood, the other in Ruislip and Eastcote. The Council have decided to appoint a H.V., who will also act as assistant inspector of nuisances, and give about half-time to maternity and child welfare.

Centre.—A centre is to be established under medical supervision, and ante-natal advice is to be given; also demonstrations on feeding and clothing infants and on hygiene in the home.

Southall-Norwood Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st January, 1915; 610 births, or 97 per cent., were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving practically the whole of her time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. She also visits tuberculosis cases, and occasionally some scarlatina contacts. In 1916, 4,394 visits were made to 1,153 infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—There is a municipal infant consultation held once a week at the *Manor House, Southall Green.* The H.V. attends and gives advice as to diet, clothing, etc., babies are weighed, but there is no medical supervision. The attendance has varied from 4 to 40.

Southgate Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed in June, 1916, to visit children up to school age, and also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, infantile diarrhœa, and whooping cough.

Staines Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a whole-time H.V. jointly with the Egham U.D.C. She commenced work in January, 1917.

Centre.—Voluntary.—A voluntary centre, the *Staines School for Mothers,* is held weekly at the *Friends' Meeting House, Staines.* The four doctors in the town, one of whom is the M.O.H., attend weekly in turn. Lectures and health talks are given, babies weighed and mothers advised. Sewing classes are held monthly.

Teddington Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have decided to appoint a H.V. to give half time to maternity and child welfare work.

Centre.—A centre is to be established by a voluntary society.

Tottenham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,045 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Under a scheme adopted in May, 1916, there are four H.V.s, three giving their whole time to maternity and child welfare work and one, who acts as superintendent, giving two-thirds of her time to maternity and child welfare work and one-third to sanitary inspection. Children are visited up to school age and ante-natal work is undertaken. 7,276 visits were paid to children in 1916.

Centres.—Municipal.—There are three municipal centres (1) at *Memorial Hall, St. Anns Road,* held twice weekly and attended by the H.V.s, and one day a week by a lady doctor. Infants are weighed and advice of a general kind given. A few simple drugs are supplied, and Glaxo, Virol and Marylebone cream in necessitous cases. Serious cases in either mother or infant are referred to hospital. Sewing classes are held weekly. Children can be brought up to school age. (2) *Town Hall (Coroner's Court),* held once a week, conducted by the H.V.s, who call in the M.O.H. to any case requiring special examination. Glaxo and Virol are occasionally given to the mothers. Children are seen up to school age. (3) *The Chestnuts,* 684, *High Road,* held once a week. A lady doctor and the H.V.s attend. The same provision as to treatment, etc., is made here as at the Memorial Hall. An ante-natal clinic is held once a week at the Memorial Hall, attended by a lady doctor, the H.V.s, and voluntary workers. Advice and treatment is given, and special cases are referred to a hospital.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council undertake to provide medical assistance, including the services of a midwife, for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Twickenham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 643 births, or 90 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed to divide her time between maternity and child welfare work and tuberculosis visiting, etc. She visited children up to 12 months. The H.V. is now away on military service, and the visiting is at present being carried out by five nurses attached to different churches in the district. The Council pay £10 10s. per annum for the part-time services of each nurse, who works in her own area, and who reports weekly to the M.O.H. In the year 1916, 3,501 visits were paid to 413 children.

Uxbridge Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed in November, 1916. 180 visits were paid to 40 children during November and December, 1916.

Centre.—A centre has been established and is open one day a week.

Wealdstone Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed in July, 1916, who gives half-time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting and school work.

Centre.—Voluntary.—A voluntary centre has been held weekly at *Homewood, High Road,* under the supervision of a lady doctor assisted

by the H.V. Children up to school age and expectant mothers attend. Babies are weighed and advice given. There are classes in needlework and home nursing. A dental clinic has been provided for expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age. There is also a day nursery. In January, 1917, the centre was removed to the *Wesleyan Sunday School, Locket Road.* The Council have decided to contribute to the centre.

Wembley Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed on 1st October, 1916, to undertake ante-natal and infant visiting, and 714 visits were paid from October to December.

Centre.—A maternity and infant welfare centre was established on 2nd November, 1916. A lady doctor has been appointed as medical supervisor at the clinic at *St. Andrew's Hall, Ealing Road, Wembley,* and attends each week. 198 children attended between November 2nd and 31st December.

Willesden Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 3,174 births, or 88 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are at present one chief and eleven other H.V.s, who give varying portions of their time to maternity and child welfare work, the remainder to school nursing and work in connection with infectious diseases occurring in children under and over five years. They visit children up to five years of age, and ante-natal work is undertaken. In the year 1916, 5,082 visits were paid to 2,590 children.

Centres.—There is a municipal maternity and child clinic at 9, *Willesden Lane, Kilburn,* opened in November. 1916. A M.O. and nurse attend every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, and medical advice and supervision are given in respect of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Glaxo is sold at cost price, or provided free in necessitous cases. Virol is given free to ailing and badly nourished children. Infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and children under five years of age suffering from defective vision and external eye diseases are sent to the Council's eye clinic at 225, *High Road, Kilburn.* Spectacles are provided when needed. The eye clinic is open every day, except Saturday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., when an assistant medical officer and nurse attend. An oculist attends as consultant once each month.

Two voluntary centres have recently been established, one at 84, *Princess Road, Kilburn,* and one at the *People's Hall, Goodson Road, Willesden.*

The Kilburn voluntary centre is mainly for the children of soldiers and sailors, and in connection therewith a club has been formed which the mothers attend, and at which on certain days in the week they help to make garments for their children. A medical officer, paid out of voluntary funds, and one of the nursing staff of the Council attend the infant consultations which are held once a week. A part time H.V. has also been appointed out of the voluntary funds to assist at the weekly infant consultations and to visit the homes of the children attending.

The Willesden voluntary centre works on similar lines to the Kilburn voluntary centre, but garments are made by voluntary workers and are sold to the mothers at the cost price of the materials. A medical officer, paid out of the voluntary funds, attends once weekly.

Wood Green Urban District.

N.B. Acts came into force in 1908; 853 births, or 84 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s, one giving the whole of her time and the other five-sixths of her time to maternity and child welfare work, the rest to visiting out-workers, etc. They visit children up to school age and also do ante-natal work. In 1916, 2,247 visits were made to 972 infants.

Centre.—A maternity and child welfare centre is held twice a week at the *School Clinic, White Hart Lane.* The H.V.s attend and give advice as to diet, clothing, etc. Babies are weighed, and simple medicines, such as cough mixtures and powders are given. Glaxo, Virol and Lactagol are sold. The M.O.H. attends when notified of any special case, and he can be consulted for two hours each morning.

NORFOLK.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months. 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Cromer	4,073	66	46	7	6	99	130
†Diss	3,769	75	74	6	6	73	81
†Downham Market	2,497	47	49	5	11	118	224
†East Dereham ...	5,729	114	112	10	11	84	98
†King's Lynn M.B.	20,201	474	393	49	50	104	127
†New Hunstanton ...	2,511	32	30	2	1	55	33
†North Walsham ...	4,254	99	85	8	9	76	106
†Sheringham ...	3,376	61	58	6	2	90	34
*Swaffham	3,234	60	50	4	5	67	100
†Thetford M.B. ...	4,778	96	89	10	7	99	79
†Walsoken	3,898	97	96	11	11	111	115
†Wells	2,565	60	56	4	5	67	89
Rural Districts.							
†Aylsham	17,344	343	321	27	32	79	100
†Blofield	12,159	229	221	17	15	72	68
†Depwade	19,933	397	373	35	41	88	110
†Docking	16,942	354	317	31	32	88	101
†Downham	15,527	351	316	43	35	122	111
†East and West Flegg	9,929	261	241	26	19	100	79
†Erpingham ...	17,137	365	318	31	31	86	97
†Forehoe	11,383	238	248	18	22	74	89
†Freebridge Lynn ...	12,106	251	231	21	21	82	91
†Henstead	10,285	211	196	15	18	69	92
†King's Lynn ...	935	20	18	3	3	125	167
†Loddon and Clavering.	12,550	272	251	25	31	90	124
†Marshland ...	12,382	320	298	33	17	102	57
†Mitford and Launditch.	18,698	387	367	34	40	87	109
†St. Faith's ...	10,807	219	206	19	14	86	68
†Smallburgh ...	13,424	275	254	24	23	87	91
†Swaffham	7,571	160	139	14	16	86	115
†Thetford	10,061	230	175	22	25	93	143
†Walsingham ...	17,250	338	307	25	27	73	88
†Wayland	14,425	283	267	20	22	69	82
Total for County	321,733	6,781	6,202	596	608	88	98

Midwives.—There were 131 midwives practising in 1916, 97 of whom were trained. They attended about 27 per cent. of the births. 63 work under district nursing associations. They are visited three or four

times a year by the inspector of midwives under the direction of the county M.O.H. The County Council have made grants to the County Nursing Federation for the training of midwives.

Health Visitors.—As a commencement the County Council arranged for their inspector of midwives to undertake home visiting in the eastern part of the county, and appointed a whole-time H.V. for the western part, including Marshland, Downham, Lynn, Freebridge Lynn, Docking and Swaffham. They have now decided to appoint an assistant inspector of midwives and two additional H.V.s, and to use the district nurses of the Norfolk Nursing Federation as H.V.s in the districts in which they work.

Swaffham Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. was appointed in July, 1916, to give part time to maternity and child welfare work.

Centre.—The M.O.H. conducts a clinic at the *Shire Hall* once a month. The average attendance is five.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Brackley M.B. ...	2,633	49	39	3	3	51	77
†Daventry M.B. ...	3,516	70	65	8	5	107	77
†Desborough ...	4,092	91	88	6	8	69	91
†Finedon	3,782	87	90	10	10	110	111
†Higham Ferrers M.B.	2,726	51	52	4	4	73	77
†Irthlingborough ...	4,630	105	95	11	16	100	168
*Kettering	29,972	605	593	63	54	105	91
†Oundle	2,749	42	38	4	3	83	79
†Raunds	3,873	74	80	5	9	68	113
*Rothwell	4,416	93	82	9	5	95	61
†Rushden	13,354	268	275	24	29	89	105
†Wellingborough ...	19,753	396	326	36	33	90	101
Rural Districts.							
†Brackley	7,207	136	134	9	13	64	97
†Brixworth ...	11,833	243	217	17	17	70	78
†Crick	2,342	53	24	4	3	66	125
†Daventry	13,809	283	272	21	21	75	77
†Easton-on-the-Hill	1,542	30	38	2	2	66	53
†Gretton	1,531	25	27	1	3	40	111
†Hardingstone ...	7,568	146	150	11	14	75	93
†Kettering	12,895	279	257	24	33	85	128
†Middleton Cheney	2,574	57	54	5	1	84	19
†Northampton ...	6,699	131	118	11	12	80	102
†Oundle (part of)§	7,047	147	115	8	9	53	78
†Oxendon	4,276	71	63	6	5	77	79
†Potterspury ...	5,189	98	97	8	8	74	82
†Thrapston (part of)§	10,649	224	214	18	19	82	89
†Towcester	10,482	199	182	17	16	83	88
†Wellingborough ...	12,594	281	213	23	23	93	108
Total for County	213,733	4,290	3,998	361	378	84	95

§ Part in County of Huntingdon.

Midwives.—135 midwives notified their intention of practising in 1916, but at the end of the year there were only 108 actually in practice, and 43 of these were district nurses. 51 practising midwives were untrained. The midwives, who are inspected by a county inspector of midwives, attend about 43 per cent. of the registered births in the county 96 per cent. of the living infants thus attended were breast-fed while the midwife was in attendance.

Health Visitors.—The County Council framed a scheme in 1915 for health visiting for the whole county with the exception of Kettering and Rothwell Urban Districts, and there are one superintendent and nine whole-time H.V.s. The H.V.s paid 673 visits to 358 expectant mothers and 23,973 visits to 4,562 children in 1916. The following table shows the headquarters of each H.V. and the sanitary districts in which (with some exceptions) each works:—

	District.
1. Glapthorn Oundle ...	Easton-on-the-Hill R.D., Oundle U.D., Oundle R.D., certain parishes in Gretton and Kettering R.D.'s and one parish in Thrapston R.D.
2. Kettering	Desborough U.D., Finedon U.D. and certain parishes in Gretton, Kettering, Oxendon and Wellingborough R.D.'s.
3. Thrapston	Higham Ferrers B., Irthlingborough U.D., Raunds U.D., Thrapston R.D. (except one parish), two parishes in Kettering R.D., and one parish in Wellingborough R.D.
4. Wellingborough	Rushden U.D., Wellingborough U.D. and certain parishes in Wellingborough R.D.
5. Brixworth	Certain parishes in Brixworth R.D. and Oxendon R.D. and one parish in Kettering R.D.
6. Northampton	Certain parishes in Brixworth and Northampton R.D.'s.
7. Earl's Barton	Hardingstone R.D. (except two parishes) and certain parishes in Wellingborough and Northampton R.D.'s, and one parish in Brixworth R.D.
8. Daventry	Daventry B. and certain parishes in Crick and Daventry R.D. s.
9. Towcester	Potterspury R.D., Towcester R.D. (except one parish) and two parishes in Hardingstone R.D.
10. Brackley	Brackley B., Brackley R.D., Middleton Cheney R.D. and certain parishes in Daventry and Towcester R.D.'s.

Kettering Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1907; 576 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The visiting was at first done by a part-time officer, but on February 1st, 1916, a whole time H.V. was appointed. She visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. An asistant H.V. has been appointed and will commence work in March, 1917.

Centres.—A municipal centre was established on 4th July, 1916, in *School Lane*, where mothers can obtain advice daily, except Saturdays: a weekly infant clinic is conducted by the M.O.H. and there are lectures to mothers.

Rothwell Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a district nurse to act as part-time H.V. She visits infants on notification of birth and revisits up to one year of age. In 1916 she paid 883 visits to infants.

SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban District.							
Peterborough M.B.	33,574	685	702	67	62	97	88
Rural Districts.							
†Barnack	2,097	41	44	3	2	73	45
†Peterborough ...	9,047	186	200	16	17	84	85
Total for County...	44,718	912	946	85	81	93	86

Midwives.—There were five practising midwives (three trained) in 1915. One works under a district nursing association. They are inspected by a local medical practitioner.

Health Visitor.—The Council have now adopted a scheme of maternity and child welfare, and propose to appoint a H.V., who will give one-third of her time to this work. She will also act as school and tuberculosis nurse and mental deficiency visitor. Infants are to be visited eight times during the first 12 months, and visits are also to be made to expectant mothers and cases of measles.

Centre.—Peterborough Borough.—A voluntary centre, which was opened in February, 1916, is held at the school clinic, 24, *Priestgate*. A doctor and a nurse attend, advice is given on diet, weight, clothing, etc. The M.O.H. is a member of the committee. The nurse does some home visiting, and some ladies are proposing to start visiting shortly.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Alnwick	7,041	154	174	15	15	99	86
†Amble	4,881	141	123	12	9	83	73
*Ashington	24,583	994	889	127	117	127	132
*Bedlingtonshire ...	25,440	834	757	103	95	124	125
†Berwick-upon-Tweed M.B.	13,075	289	243	24	30	79	123
*Blyth	30,591	978	866	123	138	126	159
*Cramlington ...	8,093	214	222	29	26	135	117
†Earsdon	10,568	356	332	43	61	122	184
*Gosforth	15,490	354	303	34	27	95	89
*Hexham	8,417	184	176	19	20	104	114
*Longbenton ...	12,443	359 (3 yrs.)	360	40 (3 yrs.)	58	110 (3 yrs.)	161
†Morpeth M.B. ...	7,433	197	182	30	31	150	170
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	3,466	143	171	16	17	111	99
*Newburn	17,155	536	507	64	51	119	101
†Prudhoe	8,212	262	231	29	24	109	104
Rothbury	1,147	17	15	1	2	43	133

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
Seaton Delaval ...	7,174	—	160	—	20	—	125
*Seghill	2,049	48	52	7	9	141	173
*Wallsend M.B. ...	41,461	1,344	1,315	162	167	120	127
†Weetslade	6,700	224	200	28	37	125	185
†Whitley and Monkseaton.	14,457	250	266	15	18	61	68
Rural Districts.							
Alnwick	12,159	253	257	19	19	73	74
Belford	5,006	93	8	7	7	73	86
Bellingham ...	5,749	106	112	9	10	83	89
Castle Ward ...	11,921	265	260	28	32	105	123
Glendale	8,579	165	163	11	14	67	86
Haltwhistle ...	8,545	215	212	22	19	103	90
†Hexham	21,887	435	422	32	38	74	90
Morpeth	17,308	430	404	51	40	118	99
Norham and Islandshires.	5,830	123	117	8	13	61	111
Rothbury	4,606	93	84	8	6	84	71
Moot Hall and precincts.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for County...	371,474	10,326	9,656	1,176	1,170	114	121

Midwives.—There were 150 practising in 1915, of whom 132 were trained. 95 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the county inspector of midwives and the assistant inspector of midwives, under the direction of the county M.O.H. The 132 trained midwives attended 213 confinements on their own account and 674 for which doctors were engaged; in 2,824 cases they acted as maternity nurses. The untrained women attended confinements at which no doctor was present. About 90 per cent. of the infants whose births occurred in the practice of midwives were breast-fed for a time at least.

N.B. Act.—The administration of the act in the Boroughs of Berwick-on-Tweed and Morpeth, the Urban Districts of Alnwick, Amble, Earsdon, Prudhoe, Weetslade, and Whitley and Monkseaton, and the R.D. of Hexham, was transferred to the C.C. as from the 1st September, 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme which provides for the appointment of four whole-time H.V.s, who have now been appointed. The Council are considering the question of extending this scheme to the remaining districts which have not made their own arrangements.

Ashington Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910.

Health Visitors.—Home visiting has hitherto been done by nurses of the District Nursing Association. In April, 1916, however, the Council appointed a whole-time H.V. In the year 1915, 2,943 visits were made to 964 children under one year of age.

Bedlingtonshire Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed in April, 1916. Infants up to one year, and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited. 1,210 visits were paid to babies from April to 31st December, 1916.

Centre.—A centre is to be established in the *Council Offices, Bedlington,* where the H.V. will conduct weekly baby-weighings and give advice to mothers.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council have undertaken to provide medical assistance for expectant and nursing mothers in distress owing to the war.

Blyth Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed in March, 1916. Infants up to one year of age and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited.

Cramlington Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 220 births, or 99 per cent. notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Three district nurses employed by the local nursing association act as H.V.s, giving one-third of their time to maternity and child welfare work. They visit children up to 12 months, and do some ante-natal work. In 1916, 1,409 visits were paid to infants.

Gosforth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st June, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving her whole time to maternity and child welfare work and sanitary inspection, who commenced work in August, 1915. She visits on receipt of notification in midwives' cases.

Centre.—There is a baby-weighing, conducted by the H.V., one afternoon a week with an average attendance of 8.

Hexham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911. 135 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving four-fifths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to sanitary inspection. She visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. In 1916 she made 1,770 visits.

Centres.—The *Hexham Babies' Welcome,* a voluntary agency, conducts a centre weekly at the *Ashley Institute.* It was opened in October, 1915. Children are weighed, and advice is given as to diet, clothing, etc. The M.O.H. and H.V. attend. Virol, malt and oil are sold at cost price. The average attendance is 38. Lectures are given by lady doctors and others interested in the work.

Longbenton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. from 21st November, 1916.

Newburn Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 450 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. In the year 1916, 84 visits were paid to 65 expectant mothers, and 1,360 visits to 633 children.

Centres.—The Council conducts three centres at *Westerhope, Lemington* and *Throckley,* each held once a week. The H.V. attends each centre and is assisted by voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and advice is given as to diet, clothing, cookery, and there are classes, demonstrations and health talks. There is no regular medical supervision, but cases thought to need treatment are referred to local practitioners or to hospitals at Newcastle.

Seghill Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a nurse attached to a local nursing association to act as assistant inspector of nuisances and H.V.

Wallsend Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 1,257 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Two H.V.s have been appointed, giving half their time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing; the second was appointed in December, 1915. One is at present absent on military service and two part-time district nurses are acting in her place. The H.V.s visit children immediately after birth, except in cases attended by doctors, and continue visits up to six months. In the year 1916, 1,075 visits were paid to 805 children.

Centres.—A municipal centre was started in January, 1916, at *Vine Street, Wallsend.* The M.O.H. and H.V. attend, and babies are weighed. Children up to five years attend the centre.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Arnold	11,146	287	297	34	44	118	148
*Beeston	11,336	319	255	29	19	89	75
Carlton	15,581	435	395	39	43	89	109
*East Retford M.B.	13,385	322	279	35	22	109	79
*Eastwood	4,692	137	133	18	23	131	173
*Hucknall Torkard	15,870	446	422	54	48	120	114
*Huthwaite ...	5,231	182	143	22	11	118	77
*Kirkby-in-Ashfield	15,378	499	473	61	81	122	171
*Mansfield M.B. ...	36,888	1,222	1,177	145	142	118	121
*Mansfield Woodhouse.	11,015	419	403	65	59	154	146
*Newark M.B. ...	16,408	394	345	42	48	106	139
*Sutton-in-Ashfield	21,708	716	657	96	121	134	184
*Warsop	4,221	191	197	23	20	122	102
West Bridgford ...	11,632	206	223	14	9	69	40
*Worksop	20,387	617	608	58	70	93	115
Rural Districts.							
Basford	41,961	1,081	1,008	112	105	103	104
Bingham	14,593	281	236	18	15	64	64
Blyth and Cuckney	4,956	111	96	10	4	88	42
East Retford ...	14,774	312	308	21	26	66	84
Leake	3,720	72	62	7	5	94	81
Misterton	4,015	99	94	10	8	101	85
Newark	8,335	209	172	17	14	91	81
*Skegby	6,990	242	234	28	31	115	132
Southwell	19,573	371	366	24	20	63	55
*Stapleford ...	10,007	273	244	35	22	127	90
Kingston-upon-Soar and Ratcliffe upon Soar Parishes	392	7	8	½	—	34	—
Total for County	344,194	9,427	8,835	1,012	1,010	107	114

Midwives.—There were 190 practising in 1916, of whom 112 were trained. About 50 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the County Inspector of Midwives, who is also one of the assistant M.O.H.s assisted by three school nurses. 5,159 births were attended by midwives without a doctor in 1916, and medical aid was called in 421 cases, or 8 per cent. The County Education Committee give £150 annually in scholarships to the County Nursing Federation for the training of midwives, who in return agree to work in the county for three years. The supply of midwives in the rural areas appears to be inadequate. A certain amount of midwifery is done by the district nurses of the local nursing associations.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have under consideration a county scheme for maternity and child welfare in the districts in which separate schemes have not been adopted.

Centre.—Carlton Urban District.—Carlton and Netherfield Mothers' and Babies' Welcome provided by a local committee. There is a resident nurse, who has a baby weighing and sewing classes. She also does some home visiting. A doctor attends fortnightly and lectures. In the year ended March, 1916, 350 attendances at the centre were made by expectant mothers and 964 by children.

Arnold Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 226 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to five years of age and does some ante-natal visiting. In 1916, 3,842 visits were paid to children and 227 to expectant mothers. 139 infants were wholly breast-fed, 58 partly breast-fed, and 7 wholly artificially fed in 1916.

Centre (Voluntary).—There is an *Infant Welfare Centre* at *12, Front Street*, with weekly consultations for children up to five years of age, conducted by the H.V. and voluntary helpers of the *Arnold Infant Welfare Association*. The H.V. gives lectures on health, diet, clothing, etc. The M.O.H. attends once a month. Lactagol, Virol, emulsion and infants' clothing are provided at cost price. Apart from the consultations, classes for mothers in cookery, knitting, and cutting out infants' garments are held at the centre once a week by the *Infant Welfare Association.*

Beeston Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A district nurse has recently been appointed as a part-time H.V. She commenced duty in April, 1916, and up to the 31st December, paid 588 visits to children.

East Retford Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Home visiting is carried out by a H.V. attached to the *Ladies' Health Association*, who gives her whole time to the work. Ante-natal visiting is also undertaken. The committee works in close co-operation with the Town Council. In 1916, 4,131 visits were paid to 269 cases. The number of breast-fed infants is increasing. It is now proposed to supervise the health of children up to school age, and a part-time visitor has been engaged by the association for this purpose.

Centre (Voluntary).—There is a voluntary school for mothers organised by the *Ladies' Health Association.* It is held twice a week. The H.V. attends, babies are weighed, and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc. Medical practitioners in the town attend in rotation to give advice.

Eastwood Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a district nurse to act as H.V. from 29th September, 1916. She has now made regular visits to all children born since that date.

Hucknall Torkard Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 396 births, or 99 per cent., were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to school age and does ante-natal visiting. In 1916, she paid 1,674 visits to 445 infants, and visited or advised 137 expectant mothers. 276 of the infants born in 1916 were breast-fed up to four months. The H.V. also paid 287 visits to cases of measles.

Centre.—There is a *Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre* held once a week at the Council offices. The H.V. attends. Babies are weighed and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc. The average weekly attendance in 1916 was 27.

Huthwaite Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 148 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a district nurse as a part time H.V. in March, 1915. In 1916 she paid 729 visits.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 422 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916. A committee has been appointed, consisting of ten members of the Council and nine ladies.

Health Visitors.—There are now two whole-time H.V.s., who visit children up to five years, and do ante-natal visiting. In 1915, 3,345 visits were paid to 461 infants by the single H.V. then at work. In the last ten months of 1916, 337 visits were paid to 169 expectant mothers.

Centres.—Three centres were opened in March, 1916; (1) at the *Council Offices, East Kirkby,* with attendances twice monthly; (2) at the *Old Kirkby Sunday School, Church Street,* once monthly; (3) at the *Church Institute, Annesley Woodhouse,* once monthly. The M.O.H. and the H.V.s attend each centre. Children are seen up to five years of age, and expectant mothers are encouraged to attend. During the last ten months of 1916, 452 mothers made 1,473 attendances, and 595 children made 2,002 attendances.

Mansfield Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 1,124 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s., one giving seven-eighths and the other the whole of her time to maternity and child welfare work. They visit children up to 12 months, but longer in exceptional cases, and special attention is paid to diarrhœa cases. They also visit ante-natal cases which are notified to the midwives or otherwise. In 1916, 6,039 visits were paid to children and 718 visits to expectant mothers. The M.O.H. is authorised to provide aid in confinement of necessitous women if required.

Centres.—There is a centre at *The Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Exchange Row, Mansfield,* held since December, 1914, the Council supplying the premises, and gas for heat and light. The M.O.H. and H.V. attend. On Thursdays medical advice is given to expectant mothers, and infant consultations are held. Simple ailments are medically treated. On Tuesdays babies are weighed and advice given by the H.V. Classes are held for knitting and making children's clothing, and the average attendance is five. *The Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee* provide meals for expectant and nursing mothers. The H.V. recommends necessitous women to attend the feeding centre, when a good dinner is provided for one penny and for children under school age for one halfpenny.

Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 362 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole time H.V., who visits children up to school age and does ante-natal visiting. The midwives supply the H.V. with the names of expectant mothers, and 108 ante-natal visits were made in 1916. In 1915, 980 visits were paid to 405 infants.

Centre.—There is a voluntary centre, organised by the *Mansfield Woodhouse Mothers' and Babies' Welcome,* held once a week at the Council offices, and attended by the H.V. Babies are weighed and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc. Dried milk is sold at cost price.

Newark Borough.

N.B. Act.—A statutory committee has been appointed consisting of four members of the Council and 15 ladies. 459 births or 81 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A whole time H.V. was appointed in May, 1916, whose work includes the visiting of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, epidemic diarrhœa, measles, and other infectious diseases. She made 752 visits to 439 children in June-December, 1916.

Centre.—A centre is held weekly in the *Council's Offices*: about 40 children attend.

Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st August, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. entered on her duties in March, 1916.

Warsop Urban District.

Health Visitors.—Two district nurses act as part-time H.V.s. and visit infants up to one year. During 1916, 536 visits were made to 214 babies.

Centre.—A centre was established and held ten meetings in 1916..

Worksop Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 512 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who visits children up to 12 months and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 4,103 visits were paid to 867 infants, of whom 80 per cent. were breast-fed.

Skegby Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st March, 1915.

Health Visitors.—Three district nurses, who also do midwifery work, have been acting as H.V.s. They visit children up to 12 months, and each nurse works in the area served by her nursing association. During the last six months of 1915, 347 visits were made to 110 infants.

Centre.—The Council propose to arrange for the establishment of two centres in Blidworth and Skegby, and for one in Sokeholme jointly with Warsop U.D., through the local nursing associations.

Stapleford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—A district nurse was appointed on 1st August, 1916, as a part-time H.V.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Banbury M.B. ...	13,458	273	255	24	19	88	75
†Bicester	3,385	71	71	6	7	78	99
†Chipping Norton M.B.	3,972	76	71	4	11	53	155
†Henley-on-Thames M.B.	6,456	122	125	7	9	53	72
†Thame	2,957	55	43	4	3	64	70
†Wheatley	966	18	9	—	2	27	222
†Witney	3,529	76	52	5	5	59	96
†Woodstock M.B. ...	1,594	27	30	2	2	64	67
Rural Districts.							
†Banbury	11,455	230	224	19	13	84	58
†Bicester	9,638	190	176	11	10	55	57
†Chipping Norton ...	11,353	218	201	13	6	60	30
†Crowmarsh ...	5,014	109	93	11	3	99	32
†Culham	2,614	53	44	3	—	52	—
†Goring	3,179	50	48	2	4	35	83
†Headington ...	13,204	301	270	25	19	83	70
†Henley	10,156	202	173	15	7	73	40
†Thame	5,552	110	99	10	7	91	71
†Witney	17,170	342	299	20	26	57	87
†Woodstock ...	10,711	224	236	17	22	75	93
Total for County	146,221	2,815	2,519	199	175	71	69

Midwives.—118 midwives notified their intention to practise in 1915, of whom 85 were trained. 64 were employed by nursing associations, and 54 were in private practice. They are inspected by a County Inspector of Midwives, who made 410 visits to them in 1915. They attended 1,110 cases in 1915, and also 276 cases under medical supervision. The County Council give scholarships for training midwives.

N.B. Act.—The County Council adopted the Act in 1915 for the whole county, except the Borough of Banbury, in which it was already in force.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have appointed seven H.V.s., who give one-third of their time to visiting infants, one-third to tuberculosis work, and one-third to school nursing, in a division of the county under the superintendence of the Inspector of Midwives.

Banbury Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 253 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who also acts as school nurse and tuberculosis visitor. She visits children up to 12 months. In 1916 2,568 visits were made to infants.

Centre.—The H.V. conducts a centre weekly at *The Windmill*, where babies are weighed. Some babies that do not appear to be progressing are visited by the M.O.H.

RUTLAND.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban District.							
†Oakham	3,667	74	75	6	4	74	53
Rural Districts.							
†Ketton	2,940	64	58	6	9	86	155
†Oakham	7,004	146	121	11	11	72	91
†Uppingham ...	6,735	117	119	10	9	81	76
Total for County	20,346	401	373	31	33	77	88

Midwives.—There were five midwives practising in 1915, of whom four were trained. They are inspected by the county M.O.H.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Since 1st July, 1916, a scheme for maternity and child welfare work throughout the county has been in operation. A nurse has been appointed who combines the duties of H.V., tuberculosis visitor, and school nurse, and gives nearly half of her time to maternity and child welfare. She undertakes ante-natal visiting, and the visitation of infants up to school age and of cases of measles. Between the 1st July and 31st December, 1916, 964 visits were paid, including 41 visits to 23 expectant mothers.

SALOP.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Bishop's Castle, M.B.	1,409	27	17	3	4	110	235
†Bridgnorth, M.B.	5,768	118	94	11	13	93	138
†Church Stretton ...	1,455	23	20	2	3	86	150
†Dawley	7,701	213	186	20	23	92	124
†Ellesmere	1,946	34	31	2	1	58	32
†Ludlow, M.B. ...	5,926	119	116	9	11	74	95
†Market Drayton	—	—	86	—	7	—	81
†Newport	3,250	58	69	5	8	82	116

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
†Oakengates ...	11,744	288	309	30	26	105	84
†Oswestry, M.B. ...	9,991	212	174	23	16	108	92
*Shrewsbury, M.B.	29,389	636	591	58	44	90	74
†Wellington ...	7,820	179	153	16	24	86	157
†Wem	2,273	44	41	3	3	68	73
†Wenlock, M.B. ...	15,244	316	278	26	24	81	86
†Whitchurch ...	5,757	124	118	13	13	107	110
Rural Districts.							
†Atcham	21,770	444	390	33	31	75	79
†Bridgnorth ...	9,125	204	152	13	12	65	79
†Burford	1,308	28	29	3	—	91	—
†Chirbury	3,304	64	61	4	4	63	66
†Church Stretton ...	4,797	86	82	6	2	67	24
†Cleobury Mortimer	6,976	186	196	13	20	67	102
†Clun	6,565	146	142	10	15	69	106
†Drayton	12,340	236	145	20	6	86	41
†Ellesmere	8,365	165	153	13	7	80	46
†Ludlow	9,438	213	190	14	8	67	42
†Newport	6,005	126	85	11	11	86	129
†Oswestry	15,443	357	341	28	34	77	100
†Shifnal	8,155	167	148	14	11	85	74
†Teme	1,644	36	50	4	2	97	40
†Wellington ...	11,091	248	238	21	27	86	113
†Wem	8,373	175	154	11	16	63	104
†Whitchurch ...	1,935	37	34	3	2	68	59
Total for County	246,307	5,328	4,873	440	428	83	88

Midwives.—There were 252 practising in June, 1916, of whom 121 were trained. They attend about 75 per cent. of the births. 65 work under District Nursing Associations. They are inspected by a lady inspector of midwives, who also gives lectures on the feeding of infants. nursing, and health matters generally. There is a gradual diminution of untrained midwives and a still slower increase of trained ones.

The County Council repay to the Shropshire Nursing Federation three-fourths of the actual cost of the training and equipment of any maternity nurses who have been recommended by the Federation and approved by the county M.O.H. Under this arrangement 12 nurses were trained, and 3 nurses trained by the Rural Midwives Association were taken over in 1915; in 1916, 9 were trained and 3 taken over from the Association.

N.B. Act was adopted by the Council for the whole county in 1914, excepting the borough of Shrewsbury, where the Act was already in operation. 82 per cent. of the births were notified in 1915.

All matters relating to the exercise of the Council's powers under section 2 of the N.B. Act of 1915 are referred to the Public Health and Housing Sub-Committee and three women have been co-opted as members of that committee for this purpose.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme which provides for the whole county, with the exception of *Shrewsbury Borough*. They have six H.V.s, who give about two-thirds of their time to maternity and child welfare work, and one-third to tuberculosis visiting. Children are to be visited up to school age. The County Council

have made arrangements with the District Nursing Associations through the Shropshire Nursing Federation for their nurses, if approved by the County M.O.H., and where certain conditions are fulfilled, to undertake health visiting under the supervision of the county M.O.H., either directly or through the County Superintendent of the Federation, subject to a payment of £3 per thousand of the population of the area served by such nurses. For this supervision by the County Superintendent of the Federation a payment of £40 a year is made by the County Council. 37 district nurses act as H.V.s.

The following are the headquarters and the districts in which the six health visitors worked:—

1. *Shrewsbury.*—Parts of the Atcham, Chirbury, Church Stretton, Ellesmere, Wem, and Whitchurch R.D.s, and the U.D.s of Wem and Whitchurch.

2. *Oswestry.*—Part of Chirbury, Ellesmere, and Oswestry R.D.s and Ellesmere and Oswestry U.D.s.

3. *Wellington.*—Parts of Drayton, Newport, Shifnal and Wellington R.D.s, and Market Drayton and Oakengates U.D.s.

4. *Dawley.*—Part of Cleobury Mortimer, Shifnal and Wellington R.D.s and Dawley and Wellington U.D.s.

5. *Craven Arms.*—Teme R.D.s, part of Atcham, Burford, Church Stretton, Clun and Ludlow R.D.s., Bishop's Castle Borough and Church Stretton U.D.

6. *Bridgnorth.*—Bridgnorth R.D. and Bridgnorth and Wenlock Boroughs.

Centre.—The *Wellington Maternity and Child Welfare Society* established a centre in February, 1916, and hold meetings weekly at the *Wrekin Hall, Wellington.* The area covered by the scheme is the Wellington urban district and such parts of the rural district as can be conveniently served. The executive committee of the society includes representatives of the urban and rural district councils, and the M.O.H.s of these districts and the county M.O.H. are *ex-officio* members. It is proposed to supplement the County Council's health visiting by a part-time H.V., who will also act as secretary, and by voluntary H.V.s, and also to provide facilities in certain cases for medical treatment.

The County Council's H.V. acts as superintendent of the centre, and all health visiting will be carried out under her supervision. It is not intended at present to appoint a medical officer, but the M.O.H. for the North-East Shropshire Combined District has so far exercised a general supervision of the centre. A grant of £25 has been made by the Wellington U.D.C. and of £10 by the R.D.C.

Shrewsbury Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who gives half-time to maternity and child welfare work and half to tuberculosis visiting; the school nurse also does a small amount of visiting of infants. Children are visited up to 12 months and in certain cases over that age, and ante-natal visiting is done. In 1916, 4,213 visits were made to 492 children and 419 visits to 43 expectant mothers.

Centre.—There is a school for mothers organised by a voluntary committee, the M.O.H. acting as medical adviser. The school is held once a week at *St. Alkmund's Room, St. Alkmund's Place.* The H.V. and school nurse attend and are responsible for the work, assisted

by members of the voluntary committee. Children up to five years old are admitted. Babies are weighed, and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc. Informal talks on health, domestic and personal hygiene, cooking, making of simple garments, prevention of spread of disease, particularly children's ailments, are given. Other branches of work carried out by the committee are a maternity club to assist expectant mothers, a fireguard savings club, and aid to sick and weakly infants of poor parents. In 1916 the attendances of mothers numbered 1,335, and the attendances of children 1,603. The average attendance of mothers was 29 and of children 35. An annual Baby Show is held, at which in 1916 there were 216 entries.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Bridgwater, M.B.	16,802	385	334	38	29	98	87
†Burnham	3,948	68	69	6	5	81	72
†Chard, M.B. ...	4,568	98	73	10	11	97	151
†Clevedon	6,111	90	65	7	7	75	108
†Crewkerne ...	3,939	81	64	7	4	87	63
†Frome	10,901	180	154	15	17	81	110
†Glastonbury, M.B.	4,250	93	83	8	3	89	36
†Highbridge ...	2,343	53	54	4	8	71	148
†Ilminster	2,467	44	34	2	1	46	29
†Midsomer Norton	7,299	182	158	12	11	65	70
†Minehead	3,458	64	54	5	10	75	185
†Portishead ...	3,329	63	66	5	9	75	136
†Radstock	3,690	88	77	6	4	68	52
†Shepton Mallet ...	5,011	86	88	5	6	55	68
†Street	4,235	86	66	5	5	58	76
*Taunton M.B. ...	22,561	445	408	45	37	102	91
†Watchet	1,846	31	30	2	2	65	67
†Wellington ...	7,633	126	102	9	6	70	59
†Wells M.B. ...	4,655	71	78	6	6	81	77
*Weston super Mare	23,235	358	311	31	32	86	103
†Wiveliscombe ...	1,316	22	21	—	1	23	48
*Yeovil M.B. ...	13,759	308	274	19	15	63	55
Rural Districts.							
†Axbridge	23,063	439	399	34	19	76	48
†Bath	12,408	373	302	28	25	75	83
†Bridgwater ...	18,202	338	323	22	16	64	50
†Chard	13,389	282	226	22	15	76	66
†Clutton	18,460	396	340	30	26	75	76
†Dulverton	4,837	97	73	5	7	49	96
†Frome	11,171	231	231	16	16	68	69
†Keynsham ...	10,141	195	187	14	12	70	64
†Langport	13,347	254	226	16	23	64	102
†Long Ashton ...	16,197	300	276	22	20	73	72
†Shepton Mallet ...	10,183	219	177	13	14	59	79
†Taunton	17,834	308	173	18	26	58	95
†Wellington ...	6,074	121	107	6	4	46	37
†Wells	10,633	198	193	15	6	75	31
†Williton	12,661	224	219	15	13	66	59
†Wincanton ...	16,439	309	266	21	18	68	68
†Yeovil	16,457	315	324	17	24	55	74
Total for County	407,304	7,619	6,805	555	513	73	75

Midwives.—In 1916, 261 midwives, 208 of whom were trained, gave notice of intention to practise and 2,869 births were attended by them during the year. 178 work under District Nursing Associations. They are supervised under the direction of the county M.O.H. by a lady inspector, who also acts as superintendent of the County Nursing Association, with the help of three assistant superintendents of the association. Seven hundred and four visits of inspection were made to midwives during 1915.

The County Council propose making a grant of not exceeding £300 per annum for the provision of midwifery assistance to certain District Nursing Associations.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have arranged that, where they are available and suitable, district nurses shall act as H.V.s, and that throughout the remainder of the county whole-time county nurses shall undertake the home visitation of infants. This work commenced on 1st January, 1916. First visits are made to infants after they are 10 days old. Local schemes are in operation in *Bridgwater B., Taunton B., Yeovil B., and Weston-super-Mare U.D.*

Centres.—Although no provision for centres is made in the present county scheme for maternity and child welfare, the necessity for such centres in various sanitary areas in the county is recognised and their establishment in the near future is contemplated. Encouragement is given to the establishment of centres under voluntary control.

Portishead Urban District.—Portishead School for Mothers have two centres, one at the *Co-operative Rooms, High Street,* and the other at *Weston Road Mission Hall,* where consultations for children up to school age are conducted weekly at alternate centres by two doctors assisted by two nurses and voluntary workers. There are classes in infant care, hygiene, sewing, cookery and domestic economy.

Shepton Mallet Urban District Council has established a centre, with fortnightly meetings and monthly visits by a medical practitioner. The centre will be managed by a voluntary committee and conducted by nurses from the Shepton Mallet Nursing Association.

Street Urban District.—Street Child Study Circle and Infant Welfare Society have established a centre in *Grange Road, Street,* where baby weighings are held twice a week by a trained nurse, who gives advice to mothers, and consultations are conducted monthly by an honorary lady medical officer. There are also cookery and needlework classes and courses of lectures to mothers. The nurse paid 1,400 visits to infants in 1916, and 603 children attended the centre.

Wellington Urban District.—A Babies Welcome has been established in Wellington, maintained and managed by a voluntary committee. Weekly meetings with monthly medical consultations are held. The district nurse attends every week. Courses of lectures for mothers are given.

Long Ashton Rural District.—Pill.— A School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome under a voluntary committee holds fortnightly meetings with monthly medical consultations. There are lectures, needlework demonstrations, etc. *Wraxall.*—A School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome under a voluntary committee, holds fortnightly meetings with monthly medical consultations. Lectures, etc., are held.

Bridgwater Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. and school nurse who gives one-third of her time to maternity and child welfare work. Infants are visited up to one year old, the first visits being made after midwives cease attendance. Sick children are also visited by the H.V. In 1916, 1,753 visits were made to infants.

Centre.—The H.V. occasionally gives advice to mothers at the school clinic.

Taunton Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 338 births, or 97 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, and German measles. Children are visited up to school age and ante-natal visiting is undertaken.

Centre (Voluntary).—Taunton Infants' Health Society and Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Club have established a school for mothers in *Bath Place*, where consultations for children up to school age are conducted weekly by a M.O., assisted by the H.V. and voluntary workers. Infants are weighed and examined, and advice and treatment are given. Milk and other foods are provided for necessitous cases. There are also lectures to mothers.

Weston-super-Mare Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who acts also as tuberculosis visitor and assistant sanitary inspector, and gives about a quarter of her time to maternity and child welfare work. Ante-natal visiting is undertaken, and children are visited as long as necessary. 560 visits were paid to 224 children in 1916.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council undertake to provide the services of a doctor or midwife for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Yeovil Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Hitherto some home visiting has been carried out by the school nurse and the matron of the isolation hospital, and in 1916 2,033 visits were made to 27 infants, and 68 visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In June, 1916, the Town Council appointed a H.V. to undertake ante-natal visiting and visiting of children up to school age, the visitation of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and cases of minor infectious disease, and midwifery work for necessitous women. The school nurse and isolation hospital nurse assist the H.V. when possible.

Centre (Municipal).—A centre was opened in July, 1916, in the *Medical Inspection Rooms* at the *Central Schools*, where weekly consultations are conducted by the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V., and special cases are seen and advised daily at the Health Department, 6, South Street. Between September and the 31st December, 135 children and 4 expectant mothers attended the centre. Assistance in clothing, food, special necessaries, etc., is supplied in needy cases by the Child Welfare Committee.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Aldershot	35,175	903	582	82	69	91	119
†Alton	5,555	114	98	9	10	79	102
†Andover M.B. ...	7,596	180	193	12	16	68	83
†Basingstoke M.B. ..	11,540	258	257	20	18	76	70
†Christchurch M.B.	5,104	123	104	8	12	65	115
†Eastleigh and Bishopstoke.	15,247	350	322	22	14	64	43
†Fareham	9,674	202	163	15	9	73	55
†Farnborough ...	14,199	319	224	23	24	71	107
†Fleet	3,281	65	62	3	5	42	81
†Gosport and Alverstoke.	33,300	860	679	81	53	94	78
†Havant	4,092	78	64	8	6	100	94
†Itchen	19,484	589	559	50	43	85	77
†Lymington M.B. ...	4,329	88	71	8	9	85	127
†Petersfield ...	3,947	79	67	6	3	73	45
†Romsey M.B. ...	4,669	98	97	10	5	100	52
†Warblington ...	3,771	77	66	5	3	62	45
*Winchester M.B. ...	23,378	416	393	36	43	86	109
Rural Districts.							
†Alresford	7,531	141	137	9	12	62	88
†Alton	18,286	382	282	33	35	86	124
†Andover	14,295	297	207	17	21	57	101
†Basingstoke ...	12,371	256	227	17	18	67	79
†Catherington ...	3,668	64	57	4	2	62	35
†Christchurch ...	6,583	103	102	7	4	65	39
†Droxford	12,906	259	218	22	17	84	78
†Fareham	14,216	310	278	23	22	73	79
†Fordingbridge ...	6,444	130	110	11	11	87	100
†Hartley Wintney ...	18,642	399	369	26	24	65	65
†Havant	5,795	97	88	4	11	41	125
†Hursley	4,393	90	78	8	5	86	64
†Kingsclere ...	8,842	170	167	13	13	78	78
†Lymington ...	11,905	240	237	15	17	63	72
†New Forest ...	16,373	337	371	19	20	56	54
†Petersfield ...	12,030	225	203	15	17	65	84
†Ringwood	7,153	157	138	13	8	85	58
†Romsey	6,800	139	130	9	13	63	100
†South Stoneham ...	17,821	400	351	27	25	67	71
†Stockbridge ...	6,484	131	114	9	12	71	105
†Whitchurch ...	6,121	136	135	8	9	57	67
*Winchester ...	10,566	197	205	15	13	75	63
Total for County...	433,566	9,451	8,205	720	671	76	82

Midwives.—Two hundred and fifty midwives were practising in 1916, of whom 177 were trained. Eighty-seven work under District Nursing Associations. They attend about 57 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by the officers of the Hampshire Nursing Association, under the direction of the County M.O.H., except in Aldershot, where the inspection is done by the local M.O.H., who reports to the County Council. The Education Committee of the Council provide four scholarships for the training of midwives in connection with the County Nursing Association.

N.B. Act was adopted by the Council for the whole county in 1914, excepting *Aldershot U.D., Winchester City and Winchester R.D.*, where the Act was already in operation. 6,517 births were notified in 1915, and 7,049 in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have formulated a scheme of maternity and child welfare which provides for the whole county, with the exception of *Aldershot U.D., Winchester City* and *Winchester R.D.* The county is divided into six areas, and each area is supervised by an assistant M.O.H., who has charge of all the work in that area and directs the work of the nurses employed by the County Council. There are 12 women employed in these six areas, who combine the duties of H.V., tuberculosis nurse and school nurse. Infants are visited in general as soon after birth as possible, and children are visited up to school age. In 1916, 3,956 visits were made to 3,159 infants.

Centre.—Basingstoke Borough.—There is a voluntary maternity centre and infant consultation held weekly at the *Old Post Office, Essex Road,* under the supervision of an assistant county M.O.H., at which the county H.V. and voluntary workers assist. No treatment is provided. Children attend up to school age. Some home visiting of infants is done by the voluntary workers.

Aldershot Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 400 births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed on 1st September, 1916, in lieu of the half-time visitor hitherto employed. In 1916, 706 visits were paid to 307 children.

Centre (Municipal).—Consultations for infants under one year are conducted weekly at the *Municipal Buildings* by the M.O.H. and the H.V. and advice is given to mothers.

Winchester City.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving half her time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. She visits children up to 12 months, and in certain cases over that age, and does some antenatal work. In 1916 864 visits were paid to 317 children; and in addition 32 visits to expectant mothers and 4 visits respecting stillbirths.

Centres (A) *Municipal.*—Infant consultations are held each Wednesday afternoon at the *Guildhall.* Babies are weighed and advice given as to feeding and as to treatment of simple ailments by the H.V., special cases being seen by the M.O.H. Average attendance six or seven.

(B) *Voluntary.—Winchester Infant Welfare and Mothers' Club* have a centre at the *Co-operative Hall, The Square,* where weekly consultations are conducted by a medical officer, assisted by voluntary workers and the county superintendent of midwives. Infants are weighed and mothers advised, but no treatment is given. Model clothing and patterns are shown to mothers and health talks are given.

Winchester Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is carried out by nine voluntary lady visitors.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Cowes	9,635	202	187	14	24	69	128
East Cowes ...	4,659	105	108	8	8	76	74
*Newport M.B. ...	11,154	252	231	16	33	62	143
*Ryde M.B. ...	10,608	155	123	9	10	60	81
St. Helens	4,982	86	79	5	1	55	13
Sandown	5,551	89	93	6	8	62	86
Shanklin	4,751	50	45	3	3	55	67
Ventnor	5,787	70	57	6	3	79	53
Rural Districts.							
Isle of Wight ...	31,059	505	408	30	30	59	74
Total for County...	88,186	1,514	1,331	95	120	63	90

Midwives.—There were 24 practising midwives in 1915, of whom 23 were trained. They attend about 57 per cent. of the births. Twelve work under District Nursing Associations. They are inspected by the county M.O.H., who paid 59 visits during 1915.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have a scheme under consideration.

Centre.—There is a voluntary centre at *Bembridge*, conducted by the Bembridge District Nursing Association.

Newport Borough.

Health Visitor.—In June, 1916, the Council appointed as honorary H.V. a lady who obtained the C.M.B. certificate in order to qualify for the work and placed her services at the disposal of the Council.

Ryde Borough.

Health Visitors.—A district nurse has been appointed a part-time H.V., and undertakes the visiting of children up to school age. 2,009 visits were paid to 208 children, and 197 visits to 107 expectant mothers in 1916.

Centre (*Voluntary*).—The District Nursing Association have a centre in *Trinity Church Hall, Melville Street*, where weekly consultations for children up to school age are conducted by the M.O.H., assisted by district nurses, midwives and voluntary helpers. Infants are weighed and examined, and advice is given to mothers. Simple drugs are prescribed in a few cases. Glaxo, dried milk, etc., are given in necessitous cases. Model clothing is shown and mothers helped to make clothes. 246 children and 42 expectant mothers attended the centre in 1916.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Amblecote ...	3,155	72	60	9	11	118	183
†Audley	14,776	433	410	46	44	106	107

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
*Biddulph	7,422	218	190	26	23	118	121
*Bilston	25,681	846	785	122	122	145	155
*Brierley Hill ...	12,263	339	324	47	24	138	74
†Brownhills ...	16,852	575	548	61	55	106	100
*Cannock	28,586	949	932	126	91	133	98
*Coseley ...	22,834	672	645	79	95	117	147
*Darlaston	17,107	571	532	86	80	151	150
*Heathtown or Wednesfield Heath	12,276	356	359	37	33	103	92
†Kidsgrove	9,012	290	259	35	32	119	124
*Leek	16,663	339	326	41	33	120	101
†Lichfield, M.B. ...	8,616	185	178	17	18	91	101
*Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.	20,201	580	526	85	57	146	108
*Perry Barr ...	2,403	52	61	7	4	126	66
*Quarry Bank ...	7,393	228	221	27	33	119	149
*Rowley Regis ...	37,000	1,137	1,045	132	141	116	135
†Rugeley	4,504	112	100	11	5	94	50
†Sedgley	16,527	462	458	62	51	134	111
†Short Heath ...	4,075	136	145	16	17	114	117
†Smallthorwee ...	13,559	467	452	70	50	150	111
*Stafford M.B. ...	23,383	584	525	62	51	106	97
*Stone	5,688	124	117	11	7	89	60
*Tamworth M.B. ...	7,738	189	169	21	20	112	118
*Tettenhall	5,381	112	99	8	5	74	51
*Tipton	31,756	1 086	993	153	137	141	138
*Uttoxeter	5,717	146	128	17	13	117	102
*Wednesbury M.B. ...	28,103	872	786	120	90	138	115
†Wednesfield ...	6,488	200	165	26	18	131	109
†Willenhall	18,884	572	531	83	82	146	154
*Wolstanton United	27,335	817	752	104	71	128	94
Rural Districts.							
†Blore Heath ...	2,287	47	54	2	1	37	19
*Cannock	19,786	506	497	52	33	102	66
†Cheadle	26,706	659	631	59	53	90	84
†Gnosall	4,765	100	90	6	13	55	144
*Kingswinford ...	20,803	576	591	71	65	123	110
†Leek	15,487	384	356	37	33	96	93
*Lichfield	28,718	696	617	60	48	86	78
†Mayfield	3,915	86	79	7	3	85	38
†Newcastle-under-Lyme	6,410	145	134	13	14	92	104
*Seisdon	15,074	328	328	25	25	76	76
†Stafford	11,777	265	265	16	15	59	57
†Stoke upon Trent...	4,774	148	142	17	21	117	148
†Stone	14,387	299	270	22	19	74	70
†Tamworth (part of) §	21,148	122	112	9	4	76	36
†Tutbury	9,087	198	177	19	9	95	51
†Uttoxeter	8,152	156	145	14	12	85	83
†Walsall	10,991	328	356	34	41	104	115
†Blymhill and Weston under Lizard Parishes	798	11	10	—	—	67	—
Total for County...	601,770	19,134	17,675	2,236	1,922	117	109

§ Part in County Warwick.

Midwives.—In 1915 the number of practising midwives was 320, of whom 129 were trained. During the year they attended 11,325, or 65 per cent., of the births. 70 work under District Nursing Associations. The inspection of midwives is carried out by two whole-time lady officials of the County Council, who made 1,311 visits in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have now a scheme of maternity and child welfare in operation for those districts in the county in which no local arrangements have been made. Thirty-five district nurses employed by the nursing associations are acting as H.V.s in certain areas, and in the remaining areas 6 whole-time officers act as H.V.s and school and tuberculosis nurses.

Amblecote Urban District.

Health Visitors.—The Amblecote and Brierley Hill Urban District Councils have appointed a H.V. jointly to undertake infant visiting, and, by arrangement with the County Council and the Staffordshire Joint Committee for Tuberculosis, school nursing and tuberculosis visiting in the two districts. She began work in November, 1916.

Centre.—A house has been taken for a centre, and is being equipped and furnished.

Biddulph Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 193 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting was carried out by nurses attached to the District Nursing Association, but on the association being dissolved in February, 1916, the Council appointed a whole-time H.V. Visiting was then extended up to school age. In 1916, 2,890 visits were paid to children.

Bilston Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 725 births, or 92 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who since September, 1915, has given her whole time to maternity and child welfare. In 1916 she paid 2,775 visits to children.

Centre.—The Council are about to provide a centre in the *Fraser Street School.*

Brierley Hill Urban.

Health Visitor.—The Brierley Hill and Amblecote Urban District Councils have appointed a H.V. jointly to undertake infant visiting, and, by arrangement with the County Council and the Staffordshire Joint Committee for Tuberculosis, school nursing and tuberculosis visiting in the two districts. She began work in November, 1916.

Centre.—A centre has now been started. It is held weekly under the M.O.H.'s supervision.

Cannock Urban.

N.B. Act.—A statutory committee has been appointed consisting of six members of the Council, two co-opted members, and two lady members.

Health Visitors.—Two health visitors and school nurses are to be appointed, each of whom will have a separate district.

Coseley Urban District.

Health Visitors.—The Council at the end of 1916 appointed two H.V.s and school nurses, who give half their time to maternity and child welfare work.

Centre.—The Council conduct a centre temporarily in a room in the Council's offices.

Darlaston Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 485 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The health visiting has been carried out by district nurses of the local nursing institute. 381 visits were made to 367 infants in 1916. The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. and tuberculosis nurse in March, 1917.

Centre.—It is proposed to establish a municipal centre.

Hospital Treatment.—The Council propose to purchase tickets from the Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and from the Wolverhampton General Hospital for the treatment of accidents of parturition.

Heath Town Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There was one whole-time H.V., who began work on 1st July, 1915. She has now resigned, and the Council propose to join the county scheme on 1st April, 1917.

Leek Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is a whole-time H.V., who does a little ante-natal visiting and visits children up to school age. During 1916 she visited 17 expectant mothers and made 9,804 visits to 1,049 children. She also visits cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; 411 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There is one H.V., school and tuberculosis nurse, who gives two-fifths of her time, and since October, 1916, two district nurses giving one-fifth of their time to maternity and child welfare work. In 1916, 1,556 visits were paid to 408 children, mostly under one year old, and eleven visits to six expectant mothers.

Centre (Municipal).—A centre is established at the municipal offices, 9, *High Street*, and weekly consultations are conducted by the M.O.H. and H.V.s. Children up to two years of age are admitted, and those suffering from malnutrition up to five years of age. Advice is given as to the feeding of infants and diet of mothers. Parents are helped to obtain Glaxo, Virol, and children's clothing by the Child Welfare Society, and there is treatment of simple ailments. Addresses are given to mothers. Medical and midwifery assistance is provided for necessitous cases. In 1916, 180 mothers made 1,006 attendances.

Perry Barr Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913.

Health Visitor.—A nurse is employed as H.V. under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Quarry Bank Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st May, 1915.

Health Visitor.—Home visiting is carried out by a nurse of the district nursing association, who made 1,407 visits to 220 infants in 1916. This district will come into the county scheme on 1st April next.

Rowley Regis Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 959 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s, who act also as tuberculosis visitors and school nurses, and give half their time to maternity and child welfare work. In 1916, 884 visits and 952 revisits were paid to infants. Visits are paid as soon as possible after notification. The health visitors undertake the visitation of cases of measles. Daily visits are paid to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and inquiries are made as to stillbirths. An additional part-time H.V. is to be appointed, and each of the three officers is to have a separate district.

Stafford Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is a H.V. who also undertakes tuberculosis visiting and the inspection of women out-workers. She visits infants on the tenth day after birth where a midwife only is in attendance and on the fourteenth day where a doctor is engaged. Visiting is continued up to one year of age, and in 1916, 1,318 visits were made to 322 children.

Centre (Municipal).—The Council decided in January, 1917, to provide a centre under medical supervision.

Stone Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The home visiting is carried out by two nurses of the Stone Nursing Association, each with a separate district. In 1916 the nurses paid 780 visits to infants. Children are now visited up to school age, and expectant mothers are visited. One of the health visitors renders midwifery assistance to necessitous women.

Tamworth Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1916; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is a part-time H.V. who also undertakes tuberculous visiting and general nursing. First visits are made to infants within a week after birth and re-visits during the first month. There are 25 voluntary workers, each with a separate district, who undertake the visiting of infants. In 1916, 503 visits were made to 90 infants.

Centre (Voluntary).—The Tamworth Infant Welfare Committee have established a centre at the *Assembly Rooms*, the use of which is given by the Town Council.

Tettenhall Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is a H.V. giving part time to maternity and child welfare work and part to tuberculosis and school work. She also acts as Infant Protection Visitor. She visits children up to school age and also cases of measles.

Centre (Municipal).—A centre is established at the *Council Offices*, where the M.O.H. and H.V. conduct weekly consultations for expectant mothers, and children up to 5 years of age, but older children are not excluded. Infants are weighed, mothers advised and occasionally treatment is given. Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to the General Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Tipton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council subscribe to the local nursing association, which undertakes the visiting of infants under the supervision of the M.O.H. 3,247 visits were made to infants in 1916, and 100 ante-natal visits were paid.

Centre.—The Nursing Association holds consultations every week at the *Nursing Home, Church Lane. Tipton*, and at *Bloomfield*, at which babies are weighed and advice is given under medical supervision. The average attendance is 25 at Church Lane and 10 at Bloomfield.

Uttoxeter Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913.

Health Visitor.—Health visiting is carried out by a nurse of the Uttoxeter Nursing Association, the District Council paying the Association for her services.

Centre (Voluntary).—The *Uttoxeter Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* conduct a consultation every Friday at the *Wesleyan Schools, High Street*, at which babies are weighed, and advice and lectures given. A doctor attends monthly.

Wednesbury Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in April 1915.

Health Visitor. A school nurse and an assistant school nurse act as H.V.s and give about half of their time to infant welfare work. They are assisted by ten voluntary visitors.

Centre.—An infant consultation is held twice weekly at *Albert Street, Wednesbury*, and is attended by the M.O.H., H.V.s and voluntary workers. Babies are weighed and advice given, and dried milk and patent foods are sold at cost price. The average attendance is 30.

Wolstanton United Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 655 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The Council employ one whole-time H.V., who gives three-quarters of her time to maternity and child welfare work. Visits are paid within about ten days after birth unless a monthly nurse is in attendance, and revisits at intervals of about two months. Children are now visited up to school age. In 1916, 3,517 visits were made to 642 infants and 265 visits to children between one and four years of age.

Cannock Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. in October, 1915, and in 1916 she visited 1,004 children and 40 expectant mothers. She also visits cases of measles. It is proposed to visit children up to school age, and to extend the ante-natal visiting.

Centres.—The Council propose to establish centres in Bushbury, Parkridge Brewood and Cheslyn Hay, supervised by the M.O.H. and local medical men.

Hospital Treatment.—The Council propose to make an annual contribution to the General Hospital, Wolverhampton, for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy, or of complications arising after parturition, whether in the mothers or in the infant, in necessitous cases.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council propose to provide the services of a midwife and of a doctor for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Kingswinford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a H.V. in August, 1916, who also acts as tuberculosis and measles visitor and school nurse. She also visits expectant mothers.

Lichfield Rural District.

Health Visitors.—The Rural District Council have appointed three whole-time H.V.s, who are also to undertake the visiting of infants in the Borough of Lichfield and in the Rugeley U.D. and the school nursing and tuberculosis visiting in all three districts under the County Council.

Seisdon Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V., who commenced her duties on July 1st, 1916. She acts also as infant life protection visitor and inspector of boarded-out children under the Seisdon Guardians, and she is to undertake school nursing and tuberculosis and measles visiting.

EAST SUFFOLK.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Aldeburgh M.B. ...	2,374	43	41	4	3	81	73
Beccles, M.B. ...	7,139	156	155	11	16	72	103
Bungay	3,359	74	65	6	5	75	77
Eye M.B.	2,000	39	36	5	4	122	111
Felixstowe ...	8,666	160	166	12	28	74	169
Halesworth ...	2,258	48	34	4	5	89	147
Leiston cum Sizewell.	4,359	122	104	6	6	51	58
*Lowestoft M.B. ...	33,777	923	831	98	73	106	88
Oulton Broad ...	4,109	127	106	12	10	93	94
Saxmundham ...	1,404	29	24	3	6	88	250
Southwold M.B. ...	2,655	48	38	4	—	74	—
Stowmarket ...	4,230	93	105	8	13	81	124
Woodbridge ...	4,623	86	81	9	11	108	136
Rural Districts.							
Blything	18,190	383	333	27	24	70	72
Bosmere and Claydon.	14,070	312	271	22	27	70	100
East Stow ...	6,223	142	127	13	12	90	94
Hartismere ...	11,485	249	249	16	20	65	80
Hoxne	10,408	222	201	21	17	92	85
Mutford and Lothingland	11,184	283	280	28	31	99	111
Plomesgate ...	157,08	323	309	26	29	80	94
Samford	13,868	251	228	15	16	59	70
Wangford	4,820	104	98	10	8	99	82
Woodbridge ...	16,314	302	281	18	29	60	103
	203,223	4,515	4,163	374	393	83	94

Midwives.—In 1916, 83 midwives, 59 of whom were trained, notified their intention to practise. Thirty-nine work under District Nursing Associations. They are supervised by a lady inspector, who also acts as school nurse and tuberculosis visitor, under the direction of the County M.O.H.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have appointed one H.V. who will commence duty on March 1st, 1917.

Lowestoft Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a part-time H.V. in September, 1915. In 1916 she visited 476 of the 495 notified births.

WEST SUFFOLK.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911-14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911-14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911-14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Bury St. Edmunds M.B.	16,785	335	328	30	36	88	110
Glemsford	1,499	30	19	3	2	109	105
Hadleigh	3,200	64	68	5	5	74	74
Haverhill	4,748	87	74	11	4	121	54
*Newmarket ...	10,482	202	234	14	14	70	60
Sudbury M.B. ...	7,141	126	101	10	19	81	188
Rural Districts.							
Brandon	5,861	133	107	14	10	101	93
Clare	8,567	157	135	10	9	62	67
Cosford	11,808	234	212	16	24	70	113
Melford	12,791	239	234	16	22	68	94
Mildenhall ...	8,311	183	150	10	4	56	27
Moulton	2,255	51	44	3	2	54	45
Thedwastre ...	9,018	190	180	13	17	70	94
Thingoe	14,439	311	278	24	20	76	72
Total for County...	116,905	2,341	2,164	178	188	76	87

Midwives.—In 1916, 77 midwives, 61 of whom were trained, gave notice of intention to practise, and 1,066 births were attended by them during the year. Twenty-six work under district nursing associations. They are at present supervised by the County M.O.H., and by his assistant, and the H.V.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have one part-time H.V., and have under consideration an extended scheme. 517 infants were visited in 1916.

Centre.—Sudbury and Ballingdon District Nursing Association established a centre in November, 1915, with fortnightly meetings during the winter and spring and medical supervision once a month. The nurse gives advice to mothers and helps with making infant clothes, which are also sold. She also visits infants that are not thriving. The M.O.H. for Sudbury is Chairman of the Committee. The County medical officer is arranging to supervise the centre.

Bury St. Edmunds Borough.

Home Nursing.—There is a H.V. and school nurse who gives nearly half-time to maternity and child welfare work. Infants are visited up to school age. 692 visits were made to 256 infants during 1916.

Newmarket Urban District.

Health Visitors.—The Council employ three district nurses as part-time H.V.s, each with a separate district.

SURREY.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Barnes	30,377	731	656	56	55	76	84
*Beddington and Wallington§	(15,306)	—	176	—	12	—	68
*Carshalton ...	11,634	253	219	20	13	80	59
Caterham	10,841	200	182	13	14	65	77
*Chertsey	13,816	288	255	23	20	80	78
*Coulsdon and Purley§	(21,079)	—	240	—	13	—	54
Dorking	7,848	147	116	11	12	77	103
*East and West Molesey.	6,492	124	120	9	7	64	58
Egham	12,551	242	224	20	19	82	85
Epsom	19,156	286	246	23	18	80	73
Esher and the Dittons.	12,518	265	268	19	6	71	22
*Farnham	7,365	172	281	15	33	87	117
*Frimley	13,673	266	220	20	12	75	55
Godalming M.B. ...	8,846	141	156	13	19	92	122
*Guildford M.B. ...	23,820	495	424	39	40	79	94
*Ham	1,435	29	27	4	2	137	74
*Haslemere† ...	(3,520)	56 (2 yrs.)	73	1 (2 yrs.)	3	27 (2 yrs.)	41
*Kingston-on-Thames M.B.	37,975	855	795	84	71	98	89
Leatherhead ...	5,491	105	89	8	4	72	45
*Merton and Morden	12,938	385	408	28	28	73	69
*Mitcham§	(32,000)	—	655	—	47	—	72
*Reigate M.B. ...	28,502	476	440	35	26	73	59
*Richmond M.B. ...	33,221	592	580	53	47	89	81
*Surbiton	17,717	330	300	21	21	64	70
*Sutton	21,270	394	351	31	24	79	68
*The Maldens and Coombe.	12,137	296	289	18	17	61	59
*Walton-upon-Thames.	12,856	253	245	15	9	60	37
*Weybridge... ...	6,286	103	96	8	4	73	42
*Wimbledon M.B. ...	54,966	1,120	1,001	99	71	88	71
*Windlesham ...	4,249	92	81	7	4	79	49
*Woking	24,808	536	472	36	33	66	70
Rural Districts.							
*Chertsey	9,383	192	159	15	7	77	44
Croydon§	65,133	1,554	372	130	33	84	89
Dorking	10,580	189	151	9	11	46	73
*Epsom	29,728	550	544	33	30	61	55
Farnham	20,260	458	348	34	40	75	115
Godstone	23,317	444	377	25	30	55	80
*Guildford ...	18,274	350	305	20	29	56	95
Hambledon† ...	25,369	427	375	25	38	59	101
*Reigate	21,195	379	348	26	28	69	80
Total for County...	676,027	13,776	12,664	1,043	950	76	75

§ The Croydon R.D. was divided from 1st April, 1915, into the three U.D.s of Beddington and Wallington, Coulsdon and Purley and Mitcham.

† The Parish of Haslemere in the R.D. of Hambledon was constituted an U.D. on 1st April, 1913.

Midwives.—There were 242 practising in 1915. of whom 164 were trained. 146 work under district nursing associations. In 1916, 254 notified their intention to practise. They attended 4,734 cases, as midwives, and 1,492 cases as nurses under the direction of medical practitioners. The County M.O.H. says that there is now but little practice by uncertificated women. Three offenders were warned in 1914, but no prosecutions were necessary. The midwives affiliated to the County Nursing Association are inspected by the superintendent of the association, and the other midwives by the late assistant superintendent of the association, who has now been appointed a whole-time officer of the County Council, both acting under the direct control of the County M.O.H. The County Education Committee make a grant of £200 a year to the County Nursing Association for the training of midwives. Nine were trained in 1916, and obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have a scheme under consideration. In some districts their school nurse and tuberculosis visitor acts as part-time H.V., while in certain others the County Council employ the part-time services of the local H.V. as school nurse and tuberculosis visitor.

Barnes Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 542 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who, since March, 1915, has given three-fourths of her time to maternity and child welfare work and one-fourth to tuberculosis visiting. She visits children up to 12 months and in certain cases to school age, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 1,761 visits were made to 270 infants. 396 cases of measles and 50 expectant mothers were visited in 1916.

Centre.—A centre was started in April, 1915, at *The Technical Institute, North Worple Way, Mortlake,* with weekly meetings at which the M.O.H. and H.V. attend, and advise as to diet, clothing, etc. Babies are weighed, prescriptions given for coughs, etc., and Virol, cod liver oil, and dried milk sold at cost price. The H.V. holds talks for expectant mothers when occasion arises. Another centre was opened at *Afon House,* in September, 1916.

Beddington and Wallington Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed on 15th November, 1916, and up to 31st December, she paid 85 visits.

Carshalton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 222 births, or 83 per cent., notified in 1916. A committee has been formed consisting of seven members of the Council and five co-opted lady members to deal with maternity and child welfare.

Health Visitor.—The Council have one whole-time H.V. who visits children up to school age. 175 visits were paid in 1916 to 112 children.

Centre.—Municipal.—The Council have established a centre at *The Small Public Hall, High Street.* Consultations and health talks are conducted weekly by the H.V., and voluntary helpers, and a lady M.O. attend fortnightly to advise expectant and nursing mothers and to examine infants.

Hospital Treatment.—The Council have accepted an offer for the provision of a maternity ward (four beds) at a local hospital, and are negotiating with neighbouring Councils for the use of the ward if they desired.

Chertsey, Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge and Windlesham U.D.s and Chertsey R.D.

Health Visitors.—Early in 1916, these Councils decided to form a joint committee for maternity and child welfare and to appoint a H.V. for each of the following areas:—

(1) The Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge U.D.s (population 19,142).

(2) The Chertsey U.D. and the parish of Thorpe in the Chertsey R.D. (population 14,406).

(3) The Windlesham U.D. and the remainder of the Chertsey R.D. (population 13,042).

The H.V.s were appointed in June, 1916, and their duties include home visiting of infants and of cases of measles in young children, and attendance at the centres, and by arrangement with the County Council, tuberculosis visiting and school nursing, the latter occupying about one-third of their time.

Centres.—Ten centres have been established with consultations for children up to school age by a lady M.O., viz.:

(1) *Emergency Committee Room, Windsor Street, Chertsey*, serving part of Chertsey U.D. and Thorpe parish in Chertsey R.D. Consultations fortnightly since 15th June, 1916. Classes fortnightly since 1917.

(2) *School Rooms, Crouch Oak Road, Addlestone*, serving part of Chertsey U.D. Consultations fortnightly since 13th June, 1916.

(3) *Village Hall, Byfleet*, serving parishes of Byfleet and Pyrford in Chertsey R.D. Consultations fortnightly since 14th June, 1916.

(4) *The Institute, West End, Chobham*, serving parts of parish of Chobham and Bisley parish in Chertsey R.D. Consultations monthly since 13th June, 1916.

(5) *Village Hall, Chobham*, serving part of parish of Chobham in Chertsey R.D. Consultations monthly since 6th June, 1916.

(6) *The Institute, Windlesham*, serving part of Windlesham U.D. and part of the parish of Chobham in Chertsey R.D. Consultations monthly since 28th June, 1916.

(7) *Round Chapel Schoolroom, Hersham*, serving part of Walton-on-Thames U.D. Established in January, 1916, by voluntary efforts. Consultations fortnightly since April, 1916. Classes held fortnightly by H.V.

(8) *Churchfield Road, Walton-on-Thames*, serving part of the U.D. Established by voluntary efforts in January, 1916. Consultations and classes fortnightly since April, 1916.

(9) *Parish Room, Church Street, Weybridge*, serving the U.D. and part of Walton-on-Thames U.D. Consultations fortnightly since 7th June, 1916. Instruction given in making hygienic clothes.

(10) *The Council Offices, Bagshot*, serving part of Windlesham U.D. Consultations monthly since 27th June, 1916. 363 children made at least two attendances at these centres in 1916.

Coulsdon and Purley Urban District.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who gives practically her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. She also visits cases of tuberculosis.

Centres.—A centre was opened at Coulsdon in November, 1916. Two other centres are to be established in Kenley and Purley.

East and West Molesey Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A part-time H.V. was appointed by the Council on the 15th June, 1916. She also visits cases of measles.

Farnham Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council have arranged for a County Council school nurse to give one-third of her time to maternity and child welfare work in the district. First visits are made to infants about three weeks after birth and they are visited up to one year of age.

Centres.—There are two municipal infant welfare centres, (1) 68, *Castle Street (School Clinic)*, and (2) *Hale Parish Room, Hale.* The M.O.H., assisted by the H.V. and voluntary workers, conduct weekly consultations at (1), and a weekly baby weighing is held at (2) by the H.V. and a voluntary worker, infants being referred to centre (1) for consultations. In the last six months of 1916, 87 infants made 307 attendances at these centres.

Frimley Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have arranged for the services of a County Council school nurse as H.V. in the district. She commenced work in June, 1916, and devotes one day each week to maternity and child welfare work and the visitation of cases of measles.

Guildford Borough.

N.B. Act.—Committee appointed consisting of three members of the Council and ten ladies representing various organisations interested in the work.

Health Visitors.—In January, 1916, the Town Council appointed two H.V.s, whose time is about equally divided between child welfare and school work. Infants are visited about two weeks after birth and monthly, or more frequently if required, and visits are continued up to school age. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles and whooping cough are visited by the H.V.s. Between March and December, 1916, 1,370 visits were paid to 390 infants.

Centre.—Since April, 1916, a maternity and child welfare centre has been held weekly at the school clinic, 79, *Stoke Road*, at which the H.V.s attend. A lady doctor attends in alternate weeks. The work comprises infant and ante-natal consultations, baby weighing, talks and demonstrations as to babies' clothes, &c. Marylebone cream and grey powder tablets are sold. Several voluntary workers assist. 638 attendances of babies and 32 of expectant mothers were made up to the end of 1916.

Ham Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A part-time H.V. was appointed in June, 1916, and has since paid 421 visits to children.

Haslemere Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st January, 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed the County Council school nurse as a part-time H.V.

Centre.—The Council propose to establish a maternity centre at the Town Hall to be held once a week. The H.V. is to attend and to weigh infants, and give advice as to diet, clothing, etc. Advice will also be given to expectant mothers.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council undertake to provide midwifery and medical assistance for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Kingston-on-Thames Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Town Council contributes to the salary of a H.V. appointed by the Kingston and Surbiton Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Society, who works under the supervision of the M.O.H.

Centre.—Voluntary.—The Babies' Welfare Society has a centre, started in July, 1915, at the *Congregational Church, Eden Street*, with weekly meetings under a lady superintendent assisted by voluntary helpers. A doctor attends fortnightly. Children are received up to school age, and the average attendance is 40. Children are weighed, advice is given, and Glaxo and a few simple drugs and clothing are sold at cost price.

The Maldens and Coombe Urban District.

N.B. Act.—A committee has been appointed consisting of five members of the Council and two women.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed as H.V. a midwife practising in the district, who began work in March, 1916.

Merton and Morden Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a whole time H.V. on 1st August, 1916.

Centres.—Two centres were started in January, 1917, which are open fortnightly and are attended by the M.O.H. and the H.V.

Mitcham Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed a whole-time H.V. in March, 1916, who visits children up to 12 months, and in certain cases, to school age. Between March and December, 1916, she paid 1,877 visits to infants.

Centres.—Two centres established in October, 1916, at (1) *Surrey Education Clinic, Commonside East, Mitcham*, and (2) the *Parish Room, Christchurch*, with weekly consultations under medical supervision.

Reigate Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Town Council appointed a H.V. early in 1916. Since December, 1916, she has given her whole time to maternity and child welfare work.

Centre.—The Council propose to open an Infant Welfare Centre in March, 1917, at which meetings are to be held once a week; to be attended by the H.V. and members of the Maternity Sub-Committee.

Richmond Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 270 births, or 47 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed as H.V. their school nurse, who gives one-tenth of her time to the supervision of the work of 21 voluntary H.V.s, who do the home visiting under the control of the M.O.H. Children are visited up to five years, and some ante-natal work is done. During 1916, 5,000 visits were made to 304 infants.

Centre.—There is a centre managed by the *Richmond Infants' Health Association*, held at 8, *Selwyn Avenue* once a week. The M.O.H., a lady medical practitioner, the H.V., and the voluntary workers attend. Infants are weighed and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc. Dinners for expectant or nursing mothers are obtained through the medium of local voluntary charities. A day nursery has been established in the same premises as those of the infant centre. The M.O.H. acts as honorary medical officer.

Surbiton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have arranged for a County Council nurse to give about one-third of her time to maternity and child welfare work, and the visitation of cases of measles in the district. A room will be provided in the Council's Offices where mothers can obtain advice from the H.V. at fixed times.

Sutton Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a H.V. one day a week.

Centre.—A voluntary centre is held weekly at *The Adult School, Benhill Street,* under medical supervision. Children attend up to five years of age.

Wimbledon Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 1,000 births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who gives her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. In 1915, 4,611 visits were made to 484 infants. The superintendent of the Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Society also gives part of her time to home visiting. In 1915, she made 3,781 visits to 713 infants.

Centres.—There are three centres under the management of the *Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Society,* to which the Town Council contribute.

(1) *Wandle Park House, South Wimbledon.* Consultations are held weekly by the M.O. to the Society. Babies are weighed and advice given as to diet, clothing, etc.

(2) *Dundonald Hall, Dundonald Road.* Consultations are held weekly by the M.O., babies are weighed, etc.

(3) *Mission Hall, Garfield Road, S. Wimbledon.* Meetings are held weekly and babies are weighed by the H.V. employed by the society.

Cases for medical advice are sent to Wandle Park centre. The society also undertakes ante-natal visiting among mothers already attending the centres, and has started a dental clinic.

Woking Urban District.

Health Visitor.—Home visiting is carried out by the Superintendent of the Woking Health Society's Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, who gives her whole time to maternity and child welfare work. In 1916, 891 visits were paid by the superintendent and 361 by voluntary helpers. On 1st March, 1916, the district council appointed a H.V. to give one-third of her time to visiting measles cases, and when not required for such cases, to assist in the visiting of infants. The remainder of her time is employed by the County Council in tuberculosis work and school nursing.

Centre.—(Voluntary).—The Mothers' and Babies' Welcome conducted by the Woking Health Society was established at the end of 1914. A second centre was opened at St. John's in April, 1916. A lady doctor attends weekly at each centre for infant consultations, and also sees expectant mothers. Children are seen up to five years of age. During the year 1916, there were 2,095 attendances at the weekly consultations and 622 at classes and lectures.

Epsom Rural District.

Health Visitor.—A County Council nurse acts as H.V. in the northern part of the district, and another H.V. in the southern part. 508 visits were paid to 285 children in 1916.

Guildford Rural District.

Health Visitor.—In February, 1916, the Council appointed a H.V. who gives five-sixths of her time to maternity and child welfare, including the home visiting of cases of measles, and, by arrangement with the County Council one-sixth to tuberculosis work. Between March and 31st December she paid 988 visits to 266 infants.

Reigate Rural District.

Health Visitors.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed who began work in July, 1916. District nurses act as H.V.s in Chipstead and Merstham. The whole-time H.V. visits cases of measles and whooping cough throughout the R.D.

EAST SUSSEX.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Battle	2,924	56	46	2	4	31	87
†Bexhill M.B. ...	15,330	259	236	21	25	80	106
†Burgess Hill ...	5,124	96	78	5	8	52	103
†Cuckfield	1,899	27	23	1	2	46	87
†East Grinstead ...	7,089	125	121	8	12	60	99
†Hayward's Heath...	4,851	76	66	5	3	66	45
*Hove M.B. ...	42,173	621	610	53	71	85	116
†Lewes M.B. ...	10,972	195	184	17	13	87	71
†Newhaven ...	6,665	147	127	8	7	56	55
*Portslade-by-Sea ...	6,454	163	150	17	16	104	107
†Rye M.B.	4,229	82	101	6	8	76	79
†Seaford	4,787	77	66	5	9	68	136
†Uckfield	3,344	63	59	4	6	60	102
Rural Districts.							
†Battle	6,636	132	104	10	11	74	106
†Chailey	12,769	199	183	13	10	65	55
†Cuckfield	16,853	270	231	15	16	54	69
†Eastbourne ...	5,347	102	90	6	6	59	67
†East Grinstead ...	13,007	248	246	14	22	58	89
†Hailsham	18,045	369	336	30	21	81	63
†Hastings	1,768	28	26	2	1	73	38
†Newhaven ...	5,033	80	75	6	9	72	120
†Rye	7,146	128	109	8	11	61	101
†Steyning East ...	2,891	33	35	4	4	131	114
†Ticehurst	13,505	249	217	13	14	53	65
†Uckfield	23,305	431	399	27	32	62	80
Total for County...	242,146	4,237	3,918	298	341	70	87

Midwives.—There were 139 practising in 1915, of whom 96 were trained. They attended 1,168 cases as midwives in that year and 1,002 as monthly nurses with a doctor in attendance; 85 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by a county inspector of midwives, who made 354 visits in 1915.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council in 1915 for the whole county except the Borough of Hove and the Portslade-by-Sea UD., in which it was already in force.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have framed a scheme which provides for the visiting of infants in the whole county except *Hove B.* and *Portslade-by-Sea U.D.* The visiting is done by the district nurses and by the county inspector of midwives, who has been appointed supervisor of child welfare in districts in which there is no district nurse. There are 62 parishes with an estimated population of 29,902, where there is no nursing association which undertakes health visiting. The scheme came into operation in October, 1915.

Centres.—Maternity and child welfare centres, established by voluntary effort, are held fortnightly at *Burgess Hill*, *East Grinstead*, and *Birch Grove* and *Danehill*. Babies are weighed, advice and health talks, etc., given. *Cuckfield Children's Welfare Association* have monthly consultations for children up to school age conducted by a doctor and a district nurse in the *Church Room*. There are classes in mothercraft, including hygiene, cookery, and needlework, etc. The centres are visited from time to time by the County Council's supervisor of child welfare.

The Sussex County Nursing Association has also established infant consultations at *Balcombe*, *Bexhill*, *Chailey North*, *Chailey South*, *Crowborough*, *Hayward's Heath*, *Newhaven*, *Lewes*, and *Rye*. Consultations are held fortnightly. Medical advice is given, but no treatment. Lectures and practical demonstrations are arranged for. There are clothing clubs and model garments are sold.

Hove Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 542 births, or 89 per cent., notified in 1915. Committee appointed consisting of seven members of the council, with power to co-opt four outside members, not less than two of whom to be women.

Health Visitors.—The Council have hitherto employed a part-time H.V., who visited children up to 12 months, and in 1915 paid 868 visits to 302 children. Since August, 1916, there have been two H.V.s, one giving her whole time and one giving two days per week to this work. Children are now visited up to school age, and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited.

Centre.—A municipal centre was established on 31st August, 1916, in *Clarendon Mission Hall*, *Clarendon Villas*, where weekly consultations for expectant mothers and children up to school age are conducted by the M.O.H., and assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. Sewing classes are held and health talks given by the M.O.H. The average attendance is about 36. Glaxo will be sold at a specially low price.

There is a voluntary fund for supplying dinners to nursing mothers.

Hospital Treatment.—Brighton Hospital for Women have a branch at Portland Road, Hove, which is available for treatment of maternity cases.

Portslade-by-Sea Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 139 births, or 93 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The health visiting is carried out by three Queen's nurses, who give part-time to maternity and child welfare work. They visit children up to five years of age and do some ante-natal work. In 1915, 1,355 visits were paid to 505 infants, 155 visits to 74 children one to five years, and 207 visits to 90 expectant mothers.

Centre.—A municipal centre was established on 27th June, 1916, in the *Mission Hall, Southern Cross*, where ante-natal and infant consultations are conducted weekly by a medical officer. Children are admitted up to school age, and short addresses are given on infant and child life.

WEST SUSSEX.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Arundel M.B. ...	2,842	46	64	6	4	126	63
†Bognor	8,142	147	133	15	9	101	68
†Chichester M.B. ...	12,591	236	207	14	26	58	126
†Horsham	11,314	223	213	17	17	74	80
*Littlehampton ...	8,351	158	132	10	3	63	23
†Shoreham-by-Sea ..	5,731	120	109	14	11	113	101
†Southwick ...	4,314	89	101	9	11	104	109
*Worthing M.B. ...	30,305	501	436	35	34	69	78
Rural Districts.							
†East Preston ...	6,853	133	113	14	10	105	88
†Horsham	20,792	363	310	21	15	56	48
†Midhurst	15,280	283	261	16	30	57	115
†Petworth	8,776	184	132	14	13	76	98
†Steyning West ...	8,804	149	141	8	14	50	99
†Thakeham ...	8,334	163	156	13	6	80	38
†Westbourne ...	8,331	184	158	12	11	64	70
†Westhampnett ...	15,548	301	257	21	14	70	54
Total for County...	176,308	3,279	2,923	239	228	73	78

Midwives.—There were 69 practising at the end of 1916, of whom 53 were trained. They attend about 50 per cent. of the births; 35 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected quarterly by the Inspector of Midwives, who is a medical woman, acting under the County M.O.H. The County Council provides for the services of doctors when required by midwives in necessitous cases. A scheme for providing a midwife in districts at present without a competent midwife is under consideration.

Health Visitors.—Under the County Council's scheme for health visiting temporary arrangements during the absence of the whole-time nurses on military service have been made with the Sussex County Nursing Association and the West Sussex Benefit Nursing Association, by which nurses employed by them act as H.V.s (and also as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors) throughout the county, with the exception of the Borough of Worthing (see below), the City of Chichester (whole time H.V. appointed by the County Council) and the Borough of Arundel and the Urban District of Littlehampton (whole-time H.V. employed in connection with the voluntary centres). Children are visited up to school age, about 10 visits being made to each child in normal cases.

Centres.—Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been opened by the County Council at 4, *St. John's Street, Chichester*, and at *Tan Cottage, Brighton Road, Horsham.* Meetings are held weekly, and

a doctor attends weekly at Chichester and fortnightly at Horsham. Voluntary centres are held at *Granville House, Arundel* and 20, *East Ham Road, Littlehampton.* The County Council propose to establish further centres at the *Town Hall, Southwick,* and at *Shoreham-by-Sea.*

Worthing Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 375 births, or 82 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving her whole time to maternity and child welfare work, with the exception of about four hours a week to tuberculosis visiting. She visits children up to school age and does some ante-natal work. In 1916 she paid 3,249 visits to 582 children.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is a Day Nursery, organised by the Children's Care Society. This society also undertakes to follow up cases recommended by the H.V. to school age, and does some ante-natal visiting in co-operation with the H.V.; 1,494 visits were paid to 696 mothers and infants in 1916.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts,							
†Bulkington ...	1,837	58	55	8	7	129	127
†Kenilworth ...	5,776	136	130	10	11	72	85
*Nuneaton M.B. ...	37,073	1,177	1,053	130	124	110	118
*Royal Leamington Spa M.B.	26,713	459	430	40	44	87	102
†Rugby	21,758	458	472	35	34	77	72
†Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	8,531	159	133	11	16	71	120
†Sutton Coldfield M.B.	20,132	387	357	27	24	69	67
†Warwick M.B. ...	11,858	272	246	26	24	95	98
Rural Districts.							
†Alcester	11,866	227	204	16	13	68	64
†Atherstone ...	19,133	576	592	60	56	105	95
†Brailes	6,046	119	115	6	10	52	87
†Coventry	582	41	56	3	2	67	36
†Farnborough ...	1,482	22	21	2	3	79	143
†Foleshill	22,999	808	866	87	69	108	80
†Meriden	12,673	297	307	24	25	79	81
†Monks Kirby ...	1,554	26	28	1	3	29	107
†Nuneaton	2,505	77	86	13	6	163	70
†Rugby	17,353	457	448	41	29	90	65
†Solihull	18,761	353	350	23	18	65	51
†Southam	9,985	242	210	18	18	75	86
†Stratford-on-Avon..	11,079	224	206	13	11	59	53
†Tamworth (part of)§.	21,148	474	435	40	42	85	97
†Warwick	12,411	216	206	17	15	76	73
Total for County...	300,767	7,920	7,006	741	604	94	86

§ Part in County Stafford.

Midwives.—There were 174 in practice in 1915. The number of trained midwives increased from 70 in 1908 to 95 in 1915, and the number of untrained decreased from 220 to 79. During 1915, midwives attended 4,136 births, or 59 per cent. of the births registered. They are inspected by the H.V.s, under the supervision of the County M.O.H. During 1915, they made 328 inspections, and gave lectures to midwives in several districts. District Nursing Associations are doing good work in training midwives for service in the county, and for a number of years past the County Education Committee has provided £150 per annum for this purpose.

Health Visitors.—Except in the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa and the greater part of the Borough of Nuneaton, where local schemes are in operation, the home visiting is undertaken by a staff of H.V.s appointed by the County Council, who began this work in 1903. The district M.O.H.s supply the County M.O.H. with lists of notified births. This is done very completely except in two rural districts. In some districts many births escape notification; the attention of the local authorities has been drawn to this. By 1914, the staff of H.V.s had increased to one superintendent H.V. and 12 other H.V.s. During the year 1915 they paid 7,070 visits to 4,119 infants. They also gave 184 health talks, attended at the various Infant Welfare Centres, and paid 62 special visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In May, 1916, the Council appointed two more H.V.s. Each H.V. gives eleven-eighteenths of her time to maternity and child welfare work, including the inspection of midwives, one-third to school nursing, and one-eighteenth to tuberculosis visiting. The Council by agreement with the Warwick T.C., Kenilworth and Rugby U.D.C.s, Meriden, Rugby, Solihull, Southam and Warwick R.D.C.s, has appointed two H.V.s to undertake special duties in connection with epidemics of measles amongst children in those districts, any spare time to be occupied in infant and child welfare in such districts. The present staff of H.V.s is allocated to the following districts:—

(1) Solihull R., Meriden R. (part).
(2) Sutton Coldfield B., Tamworth R. (part), Meriden R. (part).
(3) Meriden R. (part), Atherstone R. (part).
(4) Atherstone R. (part), Tamworth R. (part).
(5) Nuneaton B. (part), Nuneaton R., Atherstone R. (part).
(6) Foleshill R. (part), Coventry R., Atherstone R. (part).
(7) Bulkington U., Foleshill R., Bedworth, Monk's Kirby R., Rugby R. (part).
(8) Farnborough R. (part).
(9) Stratford-on-Avon B., Southam R. (part).
(10) Brailes, R., Stratford-on-Avon R. (part).
(11) Alcester R., Stratford-on-Avon R. (part).
(12) Rugby U.
(13) Warwick B., Warwick R.
(14) Kenilworth U. (The H.V. for this division of the county also acts as inspector of midwives at Royal Leamington Spa and as assistant to the superintendent H.V.).

Centres:—

(1) *Alcester Babies' Welcome (Alcester R.D.).*—An Infant Consultation is held monthly at the *Cookery School, Priory Road, Alcester.* Babies are weighed, and health talks given by the

County H.V. The local M.O.H. attends occasionally. Ante-natal advice given in talks to mothers and in course of health visiting.

(2) *Hillmorton Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* (*Rugby R.D.*).—An Infant Consultation is held fortnightly at the *Dorothy Fenwick Club Room, Hillmorton,* under medical supervision. The County H.V. attends and weighs the babies. The doctor and H.V. also give health talks. Milk and hospital tickets are supplied to members where needed, and a savings club has been started. The district nurse visits the houses and gives advice to expectant mothers, inviting them to attend the centre.

(3) *New Bilton School for Mothers* (*Rugby R.D.*).—An Infant Consultation is held weekly at the *Church Room, New Bilton,* at which the County H.V. attends. A doctor also attends fortnightly.

(4) *Olton School for Mothers* (*Solihull R.D.*).—An Infant Consultation is held weekly at the *Church Room, Warwick Road, Olton,* by the Olton District Nursing Society. The County H.V. and a doctor attend. Babies are weighed and health talks given. Expectant mothers are invited to attend and are given advice.

(5) *Rugby Mothers' and Babies' Welcome* (*Rugby U.D.*).—An Infant Consultation is held weekly at the *Mission Hall, Chester Street, Rugby,* under medical supervision. The County H.V. attends. The doctor lectures on ante-natal care to the expectant mothers who attend. Cookery and practical nursing classes are held, also sewing and cutting out and knitting.

(6) *Sutton Coldfield Mothers' Welcome* (*Sutton Coldfield B.*).—An Infant Consultation is held weekly at the *Council House, Sutton Coldfield,* at which the County H.V. attends and weighs the babies. A doctor attends fortnightly. Health talks are given. There are also sewing and knitting classes and a thrift club.

(7) *Warwick Infants' Welfare Centre* (*Warwick* B.).—An Infant Consultation is held weekly at the *Welcome Club, Warwick,* by the Warwick Infant Health Society. Babies are weighed by the County H.V.s, and the school M.O. attends weekly. Expectant mothers attend, and health talks are given every fortnight. Virol is sold, also babies' clothes.

(8) *Stratford-on-Avon* Infant Centre was opened in October, 1916, at the *Wesley Hall, Birmingham Road.* An infant consultation is held weekly by an Assistant County M.O.H. Infants are weighed and health talks given on infant hygiene by the County H.V. The doctor lectures on ante-natal care to expectant mothers. Sewing, cutting-out, and knitting classes are also held.

(9) *Bedworth* Infant Centre was opened in December, 1916, at the *Parish Rooms.* An infant consultation is held fortnightly by one of the local doctors. Infants are weighed, and health talks on infant hygiene, etc., are given by the County H.V. Classes for sewing and knitting are being started.

(10) *Atherstone* Infant Centre was opened in December, 1916, at the *Parish Rooms*. A local practitioner holds infant consultations weekly. Infants are weighed, health talks and demonstrations are given by the County H.V.

(11) *Allesley* Infant Centre was opened in December, 1916, at the *Parish Rooms*. The County H.V., with the help of the district nurse-midwife, weighs infants, and gives health talks on infant hygiene, etc.

Nuneaton Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V., who undertakes home visiting in the whole of the borough, except a small outlying part, where the work is done by one of the County H.V.s, who in the remainder of her time acts as tuberculosis visitor and school nurse. The municipal H.V. pays first visits two or three days after birth, and continues the visits up to two years of age, and in some cases later, and does some ante-natal visiting. In 1916, there were 930 births in her area, and she paid 3,486 visits to 924 infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—The Council have, since July, 1916, provided a centre at the *Salvation Army Rooms, Leicester Road*, under the management of a voluntary committee, with the H.V. as superintendent. The centre is open once a week, and a doctor attends once a fortnight. The H.V. weighs babies and gives hygienic advice to mothers. There are also health talks and lessons in cookery and sewing.

Royal Leamington Spa Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who gives one-third of her time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting and school nursing. She pays the first visits to infants within three days after birth in midwives' cases, and in doctors' cases as soon as medical attendance has ceased; visits are continued up to 18 months, and some ante-natal visiting is also undertaken. In 1915, 970 visits were paid to 355 infants; 238, or nearly 70 per cent., were breast-fed at the second visit.

Centres.—Voluntary.—There are two voluntary centres, organised by the *Leamington Infants' Health Society*. One centre is held weekly at *Albert Hall, Kenilworth Street*, and is supervised by the H.V. The other is held weekly at *St. John's Mission Room, Althorpe Street*, and is under the supervision of a district nurse. At both centres babies are weighed and hygienic advice given by the superintendent, assisted by voluntary workers, who also make clothes and sell them at low prices. In necessitous cases, milk and Glaxo are provided for babies where artificial feeding is necessary. Children attend up to two years. Expectant mothers also attend, are advised by the superintendent, and, when necessary, provided with a daily supply of milk. The centres are not attended by a medical officer, but the acting M.O.H. will see at his office any cases referred to him.

WESTMORLAND.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Ambleside	2,553	35	24	2	2	58	83
*Appleby M.B. ...	1,736	37	42	3	1	89	24
Grasmere	876	14	9	—	1	18	111
*Kendal M.B. ...	14,033	297	238	30	18	100	76
Kirkby Lonsdale ...	1,524	24	21	2	1	63	48
Shap	1,006	21	18	2	2	98	111
Windermere ...	5,147	85	73	4	7	47	96
Rural Districts.							
East Westmorland..	11,151	241	215	22	18	92	84
South Westmorland	19,116	328	318	21	19	63	60
West Ward ...	6,433	121	116	14	11	112	95
Total for County	63,575	1,201	1,074	99	80	82	74

Midwives.—There were 16 practising in 1915, of whom 6 only were trained. They attend about 16 per cent. of the births. 4 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the County M.O.H.

Health Visitors.—The County Council are about to adopt a scheme which will cover the whole county except *Kendal Borough*, and will provide for the establishment of additional district nurses to cover the whole county, for the appointment of one or more whole-time supervising nurses, for the provision of maternity beds at the County Hospital, Kendal, and for the training of older girls attending elementary schools in infant management.

Appleby Borough.

Health Visitor.—The Council in November, 1915, appointed the nurse of the District Nursing Association as part-time H.V. to visit expectant mothers and children up to school age. Occasional meetings are held at which simple health talks are given by the acting M.O.H. or H.V. The nurse also acts as school nurse and as tuberculosis dispensary nurse.

Kendal Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 210 births, or 96 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving half her time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. She visits children up to 12 months, and in certain cases over that age, and does some ante-natal work. In 1916, 2,532 visits were paid to 212 children.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is a voluntary centre, organised by the *Kendal Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association*, which is open once a week, and is attended by a general practitioner and by the H.V. Babies are weighed and measured, advice is given as to dieting, clothing, etc., and Virol is sold at a reduced rate to necessitous cases. The H.V. in her capacity of school nurse holds twice a week demonstration classes on infant management and home nursing at Rose Cottage Home Training Centre. Here the girls from the elementary schools spend

their last eight weeks of school life. As each batch of girls leaves Rose Cottage, they are individually examined on their training by the school M.O. It is intended that these girls should help the H.V. at the centre. The Town Council intend taking over the centre and have secured a large house for the purpose. The M.O.H. will conduct the infant consultations and supervise the whole scheme.

WILTSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Bradford-on-Avon ..	4,501	92	78	5	6	54	77
†Calne M.B. ...	3,538	66	68	5	7	72	103
†Chippenham M.B. ..	5,332	104	138	7	4	65	29
†Devizes M.B. ...	6,739	138	113	11	10	82	88
†Malmesbury M.B. ..	2,656	49	39	2	4	46	103
†Marlborough M.B...	4,401	64	61	3	3	39	49
†Melksham	3,101	63	46	4	4	63	87
*Salisbury M.B. ...	21,217	417	425	30	45	71	106
*Swindon M.B. ...	50,751	1,186	1,093	101	74	85	68
†Trowbridge ...	11,815	241	235	23	17	94	72
†Warminster ...	5,492	85	88	10	12	120	136
†Westbury	3,433	67	52	3	2	41	38
†Wilton M.B. ...	2,124	35	46	2	3	64	65
Rural Districts.							
†Amesbury	11,158	273	194	21	17	75	88
†Bradford-on-Avon ..	5,313	101	96	7	5	72	52
†Calne	4,599	95	78	6	8	60	103
†Chippenham ...	18,236	364	253	22	17	59	67
†Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	11,002	254	198	17	13	67	66
†Devizes	12,854	240	233	15	15	62	64
†Highworth... ...	15,139	339	324	22	20	65	62
†Malmesbury ...	9,361	175	145	10	15	56	103
†Marlborough ...	4,496	102	82	6	5	56	61
†Melksham	4,979	113	92	7	4	58	43
†Mere	5,173	95	75	4	3	45	40
†Pewsey	13,303	317	265	23	18	73	68
†Ramsbury ...	7,109	145	105	8	7	55	67
†Salisbury	10,178	198	199	12	18	62	90
†Tetbury (part of)§..	373	12	7	1	1	109	143
†Tisbury	7,803	145	145	9	5	64	34
†Warminster ...	5,957	108	114	7	15	60	132
†Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	6,610	137	114	11	12	77	105
†Wilton	8,079	179	167	13	17	70	102
Total for County...	286,822	5,993	5,368	423	406	71	76

§ Part in County of Gloucester.

Midwives.—In 1916 there were 185 midwives practising, of whom 128 were trained. They were formerly inspected by the County M.O.H., but since the beginning of 1916 three H.V.s have acted as assistant inspectors of midwives and give whole-time to this work and the home visitation of infants. In 1916, 2,927 births were attended by midwives: 483 by trained midwives in private practice, 973 by trained mid-

wives employed by district nursing associations. 220 by midwives and pupils employed by the Swindon Training Home, and 1,163 by 49 untrained midwives in private practice. The number of untrained midwives is steadily decreasing; 107 attended 2,130 cases in 1909. There is difficulty in filling their places in some cases. The County Council give grants for the training of midwives; in 1916 four of the value of £25 each.

N.B. Act.—The County Council adopted the Act as from the 1st July, 1915, for the whole county except the borough of Swindon, where it was already in force, but the administration of the Act in the city of Salisbury was transferred from the County Council to the Town Council on the 1st August,1916.

Health Visitors.—Excluding Swindon and Salisbury, the population (1911) of the county is 214,854, and in areas with a population of 155,177 the County Council have arranged for home visiting to be undertaken by over 70 nurses employed by district nursing associations. In the remainder of the area administered by the County Council home visiting is undertaken by County H.V.s, three of whom give whole-time to this work, the inspection of midwives, and the supervision of the health visiting undertaken by the district nurses, whilst four give part-time (equivalent to the services of one whole-time H.V.) to infant health visiting and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting and school nursing.

Salisbury Borough.

N.B. Act.—The Act was adopted by the County Council as from the 1st July, 1915, but the administration of the Act was transferred to the Town Council on the 1st August, 1916.

Health Visitor.—Home visiting has been undertaken by a whole-time H.V. since September, 1915. 371 visits paid up to 21st December.

Centre.—Municipal.—The Town Council has obtained premises for a maternity centre. A consultation for expectant mothers and for infants and young children up to school age is conducted by a M.O., and minor ailments are treated.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council undertake to provide medical assistance for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Swindon Borough.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st January, 1915. A statutory committee has been formed consisting of seven members of the Council, three members nominated by the Wilts Nursing Association, one by the Co-operative Women's Guild, and one by the Swindon United Benefit Society's Council.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V. who visits children up to 12 months, and does some ante-natal visiting. During 1915, 1,869 visits were made to 888 children and 190 expectant mothers were visited. In October, 1916, the Council decided to appoint a second H.V.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal centre in Commercial Road is open three days a week. The M.O.H. attends once a week for infant consultations, and he proposes to attend on another day each week for ante-natal consultations. The H V. attends each session and weighs infants and gives hygienic advice. It is proposed to establish classes for mothers in cookery, cutting out garments, and the hygiene of childhood. Mothers are encouraged to bring children up to school age.

During 1915, 10 expectant mothers and 280 children attended the centre, the average weekly attendances of the latter being 40. The question of obtaining better premises was under consideration in October, 1916.

Hospital Treatment.—In October, 1916, the Council decided to make provision for two beds for complicated cases of confinement and for two beds for children requiring in-patient treatment through the North Wilts Nursing Association.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Bewdley M.B. ...	2,745	66	58	5	4	76	69
†Bromsgrove ...	8,926	203	197	16	22	79	112
†Droitwich M.B. ...	4,146	87	84	9	8	107	95
†Evesham M.B. ...	8,340	198	180	20	22	101	122
*Kidderminster M.B.	24,333	583	495	67	64	115	129
†Lye and Wollescote	11,684	339	294	42	51	123	173
†Malvern	16,513	221	190	15	24	67	126
†North Bromsgrove..	7,210	142	148	14	12	95	81
†Oldbury	32,232	1,035	962	142	137	137	142
†Redditch	15,463	320	291	28	20	88	69
†Stourbridge M.B....	17,312	420	389	42	42	99	108
†Stourport	4,432	88	79	10	9	116	114
Rural Districts.							
†Bromsgrove ...	13,132	296	271	19	18	63	66
†Droitwich	12,975	253	212	18	23	70	108
†Evesham	9,095	200	200	13	10	66	50
†Feckenham ...	5,456	96	97	9	8	91	82
†Halesowen ...	25,760	743	719	91	73	122	102
†Kidderminster ...	10,493	175	135	14	13	79	96
†Martley	13,063	263	239	14	19	52	79
†Pershore	13,235	267	229	19	21	69	92
†Rock	2,193	47	33	3	2	59	61
†Shipston-on-Stour ..	4,711	98	81	6	5	64	62
†Stow-on-the-Wold (part of)§	311	3	2	—	1	77	500
†Tenbury	4,727	91	91	8	7	85	77
†Tewkesbury (part of)§	2,317	39	38	2	1	38	26
†Upton-on-Severn ...	14,596	254	227	14	20	56	88
†Winchcombe (part of)§	116	4	2	—	—	—	—
†Redmarley d'Abitôt and Staunton Parishes.	1,192	24	22	1	2	53	91
Total for County...	427,026	7,347	5,965	704	638	96	107

§ Part in the County of Gloucester.

Midwives.—There were 187 midwives on the roll on 1st January, 1917. They attended 60 per cent. of the total births. Twenty-five work under district nursing associations. Each midwife is visited once, and some of them two or three times a year by medical inspectors, who also act as assistant school medical officers. At present, however, all but one of these ladies are on military service. The midwives who are district nurses are also inspected by the superintendent of the county nursing association.

For some years past the County Council has given grants for the training of midwives, and during the years 1905-16, 54 of the women thus trained obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. The proportion of trained midwives increased from 7 per cent. in 1905 to 89 per cent. in 1916. There is now no serious shortage of trained midwives.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council in 1909 for the whole of the present County except Stourbridge, where it was already in force, but in 1910 the County Council took over the administration of the Act in Stourbridge. 6,001 births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The County Council appointed their first whole time H.V. in 1897, and soon after added three more. These four officers work in Halesowen R.D., and in Lye and Wollescote, Oldbury and Redditch U.D.s.

In January, 1916, the County Council appointed four additional H.V.s to give about three-quarters of their time to infant visiting and the remainder to tuberculosis visiting. They have been assigned to the following districts:—

(1) Evesham B.; Evesham R.D. (part); Pershore R.D. (part); Shipston-on-Stour R.D.; Stow-on-the-Wold R.D.; Winchcomb R.D.

(2) Bromsgrove R.D. (part); Droitwich R.D. (part); Pershore R.D. (part); Feckenham R.D. (part).

(3) Martley R.D. (part); Newent R.D. (part); Pershore R.D. (part); Tewkesbury R.D. (part); Upton-on-Severn R.D. (part).

(4) Bewdley B.; Stourport U.D.; Bromsgrove R.D. (part); Droitwich R.D. (part); Kidderminster R.D. (part); Martley R.D. (part); Rock R.D.; Tenbury R.D.

At the same time the County Council arranged with the District Nursing Association for 29 nurses to act as H.V.s in the remainder of the County, with the exception of the Urban Districts of Bromsgrove and North Bromsgrove and Malvern and Stourbridge Boroughs, in which the visiting is carried out by the voluntary agencies described below. The County Council's H.V.s keep the children in their districts under observation until they are three years old.

Of the 6,001 births notified in 1916 in the County 4,131 occurred in districts in which H.V.s work, and during the year 1916, 13,227 visits were paid. The H.V.s also paid special visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and gave lectures to women and girls over school age. The services of the H.V.s are used for visiting cases of measles in young children by 23 local sanitary authorities in the County.

Centres—(A) *Voluntary.*—In 1914 the National Mothercraft Society established an institution at *Barnt Green* for the training of voluntary workers in infant welfare work. For the purpose of this training practical knowledge of the working of infant welfare centres was found to be essential, and such centres were established at Bromsgrove (*Bromsgrove U.D.*) and Rubery and Catshill (*North Bromsgrove U.D.*). A whole-time nurse is employed to attend these centres and to undertake home visiting in the two urban districts under the supervision of the local M.O.H., who also attends the centres at Bromsgrove and Catshill. The centre at Rubery is attended by a medical lecturer employed by the National Mothercraft Society in training their students.

Stourbridge School for Mothers established a centre at 8, *Waterloo Buildings* in January, 1916, where infant consultations are conducted weekly by a H.V., who gives health talks and advice to mothers. Dispensary notes are provided. The H.V. undertakes home visiting and visiting of cases of ophthalmia and measles throughout Stourbridge Borough.

At Malvern a voluntary society has established a centre, and proposes to employ a whole-time nurse.

(B) *Municipal.*—The County Council have provided centres under regular medical supervision at Halesowen (opened May, 1916, total attendances to December 339), Lye (opened April, 1916, total attendances to December 411), Oldbury (opened August, 1916, total attendances to December 378), and Redditch (opened April, 1916, total attendances to December 527).

Kidderminster Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in the borough in 1909 by virtue of adoption by the County Council. Practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Formerly a district nurse acted as a part-time H.V., but in April, 1916, the Town Council appointed a whole-time H.V. whose duties include the home visitation of cases of measles. In 1916, 2,314 visits were made to 402 infants.

Centre.—Voluntary.—In October, 1914, a voluntary society founded a centre at 28, *Church Street*, with ante-natal and infant consultations. The municipal H.V. attends, but there is no regular medical supervision. When necessary the H.V. refers cases to a medical practitioner for advice. Free dinners for mothers and milk for babies are supplied in necessitous cases.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING).

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Beverley M.B. ...	13,654	319	298	28	20	88	67
†Bridlington M.B. ...	14,334	264	245	24	20	91	82
†Cottingham ...	4,648	111	97	11	—	99	—
†Filey	3,228	61	57	5	—	73	—
†Great Driffield ...	5,676	126	97	16	12	127	124
†Hedon M.B. ...	1,171	29	28	3	2	88	71
†Hessle	5,319	113	128	8	11	71	86
†Hornsea	3,024	52	63	4	10	78	159
†Norton	3,990	103	74	10	3	97	41
†Pocklington ...	2,556	56	54	6	6	103	111
†Withernsea ...	2,384	44	38	3	3	74	79
Rural Districts.							
†Beverley	11,627	235	231	28	17	117	74
†Bridlington ...	7,743	174	166	16	7	90	42
†Driffield	12,109	268	283	27	21	99	74
†Escrick	5,872	118	105	9	11	78	105
†Howden	12,636	286	275	24	16	83	58
†Norton	5,814	128	114	9	11	70	96
†Patrington ...	7,234	156	159	15	15	95	94
†Pocklington ...	11,277	258	233	22	24	85	103
†Riccall	3,277	95	114	7	8	74	70
†Sculcoates ...	7,885	161	190	13	13	79	68
†Sherburn	2,254	54	48	3	5	51	104
†Skirlaugh	7,162	175	157	16	9	92	57
Total for County...	154,768	3,384	3,254	304	244	90	75

Midwives.—There were 29 practising in 1916, of whom 15 were trained. They attended 443 cases in 1916. They are inspected by the County M.O.H. In five of the urban and seven of the rural districts there are no registered midwives in practice.

Health Visitor.—As a commencement of the work in the county, the County Council appointed a H.V. from 1st September, 1916, to give her whole time to maternity and child welfare work under the supervision of the County M.O.H., including the inspection of midwives.

Centre.—Bridlington Borough.—A Babies' Welcome, organised by a branch of the National Union of Women Workers, is held once a week, and babies are examined and weighed by the school nurse under the supervision of the M.O.H., who also gives addresses. Mothers are helped with the making of infant clothes. The school nurse visits the homes of some infants when thought necessary. The average attendance is 11 infants. Complicated maternity cases are received in the Lloyd Hospital, and infants requiring treatment are sent to Hull Infirmary. Milk, Virol, etc., are supplied.

Beverley Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 308 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving two-thirds of her time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to school nursing. She visits children up to school age, and does some ante-natal visiting. In 1916 she paid 3,047 visits to infants.

Centre.—The Town Council opened a maternity and child welfare centre at 16, *Lairgate*, in January, 1917. Consultations are conducted weekly by the M.O.H. and the H.V., and there will be classes in infant welfare and home hygiene. Ante-natal consultations have been arranged weekly.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Other Districts.							
†Eston	12,026	392	816	48	139	121	170
Guisborough ...	7,061	215	184	29	13	134	71
Hinderwell ...	2,491	66	61	5	9	68	148
Kirklington cum Upsland.	244	5	2	1	1	143	500
Loftus	8,872	292	280	32	30	111	107
Malton	4,822	96	103	7	7	70	68
Masham	3,110	63	45	6	2	91	44
Northallerton ...	4,806	112	122	11	8	101	66
Pickering	3,674	76	63	8	1	108	16
Redcar	10,508	255	232	23	24	88	103
Richmond M.B. ...	3,934	88	79	6	6	71	76
Saltburn-by-the-Sea	3,322	60	63	5	3	76	48
Scalby	1,630	20	14	2	—	77	—
*Scarborough M.B...	37,201	642	565	64	47	99	83
Skelton and Brotton.	15,194	486	469	59	63	120	134
*Thornaby-on-Tees M.B.	18,603	644	604	95	83	147	137
†Whitby	11,139	245	223	19	15	79	67

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Rural Districts.							
Aysgarth	4,262	81	91	8	8	96	88
Bedale	6,939	138	137	9	12	67	88
Croft	2,236	47	43	4	2	80	47
Easingwood ...	10,213	211	202	18	12	84	59
Flaxton	8,469	158	156	10	15	63	96
Guisborough ...	7,848	208	162	17	13	83	80
Helmsley	5,154	103	83	10	7	97	84
Kirkby Moorside ...	4,870	100	95	9	12	87	126
Leyburn	6,303	117	100	7	11	62	110
Malton	6,186	121	106	9	2	75	19
Middlesbrough ...	2,578	33	53	2	1	69	19
Northallerton ...	7,745	166	166	14	7	84	42
Pickering	6,467	135	141	12	12	85	85
Reeth	2,396	42	40	2	3	42	75
Richmond ...	8,082	176	169	16	13	90	77
Scarborough ...	6,320	118	105	10	8	83	76
Startforth	4,929	97	84	9	5	91	60
Stokesley	12,113	254	276	22	19	88	69
Thirsk	12,792	260	284	19	23	74	81
Wath	2,180	48	34	3	2	53	59
Whitby	8,501	168	164	11	11	64	67
Total for County ..	314,779	7,438	6,616	776	649	104	98

Midwives.—Midwives in Scarborough are supervised by the Town Council and inspected by their M.O.H. In the rest of the county there were 69 midwives practising in 1916, of whom 38 were trained. They attend about 12 per cent. of the births. 21 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the County M.O.H., who paid 95 visits to them in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The County Council appointed a H.V. and school nurse for Whitby Urban District who entered on her duties in June, 1916, and who gives half her time to each office. They have recently appointed two more officers with similar duties for Eston Urban District, and are about to appoint 3 more for other parts of the county. Scarborough Borough and Thornaby-on-Tees Borough carry out separate schemes; the rest of the county is at present unprovided for. Three nurses are about to be appointed for the Guisborough districts.

Scarborough Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 438 births, or 83 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., giving part time to maternity and child welfare work and part to tuberculosis work. She also acts as Infant Protection Visitor. She visits children up to 12 months and in certain cases over that age. In 1916, 312 visits were paid to infants, and of these 240 were breast-fed.

Centres.—There is a municipal infant consultation held twice weekly during the summer months at the *Health Offices, King Street,* and during the winter months at *St. James' Institute, West Ward,* and *Adult School, St. Sepulchre Street, East Ward.* The M.O.H. and H.V. attend; babies are weighed and medical advice given. The average attendances at each centre in 1916 were 11.

Thornaby-on-Tees Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Town Council at first employed part of the time of a district nurse, but in September, 1915, they appointed a whole-time H.V. She visits children up to two years at present, but visiting is to be extended up to five years. In 1916, 3,853 visits were made to infants.

Centre.—A Baby-Weighing Centre, started in March, 1916, is held once a week at the H.V.s office. Infants are weighed and general hygienic advice given. Model garments are sold at cost price. The average attendance is 26. Sewing classes are held.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Adwick-le-Street ...	—	—	322	—	36	—	112
†Altofts	4,689	162	134	18	16	108	119
†Ardsley	6,870	241	250	36	32	150	128
†Ardsley East and West.	8,120	224	175	27	17	119	97
†Baildon	6,042	105	97	7	11	67	113
†Barkisland... ...	1,629	28	30	2	3	71	100
†Barnoldswick ...	9,703	234	217	29	16	124	74
*Batley M.B. ...	36,389	845	749	122	91	144	121
†Bentley with Arksey.	6,497	341	400	35	45	103	113
*Bingley	18,759	343	290	28	25	82	86
†Birkenshaw ...	2,508	51	48	5	6	89	125
†Birstal	7,116	154	156	21	21	135	135
*Bolton upon Dearne	8,670	397	360	57	44	142	122
*Brighouse M.B. ...	20,843	372	351	28	36	75	103
†Burley-in-Wharfedale.	3,760	63	46	4	7	68	152
†Calverley	2,998	50	53	3	3	50	57
*Castleford	23,090	808	671	115	113	142	168
†Clayton	4,863	71	53	6	3	81	57
†Clayton West ...	1,876	40	51	3	5	75	98
†Cudworth	6,824	287	284	38	43	132	151
†Darfield	5,427	178	160	27	20	151	125
†Darton	9,348	317	348	34	37	107	106
†Denby and Cumberworth.	3,681	73	74	6	4	76	54
†Denholme	2,971	46	40	5	10	98	250
†Dodworth	3,284	102	93	13	10	127	108
*Doncaster M.B. ...	30,516	744	1,249	100	121	135	97
†Drighlington ...	4,126	86	76	10	6	111	79
†Earby	6,032	135	124	12	14	91	113
†Elland	10,676	182	175	18	17	97	97
†Emley	1,622	40	31	4	3	94	97
†Farnley Tyas ...	479	9	14	1	—	114	—
†Farsley	5,993	116	118	9	8	80	68
*Featherstone ...	14,374	520	477	72	61	139	128
†Flockton	1,379	39	40	4	6	108	150
†Garforth	3,980	120	95	14	8	116	84
†Gildersome ...	2,981	64	49	7	5	102	102
†Golcar	10,110	206	204	18	20	88	98
*Goole	20,332	621	492	83	68	133	138
†Greasbrough ...	3,134	86	64	12	4	134	63

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
†Greetland ...	4,490	71	66	7	11	95	167
†Guiseley	4,925	101	86	11	7	106	81
†Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth.	380	7	3	—	1	—	333
*Handsworth ...	14,198	433	431	57	43	131	100
*Harrogate M.B. ...	33,703	553	505	44	58	79	115
†Haworth	6,505	114	102	12	9	105	88
†Hebden Bridge ...	7,172	103	87	12	9	112	103
*Heckmondwike ...	9,016	189	185	26	23	138	124
†Hipperholme ...	4,438	76	65	4	3	46	46
†Holme	389	7	10	1	—	192	—
†Holmfirth	9,247	183	186	14	18	75	97
†Honley	5,100	84	75	6	3	69	40
†Horbury	7,509	173	167	17	27	95	162
*Horsforth	9,145	175	179	15	10	83	56
†Hoyland Nether ...	14,638	492	450	66	60	134	133
†Hoyland Swaine ...	605	15	14	2	2	103	143
†Hunsworth ...	1,326	22	19	3	3	148	158
*Ilkley	7,992	105	128	8	13	76	102
*Keighley M.B. ...	43,487	882	720	108	94	122	131
†Kirkburton ...	3,409	70	53	7	6	96	113
†Kirkheaton ...	2,621	58	42	4	4	70	95
†Knaresborough ...	5,315	112	109	12	9	110	83
†Knottingley ...	6,680	221	173	29	24	133	139
†Lepton	2,999	60	49	6	5	92	102
†Linthwaite ...	8,961	194	189	18	12	94	63
†Luddenden Foot ...	2,904	53	48	6	—	114	—
†Marsden	5,757	130	126	11	13	85	103
†Meltham	5,159	85	78	8	8	88	103
†Methley	4,327	133	122	17	9	128	74
*Mexborough ...	14,401	500	469	74	60	147	128
†Midgley	2,143	31	42	3	3	98	71
†Mirfield	11,712	230	210	21	19	92	90
†Monk Bretton ...	4,783	168	176	27	24	158	136
*Morley M.B. ...	24,282	557	488	66	63	119	129
†Mytholmroyd ...	4,151	61	54	4	2	70	37
†New Mill	4,568	97	92	10	8	100	87
*Normanton ...	15,032	523	467	74	57	142	122
†Oakworth	4,279	70	57	4	5	61	88
*Ossett M.B. ...	14,078	323	342	38	43	117	126
†Otley	9,844	184	151	22	16	117	106
†Oxenhope	2,451	32	35	3	2	79	57
†Penistone	3,408	78	72	6	5	81	69
†Pontefract M.B. ...	15,949	514	429	65	73	126	170
*Pudsey M.B. ...	14,023	259	258	33	35	127	136
†Queensbury ...	6,125	85	59	11	7	124	119
†Rawdon	3,198	61	58	5	3	86	52
†Rawmarsh ...	17,185	569	533	83	81	146	152
†Ripon M.B. ...	8,218	157	159	15	18	97	113
†Rishworth ...	934	16	7	1	—	48	—
*Rothwell	14,277	389	388	43	46	110	119
†Royston	6,237	243	232	37	40	151	172
†Saddleworth ...	12,603	236	217	18	24	76	111
†Scammonden ...	341	5	1	—	1	56	1,000
†Selby	9,048	249	237	26	16	104	68
†Shelf	2,334	31	31	2	1	73	32
†Shelley	1,753	37	36	2	4	54	111
†Shepley	1,879	30	24	5	5	158	208
*Shipley	27,706	525	503	62	53	117	105
†Silsden	4,960	81	77	5	6	62	78

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
†Skelmanthorpe ...	3,817	105	96	11	5	103	52
†Skipton	12,977	244	192	25	15	102	78
†Slaithwaite ...	5,568	100	99	7	12	73	121
†South Crosland ...	3,124	50	56	4	3	76	34
†Southowram ...	2,745	56	49	7	1	125	20
†Sowerby	3,232	44	42	3	—	57	—
†Sowerby Bridge ...	11,350	199	194	22	8	111	41
†Soyland	2,934	42	36	4	1	95	28
*Spenborough ...	—	—	571	—	65	—	114
†Springhead ...	5,051	121	88	17	5	141	57
†Stainland with Old Lindley.	4,449	61	61	5	3	78	49
†Stanley	13,586	409	370	60	46	145	124
†Stocksbridge ...	7,086	213	194	21	24	100	124
†Swinton	13,654	457	438	68	62	149	142
†Thurlstone... ...	2,848	62	42	6	4	100	95
†Thurnscoe	4,074	148	152	21	11	143	72
†Thurstonland ...	2,041	17	27	1	1	29	37
†Tickhill	1,806	56	60	6	5	103	83
*Todmorden M.B. ...	25,404	440	393	49	38	111	97
†Wath-upon-Dearne	11,823	403	406	50	38	124	94
†Whitley Upper ...	830	18	18	2	3	84	167
†Whitwood	5,517	229	199	33	36	144	181
*Wombwell ...	17,536	660	635	97	61	146	96
†Worsborough ...	12,750	435	440	54	71	123	161
†Yeadon	7,440	144	143	14	12	99	84
Rural Districts.							
†Barnsley	4,124	128	128	16	15	125	117
†Bishopthorpe ...	2,091	44	45	4	6	86	133
†Bowland	5,357	100	100	6	9	60	90
†Doncaster	37,559	1,489	1,214	193	150	129	124
†Goole	8,516	221	212	28	24	127	113
†Great Ouseburn ...	10,667	225	228	16	21	71	92
†Halifax	6,210	120	116	10	9	79	78
*Hemsworth ...	40,103	1,628	1,669	231	241	142	144
†Hunslet	7,786	193	171	18	21	93	123
†Keighley	6,635	102	85	7	11	69	129
†Kiveton Park ...	13,421	457	415	54	31	118	75
†Knaresborough ...	8,143	169	140	11	13	65	93
†Pateley Bridge ...	7,753	146	117	11	9	77	77
†Penistone	5,541	129	121	13	8	99	66
†Pontefract ...	15,263	534	510	67	75	125	147
†Ripon	5,367	103	94	7	6	68	64
†Rotherham ...	33,133	1,085	1,083	158	120	146	111
†Sedbergh	3,727	67	54	4	8	64	148
†Selby	5,922	154	141	15	11	97	78
†Settle	14,901	286	321	20	24	69	75
†Skipton	18,575	335	296	22	24	64	81
†Tadcaster	29,072	760	736	90	70	118	95
†Thorne	8,783	259	258	32	22	122	85
†Todmorden ...	4,622	82	69	8	5	95	72
†Wakefield	16,688	501	449	59	58	118	129
†Wetherby	16,209	286	255	19	18	67	71
†Wharfedale ...	9,382	135	124	8	7	55	56
†Wortley	32,803	840	792	86	68	102	86
Total for County...	1,502,598	38,732	33,975	4,565	3,813	118	112

Yorkshire (West Riding).

Midwives.—At the end of 1915, 628 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the administrative county, of whom 124 were trained. They are supervised by the acting County M.O., by one superintendent nurse and 20 H.V.s; 830 visits of inspection were made to midwives in 1915.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council, and came into force on the 1st July, 1914, in the administrative county, excluding the following districts, viz., the Boroughs of Batley, Brighouse, Doncaster, Harrogate, Keighley, Morley, Ossett, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield; the urban districts of Altofts, Bingley, Bolton-upon-Dearne, Castleford, Cleckheaton, Featherstone, Goole, Handsworth, Heckmondwike, Horbury, Horsforth, Ilkley, Liversedge, Mexborough, Normanton, Rawmarsh, Rothwell and Shipley, and Hemsworth Rural District. Subsequently, however, by virtue of its adoption by the County Council, the Act came into force on the 1st November, 1914, in the Borough of Ripon and the urban districts of Horbury and Rawmarsh, and on the 20th January, 1915, in the urban district of Altofts. The administration of the Act in the urban district of Wombwell and in the Borough of Todmorden has been transferred by order of the Board from the County Council to the local authorities of these districts as from the 15th June and the 1st July, 1916, respectively, and a few other modifications have resulted from alterations in areas subsequent to the adoption of the Act.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have arranged for home visiting throughout the area administered by them to be undertaken either by whole-time officers as H.V.s and school nurses, and in a few districts by assistant sanitary inspectors, or by district nurses giving part of their time to similar duties. The work of home visiting, school and district nursing is co-ordinated as far as possible and in some districts combined with that of women sanitary inspectors. Where whole-time officers are employed, about 40 per cent. of their time is allocated to maternity and child welfare work. There are now 50 whole-time and 39 part-time officers engaged on the work.

Children are visited up to school age. During 1915, 18,894 first visits and 116,161 revisits were made to children, 4,854 special visits to cases of epidemic diarrhœa; 156 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were visited, and 4,310 visits were made to expectant mothers.

Centres.—A comprehensive scheme for the establishment of maternity centres is under consideration. Eight centres have been provided by voluntary asociations, viz., *Adwick-le-Street* (*Woodlands*), *Knaresborough, Pontefract, Saddleworth, Settle* and *Glusburn* (*Skipton R.D.*), *Stanley and Silsden,* and in each the local H.V.s have been instructed to assist. At Pontefract, where a Babies' Welcome is established in the *Girls' Evening Home, Salter Row*, by the *Pontefract Babies' Welcome Committee*, infants are weighed by the H.V., assisted by a district nurse and voluntary workers. The Welcome is occasionally visited by the M.O.H. Baby garments are sold, and lectures are given to the mothers by the H.V.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but maternity cases are admitted to general and special hospitals in Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, etc. This question is also receiving special consideration in the county scheme.

Batley Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now two H.V.s and school nurses giving half-time in each capacity, who also visit cases of tuberculosis. Infants are visited on notification of birth, and they are kept under observation as far as possible until they are one year old. In 1916, 3,267 visits were made to infants, and a few expectant mothers were visited. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and epidemic diarrhœa are visited by the H.V.s. A third H.V. is at present absent on military nursing service.

Centre.—Municipal.—A children's consultation centre and clinic has been established in the *Public Health Department, Market Place,* with weekly consultations for children up to school age by the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s and voluntary workers. The H.V.s also give advice to mothers daily at the centre. 536 mothers with infants attended between October and December.

Hospital Treatment.—The Council make an annual contribution to the Batley Hospital.

Bingley Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 307 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a H.V., who also acts as school nurse and as H.V. in the parish of Morton in Keighley R.D. for the County Council.

Infants are visited up to one year old, and 1,558 visits were made to 267 infants in 1916.

Centre.—Municipal.—An infant welfare centre has been established in the *Technical School,* where fortnightly consultations are conducted by the H.V., assisted by voluntary workers, under the supervision of the M.O.H. Infants are weighed and examined, and when necessary the mothers are advised by the M.O.H. The H.V. gives short talks on the management of infants and care of the health of mothers. Virol is supplied. 124 infants made 404 attendances in 1916; the average attendance was 16.

Bolton-upon-Dearne Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 362 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. and school nurse giving three-fourths of her time to maternity and child welfare work. First visits are made to infants about 11 days after birth, and they are visited monthly up to twelve months of age, and the H.V. tries to keep in touch with them up to school age, especially where they exhibit any tendency to rickets. Some ante-natal work is also done by the H.V. In 1916, 1,885 visits were made to 367 infants.

Centres.—Voluntary.—There are two mothers' welcomes, viz., (1) The *Adult School, Doncaster Road, Goldthorpe,* and (2) *Lecture Room, Carnegie Library, Bolton-upon-Dearne.* Weekly meetings are held, and babies are weighed, and advice given as to feeding, etc., by the H.V. There are also health talks on the care of children and hygiene of the home, and demonstrations on the preparation of infants foods. Models and patterns of baby clothes are shown and occasionally lent to the

mothers. When necessary mothers are referred to their private medical attendants for advice. 300 mothers, 296 babies, and 36 older children came to the centres in 1916.

Brighouse Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. and school nurse who gives half her time to maternity and child welfare work. During 1916, 527 visits were made to 327 infants. When first visited 266 babies were being breast-fed. The Council have decided to appoint a second H.V.

Centre.—The Council are about to establish a centre.

Castleford Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V. and assistant sanitary inspector. Infants are visited on receipt of the notification of birth, and are re-visited up to school age. Ante-natal visiting is also undertaken and enquiries made respecting cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and deaths of infants under one year, especially those from infantile diarrhœa. During 1915, 1,478 visits were made to 688 children.

Centre.—A clinic for children up to five years of age was established in June, 1916, at Red Hill House, where about ten babies are weighed weekly and mothers advised as to the feeding, nursing, and clothing of infants by the H.V. under the supervision of the M.O.H. Lectures are given on the management of infants and on simple diseases of childhood.

Doncaster Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are now four H.V.s and school and tuberculosis nurses who give part-time to maternity and child welfare work. Children are visited up to five years, and expectant mothers are visited. In 1916, 3,664 visits were made to 2,280 infants under one year. Visits were also made to cases of measles and of ophthalmia neonatorum, and the deaths of 30 children were investigated. Of 672 infants visited soon after birth, 86 per cent. were wholly breast-fed, 5 per cent. partly breast-fed, 9 per cent. artificially fed.

Centre.—A centre is to be instituted early in 1917.

Hospital Treatment.—No special provision has been made, but abnormal maternity cases are received in the Royal Infirmary.

Featherstone Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who also visits cases of tuberculosis, ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox and summer diarrhœa, and undertakes house-to-house inspection. Children are visited up to one year of age, and a few are kept under supervision over that age, and some ante-natal visiting is undertaken. In 1915, 3,198 visits were made to infants, and 410 visits to expectant mothers. Of 477 infants born in 1915, 407 or 88 per cent. were entirely breast-fed, 6 partly breast-fed, and 3 artificially fed.

Centre.—The Council propose to establish a centre in the council chamber in March, 1917.

Goole Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. has been appointed for maternity and child welfare work and the visitation of cases of tuberculosis, ophthalmia neonatorum and the minor infectious diseases.

In 1916, when the H.V. was employed only part time, 717 visits were made to 468 infants, 18 to cases of ophthalmia, and 381 to cases of measles.

Centre.—Municipal.—A maternity and child welfare centre was established in February, 1916, by the Council assisted by a voluntary committee at 23, *Victoria Street*, where infants are weighed, examined when necessary by the M.O.H., and mothers advised. Short addresses are given on infant management, making children's clothing, and on prevention of disease. The average attendance is eleven.

Handsworth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 387 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a whole-time H.V., who commenced her duties on January 1st, 1917.

Harrogate Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Until April, 1916, home visiting was carried out by one H.V. giving one-seventh of her time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to school and tuberculosis work. In 1915, 858 visits were made to 392 infants. Of the 341 living children visited, 299, or 87 per cent., were breast-fed at the first visit (usually a fortnight after birth), and of these, 260, or 76 per cent., were breast-fed at 3-4 months. In April, 1916, the Council decided to divide the Borough into three areas and employ three nurses, two of whom give half-time to maternity and child welfare work and tuberculosis visiting, and half-time to school nursing. The third nurse devotes her time to the two welfare centres, the school clinics, administration, and special work.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal infant welfare centre, hitherto held once a week at the Public Health Department, has been transferred to the *Primitive Methodist School Room, Dragon Parade.* The Council have appointed a lady medical officer, and the work in future will include ante-natal as well as infant consultations, and lectures to mothers. In necessitous cases Virol, cod liver oil, etc., will be supplied. A branch was opened at Starbeck in May, 1916. At the end of 1916, 457 babies were on the roll of both centres; 2,485 attendances of children were made at Harrogate and 522 at Starbeck during the year.

Hospital Treatment.—The Council have arranged for accommodation at the Harrogate Infirmary for cases of difficult labour and for out-patient treatment for mothers and babies who attend the centres and are found to be in need of it.

Heckmondwike Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1910; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving half-time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. In 1915, 653 visits were paid to 178 infants. It is proposed to continue the visits up to school age in future.

Centre.—Municipal.—An infant welfare centre is held once a week at the Council offices. The H.V. weighs babies and gives hygienic advice and demonstrations to mothers. There were 347 attendances in 1916.

Horsforth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—The Council employ two nurses belonging to the District Nursing Association to carry out home visiting. All children are visited, many of them several times, and visits are continued up to school age.

Centre.—Monthly "At Homes" are held for the mothers at the nursing association's premises. Babies are weighed and hygienic advice is given by the nurses.

Ilkley Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V., who is also a county school and tuberculosis nurse, and gives about a quarter of her time to maternity and child welfare work in Ilkley. During 1916, 5 visits were made to two expectant mothers and 244 visits to 82 children.

Centre.—The M.O.H. sees daily at his surgery any mothers and children under school age who are referred to him by the H.V.

Hospital Treatment.—Ilkley Coronation Hospital is available for cases in which complications arise after parturition.

Provision of Medical Assistance.—The Council undertake to provide medical assistance, including the services of a midwife, for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Keighley Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There is one H.V., giving five-sixths of her time to maternity and child welfare work, and the remainder to visiting cases of tuberculosis. She is assisted by about 60 voluntary workers. The H.V. visits all babies born in the poorer districts; if the child is healthy the subsequent visits are made not less frequently than once a month by voluntary helpers. Reports are made to the H.V. monthly, and if a child is not thriving she resumes visitation. Children are visited up to one year, but arrangements have been made for more continuous and closer supervision of children from 1–5 years of age than hitherto when only occasional visits were made. Ante-natal visiting is also done by the H.V. In 1915, the H.V. paid 1,702 visits to infants and the voluntary workers paid 2,408 visits.

Centre.—A maternity and infant welfare centre is held at *Eastwood House, Victoria Park.* Expectant mothers attend on Tuesdays, when advice and instruction are given by the H.V. On Wednesdays a babies' welcome is held under the supervision of the lady school medical officer. The H.V. attends, and the voluntary workers also assist. Babies are weighed and hygienic advice given. Classes are held for mothers with instruction in infant hygiene, feeding of children, nursing of sick children, foods, cookery, sewing and preparation of infants' clothing. Dinners are provided for expectant mothers, and milk, Virol, malt, etc.,

are supplied for infants, where necessary, out of voluntary funds. During 1916, 63 expectant mothers made 314 attendances and 199 children 1,297 attendances. An infants' and children's clinic under a medical officer, and a branch baby welcome are to be established early in 1917.

Mexborough Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911. All births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving part time to maternity and child welfare work, and part-time to school nursing. She visits practically all the births notified, but visits are not continued up to school age. She also does some ante-natal visiting. 3,990 visits were paid to 490 children in 1915.

Centre.—An infant consultation is held once a week, at which the M.O.H. and the H.V. attend. Babies are weighed.

Morley Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 466 births, or 95 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is now one whole-time H.V. In 1916 she paid 895 visits to 390 infants, and visited 116 cases of measles.

Centre.—Municipal.—A baby welcome and ante-natal clinic was established at the *Town Hall* under the supervision of the M.O.H. and the H.V. in August, 1916.

Normanton Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. and school nurse who gives half her time to maternity and child welfare work. Ante-natal visiting is proposed to be undertaken, and children are to be visited up to school age. In 1915, 663 visits were made to 468 infants.

Centre.—An infant welfare centre is to be established in the Council Chamber, conducted by the H.V.

Ossett Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. and school nurse giving half-time to maternity and child welfare work and the visitation of cases of tuberculosis. Infants are visited up to one year, and occasional visits are made to children over that age. During the year ended 31st March, 1916, 1,687 visits were made to 397 infants by the H.V., who is now absent on military service. The appointment of a temporary H.V. is under consideration.

Pudsey Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911; 252 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a Health Visitor and School Nurse, who commenced work on 1st February, 1917.

Rothwell Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s, who are also school and tuberculosis nurses and give about three-quarters of their time to maternity and child welfare work. Children are now visited up to five years of age. In 1916, 3,137 visits were made to 344 infonts, and 81 special visits to delicate children. One case of ophthalmia, one case of puerperal fever, and 29 cases of epidemic diarrhœa were also visited during the year.

Centre.—A municipal centre will be opened in March, 1917.

Shipley Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; 433 births, or 86 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who is also school nurse and tuberculosis visitor, giving about one-seventh of her time to maternity and child welfare work. First visits are made to infants within ten days after birth when midwives are in attendance, and children are visited up to one year of age. During 1915 425 visits were made to 151 infants.

Spenborough Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on the formation of the U.D. on 1st April, 1915. 498 births, or 87 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Spenborough Urban District was formed on 1st April, 1915. by the amalgamation of the urban districts of Cleckheaton, Gomersal and Liversedge. No home visiting is yet done in Gomersal. The arrangements for home visiting previously existing in Cleckheaton and Liversedge have been maintained, the U.D.C. making contributions to two local nursing associations for the services of district nurses as H.V.s, etc. In Cleckheaton one nurse gives practically all her time to home visiting, infants are visited immediately on notification of birth, and are revisited monthly until they are one year old. She made 2,421 visits to 221 infants in 1916. In Liversedge two nurses give about half-time to similar duties, but they also do some sanitary inspection work. Some ante-natal work is also carried out by the nurses in Cleckheaton and Liversedge.

Todmorden Borough.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st July, 1914, by virtue of its adoption by the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council. The administration of the Act was, however, transferred on the 1st July, 1916, from the County Council to the Town Council. 294 births, or 98 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Under the arrangements made by the County Council the home visiting of infants has hitherto been carried out by a nurse belonging to the District Nursing Association. In 1916 2,692 visits were made to 294 infants. The Town Council have appointed a whole-time H.V.

Centre.—A centre was opened in October, 1916.

Wombwell Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on the 1st July, 1914, by virtue of its adoption by the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council. The administration of the Act was transferred from the County Council to the Urban District Council on the 15th June, 1916.

Health Visitors.—Under the arrangements made by the County Council a school nurse was appointed as H.V., to give 40 per cent. of her time to maternity and infant welfare work. She is now employed by the U.D.C. as superintendent H.V., and another whole-time H.V. has been appointed. From 15th June to 31st December, 1916, 1,291 visits were made to 282 infants.

Centre.—The Council established a maternity and infant welfare centre in October, 1916, with weekly ante-natal and infant consultations conducted by the M.O.H assisted by the H.V.s. Classes are held in sewing and making garments. The average attendance is 30.

Hemsworth Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 1,660 births, or 99 per cent., notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—Until 1915 home visiting was undertaken by two whole-time H.V.s, who visited children up to 12 months. In September, 1915, the Council appointed an additional whole-time H.V., and divided the district into three areas. During 1916, 11,488 visits were made to infants.

Centres.—Municipal.—In 1916 the Council established four maternity centres at *South Moor Council School*, *Hemsworth*, *Westfield Lane Council School*, *South Elmsall Council School*, *Grimethorpe*, and at *Ackworth*, where meetings are held fortnightly by the H.V.s, who give advice to mothers and instruct them in making clothes. There is no medical supervision of the Centres.

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ANGLESEY.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Amlwch	2,718	63	63	7	10	103	159
†Beaumaris M.B. ...	2,231	38	25	2	1	60	40
†Holyhead	10,636	247	239	27	27	111	113
†Llangefni	1,771	39	40	5	5	116	125
†Menai Bridge ...	1,638	29	27	3	1	113	37
Rural Districts.							
†Aethwy	8,710	170	171	15	21	88	123
†Dwyran	2,990	64	59	9	6	133	102
†Twrcelyn	9,336	183	172	17	17	92	99
†Valley	10,898	223	210	26	22	114	105
Total for County...	50,928	1,054	1,006	110	110	104	109

Midwives.—There were 59 midwives practising in 1915, of whom 18 were trained. They attend about 20 per cent. of the births. 14 work under district nursing associations. Formerly they were inspected by the County M.O.H., but they are now inspected by the superintendent

of the North Wales Nursing Association, who has been appointed assistant inspector of midwives and superintendent of H.V.s under the supervision of the County M.O.H.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have framed a scheme of maternity and child welfare which provides for the whole county. On 1st July, 1916, they appointed the superintendent of the North Wales Nursing Association as assistant inspector of midwives and superintendent of H. V.s, under the supervision of the County M.O.H. The home visiting of infants is now carried out by 17 district nurses giving part of their time to this work under the direction of the County M.O.H. A statutory committee will be appointed to work the scheme.

BRECONSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Brecknock ...	5,908	120	116	14	15	115	129
†Brynmawr ...	7,582	246	219	32	36	130	164
†Builth Wells ...	1,710	31	30	3	—	89	—
†Hay	1,603	29	35	1	1	43	29
†Llanwrtyd ...	753	13	19	2	1	115	53
Rural Districts.							
†Brecknock ...	9,155	174	166	15	13	86	78
†Builth	4,237	92	71	5	9	52	127
†Crickhowell ...	7,719	183	181	19	17	105	94
†Hay	3,585	71	70	5	4	74	57
†Vaynor and Penderyn	5,526	153	133	20	18	131	135
†Ystradgynlais ...	10,471	385	315	50	36	130	114
†Llanwrthwl Parish	411	8	6	2	—	219	—
†Ystradfellte Parish	627	15	4	1	3	69	750
Total for County...	59,287	1,518	1,365	168	153	111	112

Midwives.—There were 53 midwives practising in 1916, of whom 13 were trained. They attend about 94 per cent. of the births. Six work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the H.V.s, who are also inspectors of midwives, and during the absence of the H.V.s by the superintendent of the South Wales Nursing Association. The County Council make a grant of £100 a year for midwifery scholarships.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council for the whole County in 1914; 1,109 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have framed a scheme of maternity and child welfare which provides for the whole county. They appointed a staff of five officers, each acting as H.V., school nurse, and inspector of of midwives in a division of the county. The nurse of the Brynmawr Nursing Association gave part of her time to health visiting in that district. Some of the staff are now absent on war service, and the scheme is not being fully carried out.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Aberayron ...	1,342	19	24	2	1	118	42
†Aberystwyth M.B...	8,411	131	130	18	19	134	146
†Cardigan M.B. ...	3,578	67	55	5	8	79	145
†Lampeter M.B. ...	1,802	27	22	2	3	56	136
†New Quay ...	1,191	17	16	2	3	104	188
Rural Districts.							
†Aberayron ...	7,729	135	138	13	15	96	109
†Aberystwyth ...	13,071	219	185	18	17	81	92
†Cardigan	3,266	57	50	5	4	93	80
†Lampeter	3,566	63	80	11	7	167	88
†Llandyssil	7,984	140	131	14	8	98	61
†Tregaron	7,521	135	123	15	14	113	114
†Ysgubor - y - Coed Parish	418	5	4	1	1	95	250
Total for County...	59,879	1,013	958	104	100	103	104

Midwives.—There were 25 midwives practising in 1915, of whom 8 were trained. They attend about 16 per cent. of the births. Six work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the County M.O.H., assisted by the H.V.s.

Health Visitors.—The County Council in March, 1916, appointed a staff of three H.V.s to give part of their time to maternity and child welfare work, including inspection of midwives, and part to school nursing. The H.V. for Aberystwyth Borough is also matron of the Isolation Hospital. A fourth H.V. was appointed in February, 1917. The following are the districts in which each H.V. works:—

No. 1. Lampeter and Aberayron U.Ds. and Lampeter and Aberhyssil R.Ds.

No. 2. Aberystwyth and Tregaron R.Ds.

No. 3. Borough of Aberystwyth.

No. 4. Cardigan and New Quay U.Ds., Cardigan and Llandyssil R.Ds.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Ammanford ...	6,074	212	197	19	20	91	102
Burry Port ...	4,599	130	145	14	19	108	131
*Carmarthen M.B. ..	10,221	185	215	22	18	119	84
Cwmamman ...	—	165	143	23	18	137	126

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts-cont.							
Kidwelly M.B. ...	3,033	92	83	12	9	131	108
Llandilo	1,931	38	32	4	4	93	125
Llandovery M.B. ...	1,993	36	39	5	3	146	77
*Llanelly M.B. ...	32,071	875	825	105	91	120	110
Newcastle Emlyn. ..	922	15	18	2	—	148	—
Rural Districts.							
Carmarthen ...	24,206	606	637	74	52	122	82
Llandilo Fawr ...	25,266	650	549	75	65	115	118
Llandovery ...	7,360	137	131	16	10	115	76
Llanelly	27,430	891	843	104	89	117	106
Llanybyther ...	3,599	70	59	8	6	110	102
Newcastle in Emlyn	6,477	132	129	13	15	95	116
Whitland	5,224	103	101	8	3	75	30
Total for County...	160,406	4,294	4,146	497	422	116	102

Midwives.—There were 101 midwives practising in 1916, of whom 30 were trained. They attend about 36 per cent. of the births. They are inspected by the County M.O.H.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have appointed two whole-time nurses for health visiting and school work, who also inspect midwives in their districts. The scheme only covers a portion of the county.

Carmarthen Borough.

Health Visitor.—A health visitor, school, and maternity nurse was appointed in January, 1917.

Llanelly Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 715 births, or 91 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—All the maternity and child welfare work in the borough has hitherto been done by a voluntary agency—the Marged Fach Mothers' and Babies' Welcome. Some visiting is carried out by a nurse of the Welcome, lists of births being supplied by the M.O.H., and 1,667 visits were made to infants in 1916. The Town Council have now appointed the nurse at the Welcome as a H.V., and are about to appoint an assistant H.V.

Centre.—The voluntary agency have conducted a centre at 101, *Station Road*, where babies are weighed weekly by the nurse superintendent, who is assisted by voluntary workers and gives health talks to mothers. Sewing classes are held, and there are mothercraft classes for school girls three times a week.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Bangor M.B. ...	11,236	199	181	21	26	107	144
†Bethesda	4,716	92	56	13	9	144	161
†Bettws y Coed ...	925	13	7	1	2	39	286
†Carnarvon M.B. ...	9,119	168	158	23	22	134	139
†Conway M.B. ...	5,242	103	94	11	6	109	64
†Criccieth	1,376	19	21	—	3	13	143
*Llandudno... ...	10,469	166	175	18	15	108	86
†Llanfairfechan ...	2,973	60	43	5	2	83	47
†Penmaenmawr ...	4,042	67	61	7	9	100	148
†Pwllheli M.B. ...	3,791	69	64	8	10	112	156
†Ynyscynhaiarn ...	4,445	87	69	10	5	112	72
Rural Districts.							
†Conway	7,165	165	165	15	13	90	79
†Geirionydd ...	4,478	81	78	10	3	118	38
†Glaslyn	3,333	70	57	8	3	117	53
†Gwyrfai	28,233	569	471	68	39	119	83
†Lleyn	16,839	328	311	38	30	114	96
†Ogwen	6,661	113	96	14	11	119	115
Total for County...	125,043	2,368	2,107	267	208	113	99

Midwives.—There were 55 midwives practising in 1915, of whom 27 were trained. They attend about 58 per cent. of the births. 27 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the superintendent of the North Wales Nursing Association under the direction of the County M.O.H., each midwife being visited twice a year.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme of maternity and child welfare for the whole county, excluding Bangor B. and Llandudno U.D. In districts with nursing associations the home visiting is undertaken by district nurses, and elsewhere by a whole-time County H.V. The superintendent of the North Wales Nursing Association acts as superintendent H.V. The district nurses and H.V.s made 868 visits in 1916.

Centres.—The County Council have established infant clinics at *Bethesda*, *Carnarvon*, *Conway*, *Criccieth*, *Ebenezer*, *Llandudno Junction*, *Penmaenmawr*, *Penygroes*, *Portmadoc*, and *Pwllheli*. Consultations are held fortnightly under medical supervision, and a nurse and voluntary workers attend. 462 infants attended the clinics in 1916. Drugs, foods, etc., are kept at the centres and sold at cost price in the majority of cases.

Bangor Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913; 203 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The Town Council employ two district nurses belonging the District Nursing Association as part-time H.V.s. In 1916 they paid 1,175 visits to 187 infants under two years of age and 428 to children aged 2-5 years.

Centre.—The Council have established an infant welfare clinic under medical supervision in the *Town Hall*.

Llandudno Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. giving part-time to maternity and child welfare work and part to school nursing. She visits children up to school age, including cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and ante-natal visiting is contemplated. In 1916, 802 visits were made to infants.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal centre is held once a week at the *Town Hall* by the H.V., who weighs babies and gives hygienic advice to mothers. Children who do not make satisfactory progress are seen by the M.O.H. 220 mothers with babies attended the centre in 1916.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Abergele and Pensarn.	2,121	44	41	4	3	86	73
*Colwyn Bay and Colwyn.	12,630	204	213	21	23	100	108
†Denbigh M.B. ...	6,892	128	123	12	16	96	130
†Llangollen ...	3,249	54	39	5	3	89	77
†Llanrwst	2,519	52	49	10	3	189	61
†Ruthin M.B. ...	2,824	61	55	4	6	66	109
*Wrexham M.B. ...	18,377	471	427	56	53	118	124
Rural Districts.							
†Chirk	4,557	107	131	12	8	113	61
†Llangollen ...	3,608	88	79	10	9	117	114
†Llanrwst	4,404	106	81	12	10	111	123
†Llansilin	3,190	66	60	8	4	115	67
†Ruthin	9,076	162	172	16	16	100	93
†St. Asaph (Denbigh)	6,710	144	135	15	7	106	52
†Uwchaled	2,243	58	65	6	5	100	77
†Wrexham	60,677	1,690	1,572	195	187	116	119
†Llanelian yn Rhôs and Llansantffraid Glan Conway Parishes.	1,706	45	35	6	3	139	86
Total for County...	144,783	3,476	3,277	391	356	112	109

Midwives.—There were 150 practising in 1916, 67 of whom were trained. They have hitherto been inspected by the County M.O.H., but in future the routine work will be undertaken by the three whole-time county nurses referred to below. The County Council make an annual grant to the North Wales Nursing Association towards the training of five pupils in midwifery and district nursing.

N.B. Act came into force in the whole County on 1st April, 1915, except in the borough of Wrexham and the Colwyn Bay and Colwyn U.D., where the Act was already in force.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme of maternity and child welfare for the whole of the County, excluding the borough of Wrexham and the Colwyn Bay and Colwyn U.D., where local schemes are in operation. For the purposes of home visiting the area under the County scheme is divided into two portions—the Eastern and Western Districts. In the Eastern District, which comprises the

Wrexham R.D., the home visiting is carried out by three County H.V.s, who give three-quarters of their time to maternity and child welfare work and the remainder to school nursing. In the Western District, which comprises the Boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin, the urban districts of Abergele and Pensarn, Llangollen and Llanrwst, and the rural districts of Chirk, Glan Conway, Llangollen, Llanrwst, Llansilin, Ruthin, St. Asaph and Uwchaled, the County Council employ 19 district nurses as part-time H.V.s, of whom 7 are Queen's Nurses (five with the certificate of the Central Midwives Board) and the remainder village nurses who are certified midwives and have had a short course of general nursing training. In 1915, 10,000 visits were made to 2,500 infants.

Centres.—The County Council propose to establish maternity centres in the boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin, the urban districts of Abergele and Pensarn and Llanrwst, and in the following parishes in the Wrexham Rural District:—Bersham, Broughton, Brymbo, Cefn, Gwersyllt, Penycae, Rhos, Ruabon, and Stansty.

Colwyn Bay and Colwyn Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1911.

Health Visitor.—The proprietress of a private nursing home gives one-third of her time as H.V. In 1915, she paid 412 visits to infants.

Wrexham Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; 450 births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who formerly acted also as school nurse, but since April, 1916, her whole time has been devoted to maternity and child welfare work. In 1916, 2,114 visits were made to 759 infants. During her absence on military service a temporary H.V. is acting.

Centre.—The Civic Guild of Help established a centre about five years ago, but meetings were suspended in December, 1915, as the premises were required for munition work. The Town Council have recently obtained suitable premises, and are about to re-establish the centre with the co-operation of the Civic Guild of Help.

FLINTSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Buckley	6,333	192	187	17	20	87	107
*Connah's Quay ...	4,596	164	117	20	7	123	60
Flint M.B. ...	5,472	193	155	26	26	134	168
Holywell	2,549	56	58	8	4	135	69
Mold	4,873	129	99	15	7	112	71
Prestatyn	2,036	30	31	1	1	25	32
Rhyl	9,005	159	163	14	16	85	98
Rural Districts.							
Hawarden	20,571	574	571	51	47	89	82
Holywell	25,328	583	515	51	45	87	87
Overton	5,176	117	115	10	6	88	52
St. Asaph (Flint) ...	6,766	118	116	7	18	59	155
Total for County...	92,705	2,316	2,127	218	197	94	93

Midwives.—There were 55 midwives practising in 1916, of whom 27 were trained. 16 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by representatives of the various nursing associations in the County.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have recently adopted a scheme of health visiting for the County. The scheme includes (1) the appointment of the district nurses as H.V.s in their own areas; (2) the appointment of a whole-time H.V. who will superintend the work of the district nurses as H.V.s and will also carry out the duties of H.V. in areas not having district nurses. She will also act as supervisor of midwives for the County.

Connah's Quay Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have made arrangements with the District Nursing Association for one of their nurses to give part of her time to the home visiting of infants under the supervision of the M.O.H., where arrangements will probably be merged in the County scheme.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
*Aberavon M.B. ...	10,505	409	455	50	65	122	143
*Aberdare	50,830	1,586	1,505	229	214	144	142
*Barry	33,763	878	873	85	70	97	80
*Bridgend	8,021	206	172	17	9	84	52
*Briton Ferry ...	8,472	241	207	26	23	108	111
*Caerphilly	32,844	1,208	1,119	154	127	127	113
Cowbridge M.B. ...	1,167	15	17	1	1	51	59
*Gelligaer	35,521	1,399	1,382	172	173	123	125
*Glyncorwg ...	8,688	330	342	40	38	120	111
*Maesteg	24,977	905	862	127	119	140	138
*Margam	14,713	441	410	48	38	109	93
*Mountain Ash ...	42,246	1,451	1,330	186	174	128	131
*Neath M.B. ...	17,586	505	461	70	49	139	106
*Ogmore and Garw .	26,741	982	891	126	134	128	150
*Oystermouth ...	6,098	134	143	9	8	67	56
*Penarth	15,488	333	310	26	31	78	100
*Pontypridd ...	43,211	1,435	1,332	198	165	138	124
*Porthcawl	3,444	76	77	7	5	92	65
*Rhondda	152,781	5,434	4,992	772	564	142	113
Rural Districts.							
Cowbridge ...	7,935	232	222	21	26	91	117
*Gower	8,622	222	209	21	14	92	67
*Llandaff and Dinas Powis.	33,200	831	832	67	56	81	67
*Llantrisant and Llantwitfardre.	17,482	657	700	78	70	118	100
*Neath	41,613	1,366	1,324	157	149	115	113
*Penybont	22,324	695	618	62	51	89	83
*Pontardawe ...	31,498	1,048	967	117	135	111	140
*Swansea	43,228	1,308	1,296	143	145	109	112
Total for County...	742,998	24,324	23,048	3,004	2,653	123	115

Midwives.—At the end of 1915 there were 607 midwives practising in the County of whom 250 were trained. They attend about 58 per cent. of the births. 12 work under district nursing associations. They are supervised under the direction of the County M.O.H. by a whole-time inspector of midwives, who pays periodical visits to the homes of the midwives and investigates all cases of puerperal fever reported by the district M.O.H.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have not adopted a county scheme for maternity and child welfare work.

Aberavon Borough.

N.B. Act came into force on 1st April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. began duty on 1st October, 1916.

Aberdare Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—At the beginning of 1916 there was one whole-time H.V., who also visits cases of tuberculosis. She visits children up to one year, and in 1916 she paid 5,318 visits to 1,415 children. An additional H.V. was appointed in July, 1916, who also visits cases of measles.

Centre.—A municipal infant consultation centre was established in November, 1915, and meetings are held weekly at the *Public Health Department, High Street*, under the direction of the M.O.H., assisted by the H.V. Health talks are given, babies are weighed, and a few simple drugs provided.

Barry Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1908; all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s, each with a separate division of the district, who give half-time to maternity and child welfare work and half to school nursing. They visit children up to 12 months, and also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. 1,272 visits were made between July, 1915, when the H.V.s started work, and the end of the year. The Council have under consideration an extended scheme including a centre and provision for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.

Centre.—The Council are about to start a centre to be held weekly at the *School Clinic*, under the acting M.O.H.

Bridgend Urban District.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. began work on 1st September, 1916.

Briton Ferry Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force on 9th June, 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council have recently appointed a whole-time H.V. in place of a district nurse. She commenced work in March, 1917. The district nurse visited children up to two years of age, and also cases of measles. In 1915, visits were made to 100 infants.

Caerphilly Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in February, 1915.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s who give their whole time to maternity and child welfare work. They commenced their duties in March, 1916. Infants are visited as soon as possible after the tenth day after birth, or earlier if it is known that neither a doctor nor a midwife is in attendance, and they are to be visited up to school age. The

H.V.s may be called upon to perform duties in connection with the medical inspection of school children, the visiting of cases of tuberculosis, and the inspection of workshops and factories where women are employed. Between March and December, 1916, 2,196 infants were visited.

Gelligaer Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in June, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V. who visits children up to school age; during 1916 she made 3,107 visits to 1,886 children.

Glyncorwg Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in February, 1915.

Health Visitor.—A whole-time H.V. was appointed to start duty on 1st January, 1917.

Maesteg Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in April, 1915. 801 births, or 97 per cent., were notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—A H.V. giving whole-time to maternity and child welfare work was appointed on 1st January, 1916. A second H.V. was appointed in February, 1917.

Margam Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V. who gives whole-time to maternity and child welfare work. She commenced her duties on 1st November, 1916.

Mountain Ash Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in January, 1915; practically all births were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—There are two whole-time H.V.s who will visit children up to school age. In 1916, 2,176 visits were paid to 1,175 infants.

Neath Borough.

N.B. Act came into force in 1913.

Health Visitors.—The Town Council have made arrangements with the Neath District Nursing Association for the home visiting of infants to be carried out by two of their district nurses, the superintendent of the association also acting as superintendent of H.V.s. The two district nurses give two-thirds of their time to maternity and child welfare work. They visit children up to school age, and also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In 1915 they paid 788 visits to 255 infants.

Centre.—Voluntary.—There is a voluntary infant welfare centre, managed by a committee, held fortnightly at *Gnoll Chapel.* The M.O.H. is the medical officer, the superintendent of the nursing association acts as the superintendent of the centre, and the H.V.s attend; four district nurses also assist. The work of the centre is chiefly restricted to infant consultations and baby weighings.

Ogmore and Garw Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in February, 1915.

Health Visitors.—There are two whole-time H.V.s who visit children up to school age and also cases of measles. In 1916 they paid 3,117 visits to 997 infants, and 1,001 visits to cases of measles.

Oystermouth Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council have appointed a H.V. who commenced work on the 1st November, 1916, and who gives about two hours a day to maternity and child welfare work and the rest of her time to private nursing.

Penarth Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914.

Health Visitor.—A district nurse acted as H.V. up to January, 1917. She visited children up to school age. In 1916, 530 visits were made to 281 children. Five voluntary lady workers also visited independently of the H.V. A whole-time H.V. has now been appointed.

Centre.—Municipal.—A municipal infant welfare centre, managed by the *Penarth Maternity and Infants' Welfare Committee,* is held weekly at the *Free Library.* The M.O.H., H.V., and voluntary workers attend. Babies are weighed and examined and the mothers advised and occasional lectures are given. Dinners or food for nursing or expectant mothers are provided in necessitous cases, also cod liver oil and malt, and suitable clothes are sold, but the need seldom arises.

Pontypridd Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1914; 1,029 births, or 85 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitor.—Until September, 1916, when a whole-time H.V. was appointed, there was a H.V. and school nurse giving only a quarter of her time to maternity and child welfare work.

Porthcawl Urban District.

Health Visitor.—The Council employ a district nurse to give part of her time to maternity and child welfare work. She visits all notified births.

Rhondda Urban District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1909; all births were notified in 1915.

Health Visitors.—There are at present eight H.V.s giving part-time to maternity and child welfare work and part to tuberculosis and school nursing. They visit children up to 12 months and also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In 1916 they paid 21,525 visits to 4,624 infants. A lady doctor has now been appointed, and four more H.V.s are about to be obtained. Visiting is to be extended to school age and to cases of measles, and an infant and ante-natal centre is to be established.

Gower Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in August, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one whole-time H.V. who visits children up to school age and also cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In 1916 she made 170 first visits and 706 revisits to children.

Llandaff and Dinas Powis Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in April, 1915.

Health Visitor.—There is one H.V. who gives most of her time to maternity and child welfare work, occasionally visiting notified cases of tuberculosis, measles, and ophthalmia neonatorum. She visits children up to 12 months. In 1916, 1,565 visits were made to children. Voluntary health visiting is carried out in the village of Eastbrook by three members of the *Baby Health Club.*

Centre.—There is a *Baby Health Club,* a voluntary organisation, which conducts a centre once a fortnight at *St. Peter's Church Room, Eastbrook, Dinas Powis.* A lady doctor attends and also the H.V. Children are examined and weighed, and advice given when necessary.

Llantrisant and Llantwit Vardre Rural District.

Health Visitor.—The Council appointed in March, 1917, a H.V., who will give most of her time to maternity and child welfare work.

Neath Rural District.

Health Visitors.—There are two H.V.s who were appointed on 6th November, 1916. Up to the end of December they visited 180 mothers and babies.

Penybont Rural District.

Health Visitors.—Since September, 1916, there have been two H.V.s, each with a separate district, for maternity and child welfare work and the visiting of cases of measles and tuberculosis.

Pontardawe Rural District.

Health Visitors.—There are three H.V.s who work in separate districts. In the eastern district, including the village of Garnswllt, the health visiting is carried out by a whole-time H.V., and in the Pontardawe and Clydach districts by two nurses belonging to the district nursing associations who are employed by the District Council. The M.O.H. supervises the work.

Swansea Rural District.

N.B. Act came into force in 1912; 1,001 births, or 81 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—Until September, 1916, when a second H.V. was appointed, there was only one H.V. giving most of her time to maternity and child welfare work. First visits are made to infants immediately after receiving the notification of the birth and some are re-visited up to one year old. Cases of tuberculosis and ophthalmia neonatorum are also visited.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts,							
†Bala	1,537	26	26	3	4	127	154
†Barmouth	2,106	30	37	2	5	76	135
†Dolgelley	2,160	43	38	4	8	94	211
†Festiniog	9,674	206	168	22	19	107	113
†Mallwyd	757	11	11	1	—	95	—
†Towyn	3,929	57	65	3	5	53	77
Rural Districts.							
†Deudraeth ...	7,793	147	119	19	13	126	109
†Dolgelley	7,975	133	129	8	8	58	62
†Edeirnion	5,132	101	101	10	15	99	149
†Penllyn	4,072	75	61	11	9	140	148
†Pennal Parish ...	430	8	2	1	—	97	—
Total for County...	45,565	835	757	83	86	99	114

Midwives.—There were 15 midwives practising in 1916. They attend about 20 per cent. of the births. 6 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by the County M.O.H., assisted by the H.V. The M.O.H. reports that there is a considerable amount of practice by uncertified women.

N.B. Act was adopted by the County Council for the whole County, and came into force on 1st January, 1915. 682 births, or 75 per cent., notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have adopted a scheme of maternity and child welfare for the whole County. The home visiting of infants is carried out under the supervision of the County M.O.H. by 14 district nurses, and by one whole-time County H.V. who does the visiting in districts where there is no district nurse, and acts also as inspector of midwives.

Centres.—Infant welfare centres are now established at Blaenau Festiniog, Bala, Barmouth, Corwen, Dolgelley, Penrhyndeudraeth, and Towyn. Each centre is open once a fortnight, and is attended by a H.V. and by a doctor. Virol and grey powder may be prescribed by the medical officer.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Abercarn	16,445	610	622	73	63	120	101
†Abergavenny M.B.	8,511	190	187	19	34	102	182
†Abersychan ...	24,656	786	714	91	98	115	137
†Abertillery... ...	35,415	1,336	1,214	165	161	124	133
†Bedwas and Machen	4,936	154 for 3 yrs.	236	18 3 yrs.	27	114 3 yrs.	114
†Bedwellty	22,547	894	953	122	124	136	130
†Blaenavon ...	12,010	313	282	44	37	141	131
†Caerleon	2,046	35	31	4	6	121	194
†Chepstow	2,953	58	58	3	6	56	103
†Ebbw Vale ...	30,541	1,075	989	148	155	137	157
†Llanfrechfa Upper..	4,468	133	117	15	10	109	85
†Llantarnam ...	7,058	230	186	28	18	122	97
†Monmouth M.B. ...	5,269	106	91	9	16	80	176
†Mynyddislwyn ...	9,980	428	452	55	54	127	119
†Nantyglo and Blaina.	15,395	522	504	56	60	106	119
†Panteg	10,098	277	230	26	26	92	113
†Pontypool	6,452	176	181	19	21	109	116
†Rhymney	11,449	383	337	53	49	138	145
†Risca	14,149	474	466	50	53	105	114
†Tredegar	23,601	810	778	113	112	140	142
†Usk...	1,495	26	23	2	2	68	87
Rural Districts.							
†Abergavenny ...	8,791	156	146	14	14	87	96
†Chepstow	7,971	186	166	12	14	65	84
†Magor	4,849	104	107	8	5	77	47
†Monmouth... ...	6,521	143	150	11	9	77	60
†Pontypool	5,047	105	101	9	10	84	99
†St. Mellons ...	9,375	288	195	25	19	86	97
Total for County	312,028	9,960	9,526	1,184	1,203	119	126

Midwives.—255 (139 certificated). They attend about 95 per cent. of the births. 15 work under district nursing associations. During the year ended 31st December, 1916, 155 births were attended by unregistered women without a doctor and 137 with a doctor; 31 unregistered women are known to be practising in the county. The midwives are inspected by a county inspector of midwives under the general supervision of the county M.O.H. During the year ended 31st March, 1916, she made 1,325 visits to midwives, and 101 visits were also made by the H.V.s. The County Council make a grant to the Monmouthshire Nursing Association for the training of midwives.

N.B. Act came into operation in the Administrative County in April, 1915; 9,559 births, or 97 per cent., were notified in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have provided a health visiting staff for the whole county. They have appointed 11 whole-time and 1 part-time H.V.s, and have now decided to appoint 2 additional H.V.s. Infants are visited up to 1 year of age, and some ante-natal visiting is also done. During 1916, 33,796 visits were made to 9,128 infants, and 147 visits to expectant mothers. On first visits 81 per cent. of the infants were found to be breast-fed, and 9 per cent. bottle-fed. On second visits, in 8 per cent. of the cases, the feeding had been changed from breast to bottle-feeding. The H.V.s also visited 8 cases of puerperal fever, and made 147 visits to 81 cases of infantile diarrhœa, and 675 visits to 170 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In addition they made 73 visits to local medical officers for consultation purposes, and furnished 331 reports on sanitary defects found in homes visited.

Centres.—Twenty-one centres are being established at the following places:—

Newbridge for the Abercarn U.D.
Abergavenny for the Abergavenny U. and R.D.'s.
Abersychan for the Abersychan U.D.
Abertillery for the Abertillery U.D.
Bedwas, for the Bedwas and Machen U.D.
New Tredegar for the Rhymney Valley portion of the Bedwellty U.D.
Blackwood for the Sirhowy Valley portions of the Bedwellty and Mynyddislwyn U.D.'s.
Blaenavon for the Blaenavon U.D.
Chepstow for the Chepstow U. and R.D.'s.
Ebbw Vale for the Ebbw Vale U.D.
Cwmbran for the Llantarnam and Llanfrechfa Upper U.D.'s.
Monmouth for the Monmouth U. and R.D.'s.
Ynysddu for the part of the Sirhowy portion of the Mynyddislwyn U.D.
Blaina for the Nantyglo and Blaina U.D.
Griffithstown for the Panteg U.D.
Pontypool for the Pontypool U. and R.D.'s. and Usk U.D.
Rhymney for the Rhymney U.D.
Risca for the Risca U.D.
Newport (school clinic) for the St. Mellons and Magor R.D.'s and Caerleon U.D.
Tredegar (nursing home) for the Tredegar U.D.
Fleur-de-lis for parts of the U.D.'s of Bedwellty, Mynyddislwyn and Bedwas and Machen.

The centres will be held at the Domestic Arts Centres of the County Education Committee or in other convenient premises. Consultations

will be held weekly at each centre, under medical supervision, at which a H.V. will attend, assisted by voluntary workers, who will also assist in following up the work done at the centre. A whole-time lady assistant medical inspector has been appointed, and she commenced work in January, 1917. The centres at Tredegar, Abersychan, Pontypool, Abertillery, Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny will be under the medical supervision of the local M.O.H., and at Blackwood and Cwmbran the two lady assistant school medical inspectors will be in charge.

At each centre there will be a local committee to supervise the work and to help to co-ordinate the work of all voluntary agencies with that of the county scheme. The whole of the work is to be under the control and supervision of the County Medical Officer.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts							
†Llanfyllin M B ...	1,633	31	32	3	4	96	125
†Llanidloes M B ...	2,594	55	47	7	3	128	64
†Machynlleth ...	1,945	32	34	1	2	39	59
†Montgomery M B .	983	16	6	1	2	81	333
†Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn.	6,068	123	107	9	13	71	121
†Welshpool M.B. ...	5,917	117	106	7	6	60	57
Rural Districts.							
†Forden	5,737	123	113	9	7	71	62
†Llanfyllin	12,506	248	244	26	19	103	78
†Machynlleth ...	4,131	74	82	6	7	74	85
†Newtown and Llanidloes.	11,632	266	231	22	20	81	87
Total for County...	53,146	1,083	1,002	90	83	83	83

Midwives.—There were 86 midwives practising in 1916, of whom 27 were trained. They attend about 80 per cent. of the births. 23 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected quarterly in urban districts and half-yearly in rural districts by the district medical officers of health, who report to the County M.O.H. There is a serious shortage of trained midwives in districts where nursing associations have not been established. The County Nursing Association receives from the County Education Committee an annual grant of £160 for the training of women for service in the county as district nurses and midwives. In 1916 the County Council decided to make an annual grant of £10 for a minimum of three years to each additional area in which a nurse is established.

Health Visitors.—The County Council, with the concurrence of the local authorities who had adopted the N.B. Act, framed a scheme for the whole county. Under this scheme, which came into force on the 1st April, 1916, home visiting is undertaken by the district nurses. A proposal is under consideration to appoint a whole-time H.V. to supervise the midwives and H.V.s.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
†Fishguard	2,892	73	78	7	4	90	51
†Haverfordwest M.B.	5,919	124	104	13	10	103	96
†Milford Haven ...	6,399	246	216	26	24	106	111
†Narberth	1,105	20	21	—	4	13	190
†Neyland	2,423	56	68	6	10	99	147
†Pembroke M.B. ...	15,673	353	349	34	43	97	123
†Tenby M.B. ...	4,368	66	71	7	8	98	113
Rural Districts.							
†Haverfordwest ...	21,360	547	496	46	40	84	81
†Llanfyrnach ...	1,155	48	50	4	5	88	100
†Narberth	5,192	227	220	20	13	87	59
†Pembroke	8,518	194	166	17	9	89	54
†St. Dogmells ...	7,888	145	126	15	9	105	71
Total for County...	89,960	2,097	1,965	194	179	93	91

Midwives.—There were 118 midwives practising in 1913, of whom 34 were certificated. They are inspected by the County M.O.H.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have now framed a county scheme for maternity and child welfare work which provides for the employment of district nurses as part-time H.V.s in the districts in which such nurses are available, and for the appointment of three whole-time H.V.s to carry out the work in the rest of the county. The latter will supervise the work of the district nurses, and will also act as school nurses, tuberculosis visitors, visitors under the Mental Deficiency Act, and inspectors of midwives in their respective districts.

RADNORSHIRE.

Administrative Area.	Population.	Average annual births, 1911–14.	Births, 1915.	Average annual deaths under 12 months, 1911–14.	Deaths under 12 months, 1915.	Mean Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1911–14.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births, 1915.
Urban Districts.							
Knighton	1,886	40	36	3	4	69	111
Llandrindod Wells .	2,779	51	52	2	4	35	77
Presteigne	1,141	23	23	3	3	118	130
Rural Districts.							
Colwyn	2,052	43	36	4	1	98	28
Knighton	4,443	109	107	9	7	78	65
New Radnor ...	2,758	63	56	3	7	52	125
Painscastle ...	2,333	54	55	5	4	83	73
Rhayader	5,198	116	105	9	8	78	76
Total for County...	22,590	498	470	37	38	74	81

Midwives.—There were 26 midwives practising in 1916, of whom 7 were trained. They attend about 45 per cent. of the births. 7 work under district nursing associations. They are inspected by an official of the South Wales Nursing Association, who made 55 inspections in 1916.

Health Visitors.—The County Council have instructed their acting M.O.H. to prepare a scheme for providing trained midwives and H.V.s for all districts in the County.

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